"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness to-day, probably rain; Wednesday, unsettled; moderate, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,366. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

## NO CONQUEST, WILSON'S PLEDGE

### This Country Never "to Seek One Additional Foot of Territory" by Force.

### MORALITY, NOT EXPEDIENCY

### That Is Our Guide, Says the President, and Iniquity Must Not Be Condoned.

### MEXICO NOT MENTIONED

**But Congressman Hobson Interprets Speech as Meaning Intervention—Southerners Cheer Utterances.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—"I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest," was the most striking sentence of the speech delivered here to-day by President Wilson, speaking before the Southern Commercial Congress and a great audience which included a score or more of Latin-American diplomats. Oscar W. Underwood and Josephus Daniels, respectively House leader of the Democratic Party and the Secretary of the Navy; Senators, Congressmen, and Governors of Southern States were among the other notables present.

Commenting upon this utterance of the President, Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson said:

"I construe this to mean that we are going into Mexico, but that we will come out when order has been restored."

Senator John H. Bankhead, when asked for his opinion of the keynote feature of the speech, said:

"Everybody understands that the President is very much averse to any intervention in Mexico, such as would require the occupation of any Mexican territory. If the President should deem it necessary to send an armed force into Mexico for the purpose of restoring order and preserving life and property, he would doubtless withdraw the American forces as soon as order was restored. It is true, perhaps, that the Government of the United States would demand indemnity sufficient to pay the expenses of the expedition. That by no means implies the acquisition of territory.

"I have great confidence in the President's ability to handle the question without involving the country in a war with Mexico. I will leave it to him and the diplomatic agencies for the present, at least."

**Tie of a Common Understanding.**

In his address Mr. Wilson spoke of his interest in all things Southern.

"But to-day I do not need to speak of the South," he added. "She has perhaps acquired the gift of speaking for herself. I come because I want to speak of our present and prospective relations with our neighbors to the south. I deemed it a public duty, as well as a personal pleasure to be here to express for myself and for the Government I represent the welcome we all feel to those who represent the Latin-American States. The future, ladies and gentlemen, is going to be very different for this hemisphere from the past. The States lying to the south of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties, and, I hope, chief of all by the tie of a common understanding of each other.

"Interest does not tie nations together. It sometimes separates them, but sympathy and understanding do unite them. And I believe that by the new route that is just about to be opened, while we physically cut two continents asunder, we spiritually unite them. It is a spiritual union which we seek. I wonder if you realize. I wonder if your imaginations have been filled with the significance of the tides of commerce?

"These great tides which have been running along parallels of latitude will now swing southward athwart parallels of latitude, and that opening gate at the Isthmus of Panama will open the world to a commerce that she has not known before—a commerce of intelligence, of thought and sympathy between north and south, and the Latin-American States which to their disadvantage have been off the main lines will now be on the main lines. I feel that these gentlemen honoring us with their presence to-day will presently find that some part at any rate of the centre of gravity of the world has shifted. Do you realize that New York, for example, will be nearer the western coast of South America than she is now to the eastern coast of South America?

**"Concessions" vs. "Investments."**

"There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States which I am sure they are keenly aware of. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The whole is ours, though these are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation, not a privilege, and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action to grant concessions, are in this condition, that foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs, a condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable.

"What these States are going to seek, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character which, in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate. The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the respect of the Latin-American States, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other peoples in the world. Interest has been exacted of them that was not exacted of anybody else, because

Continued on Page 5.

## NINE IN ELEVATOR HURT.

**Car Drops from the Seventh Floor to Basement.**

One woman was seriously injured and one man and seven women slightly injured yesterday morning, when the elevator at 129-133 West Twenty-ninth Street fell from the seventh floor to the basement. The injured were:

Mrs. SARAH LIZZI, 436 East Fourteenth Street.
SAMUEL KLEIN, 517 West 140th Street.
ASUNDA BENNETTI, 34 Carmine Street.
BELLA MARKOWITZ, 134 Suffolk Street.
LENA MORVINI, 220 East Twentieth Street.
JENNIE KENDALL, 1,650 Lexington Avenue.
BECKY AUERBACH, 370 East Tenth Street.
MARY and EMMA MAZSANZAN, 458 Ninth Avenue.

All of those injured were employed by the Meusch-Reich Company, costumers, which occupies the top floor of the building.

There were fifteen persons in the elevator. At the seventh floor something happened to the machinery and the car halted and then shot downward. The car hit the saftey cushions at the bottom of the shaft, rebounded, and fell back.

The car was not smashed, and the employes of the building hurried to the bottom of the shaft and carried out the injured. They were taken up to the twelfth floor in another elevator, and there they were attended by Dr. Kutel of the New York Hospital. Most of the women were found to be suffering from hysteria and shock.

## ARRESTED FOR A BURGLAR.

**Only Sought Nurse for His Wife—A Father When He Got Home.**

Charles Mallory of 206 Oak Street, Jersey City, was aroused by his wife early yesterday morning, and a few minutes later he called Dr. William Pyle of 678 Bergen Avenue. Shortly after Dr. Pyle started Mallory on a run to the Bergen Sanitarium at 42 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, for a nurse. The young woman who opened the door showed him into a waiting room, and then started upstairs to tell his mission.

Just as she reached the head of the stairs the electric lights went out and the building was in darkness. Some hysterical inmate screamed, and trouble began. A cry of burglars was raised, and Mallory rushed upstairs to the rescue, and was promptly mistaken for the burglar.

A message was sent to the Communipaw Avenue Station house and the police reserves arrived quickly. Despite Mallory's frantic attempts to explain he was bundled off to the station house. There his protestations were finally accepted, and with the aid of a policeman he resumed the effort to get a nurse, and got one, but when he and she reached his house he found a fine young son there, and Dr. Pyle fuming because his messenger was so late.

## FLAW RAN THROUGH RAIL.

**Tests Show Conclusively Cause of Wreck of Gilt-Edge Express.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27.—Tests made late this afternoon by officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and members of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission showed that the broken rail which caused the wreck of the Gilt Edge Express near Westerly Saturday night, injuring thirty-five persons, was defective throughout its length, and was rolled of impure steel.

Superintendent J. D. Gallary and other New Haven officials and Chairman William C. Bliss of the Utilities Board began their joint investigation to-day. Members of the train crew were heard, after which the broken rail was produced.

Workmen raised the long, heavy piece of steel as high as they could, about six feet, and then dropped it on the cement floor. It did not break. Then a piece of rail was laid on the cement, and the rail under test was dropped on this. The rail under test broke squarely in to two pieces, showing the defective streak. Again a section of the rail was dropped, and again it broke, the second break being about six feet from the first. The same defective streak was apparent, and evidently ran throughout the length of the rail.

## FRANK 'CONVICTED BY MOB.'

**Prosecutor Obeyed Prejudice, Counsel Asserts, Arguing for New Trial.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—That the conviction of Leo M. Frank of the murder of Mary Phagan was accomplished by crookedness, by the "playing of cards under the table," and by the "pulling of every string of prejudice" was the accusation made this afternoon by Attorney Reuben Arnold in concluding his argument for a new trial for Frank. Mr. Arnold added that Solicitor General Dorsey had political reasons for pursuing Frank and "shielding the negro convict who really killed Mary Phagan and then, to save his own neck, swore Frank's life away."

"Dorsey said that no power on earth could compel him to prosecute the negro as the murderer," exclaimed Arnold. "There was a mighty good reason for him to say this. He knew that the people almost solidly were against Frank, and it is the people that elect him to office. The mob was in control, demanding Frank's life, and Dorsey ran with the mob. Since the crucifixion of Christ there has been no persecution so outrageous as was manifested in the trial of Frank."

As soon as Mr. Arnold concluded, Solicitor Dorsey for the State began to sum up against the motion for a new trial. He resented the attack made on him by Frank's attorneys and his argument was at times dangerously personal.

## TEXAS MAKES 22.28 KNOTS

**And in Five High Speed Runs She Averages 21.128 Knots.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 27.—The battleship Texas, the largest war craft in the American Navy, justified the prediction of her builders to-day by averaging 21.128 knots on the five high speed runs which marked the climax of her standardization trial. At that time her screws were making 125.48 revolutions a minute and her engines were developing 28,100 horse power. The fastest mile during the trial was clipped off at the rate of 22.28 knots.

The Government's contract with the Newport News Ship Building Company requires the Texas to average 21 knots on her four-hour endurance trial, which comes next in order.

The Texas began her standardization trial last Thursday, but an accident to her port engine required the construction of new parts, which were manufactured on a rush order at the neighboring yards of the Bath Iron Works and Fore River Ship Building Company. The repairs were completed last night, and a three-hour preliminary run this morning showed the engine to be working admirably. The standardization trial showed that contract speed could be produced by a trifle fewer than 124 propeller revolutions a minute.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

## STRIKE TIES UP MAIL TRANSFER

### Auto Truck Chauffeurs Quit Without Warning, Demoralizing the Service.

### MAY CALL OUT TROOPS

### 600,000 Pounds of Mail Piled Up in the Post Offices and Railway Stations.

### STRIKEBREAKERS STONED

**New Chauffeurs Ready, Says Company—Congestion Won't Last Long, Morgan Promises.**

The entire mail transfer service in Manhattan, a service that handles on an average of 200,000 pounds of mail every hour, exclusive of the parcel post and purely local mail, was demoralized last night following a strike of the chauffeurs employed by the Postal Transfer Service, Incorporated, of 543 West Twenty-fifth Street, which has the contract for the mail transfer.

The strike was entirely unexpected by the company, and at 11 o'clock there had accumulated in the three hours that the strike had then been in effect a huge bulk of untransferred mail, totaling in the neighborhood of 600,000 pounds. This included mail in the main Post Office and the branch Post Offices, and the mail that arrived during those hours at the Pennsylvania station and the Grand Central Terminal.

J. S. Cassidy, the Vice President of the Postal Transfer Service, announced at 11 o'clock that he had telegraphed all the reserve men on his list and that by 1 o'clock this morning he expected to have enough chauffeurs at work to handle the night deliveries. He also said that within twenty-four hours the company expected to have a new man on every mail wagon.

At an early hour this morning Mr. Cassidy had succeeded in manning nineteen trucks, and they were sent out under police guard.

Strike sympathizers attacked the driver of one truck bound to the Pennsylvania Station. Several missiles were hurled, one of them narrowly missing Patrolman Barry of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was on the driver's seat. Barry blew his police whistle and brought several fellow-policemen to the place. They failed to discover the attackers, but scattered a crowd that had been standing near by.

Two strike-breaking drivers on duty near the Grand Central Terminal reported that bricks and stones had been thrown at them by strikers. None of these hit the drivers, but they made great dents in the bodies of the cars.

The company, Mr. Cassidy said, received no strike notice whatsoever from the chauffeurs, who by a preconcerted arrangement drove their machines into West Twenty-fifth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and then deserted them. Not a single striker, said Mr. Cassidy, would be re-employed by the company under any consideration.

**Refused to Recognize Union.**

The cause of the strike, according to Mr. Cassidy and other officials of the company, was the refusal of the company to recognize the Chauffers' and and Stablemen's Union. For some time the men had been hinting that unless this demand was granted and employment of chauffeurs limited to members of that union a walkout would be declared. When they realized that the company would not meet their views they met secretly, it is said, and decided that 8 o'clock, the busiest hour of the day or night, was the time to desert their wagons.

More than 70 of the 123 auto mail trucks were out on their runs at 7:30 o'clock last night. As each wagon arrived at the Grand Central or the Pennsylvania Station the chauffeurs waited patiently until the truck bodies were unlocked and the mail sacks removed. That done, they headed full speed for the garages, and deserted the trucks when they got there. It was a striking spectacle as truck after truck came lumbering into the dimly lighted side street, the procession of clanging, speeding cars at one time forming a line that extended through Twenty-fifth Street, from Tenth to Eighth Avenue.

**Deserted Trucks Block Street.**

Within three-quarters of an hour after the strike went into effect nearly every auto truck that had been sent out to make the night transfers from post offices to railway stations and from station to station and from station to post offices was back in Twenty-fifth Street. The line of idle trucks stretched for a block on both sides of the street, the result being a complete blockade of that street between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues so far as vehicular traffic was concerned.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan was immediately informed of the strike and hurried to his office in the General Post Office to direct the task of transferring the mail that was piling up by tons all over the city. Mr. Morgan declared that he knew of no reason why the men should strike, and announced that he would take charge of the situation and bend every effort to restore normal transfer conditions in the quickest possible time.

"The strikers went out at 8:10 P. M.," said Mr. Morgan, "without giving us one word of warning, and so far as I know they had absolutely no reason to take the course that they did. I have been in communication with the company that has the transfer contract, and they assure me at 10:30 P. M. that they would have the mails moving soon.

"All they requested was police protection, and I immediately got in touch with Police Commissioner Waldo, who assured me that we would be given all the protection we asked. The situation is a very annoying one, but I am optimistic and believe we will soon have the matter in hand."

As soon as Postmaster Morgan communicated with him Police Commissioner Waldo instructed First Deputy Police Commissioner McKay to go to the mail garages and there direct the placing of the police.

**May Call on U. S. Soldiers.**

Inspector Gillen joined Deputy Commissioner McKay, and Mr. McKay then notified the commanding officers of the East Twenty-second, the East Thirty-fifth, and the West Thirtieth Street Police Stations to order out for strike duty all the reserves in those stations. One hundred uniformed men and twenty-

Continued on Page 4.

**Teach Children of Seven to be Musical Composers**
A new method adopted, which makes them enjoy their music lessons instead of tiring them. Read about it in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

## MISS ELKINS BRIDE OF W. F. R. HITT

### Wedding Decided Upon Suddenly at the Elkins Home in Elkins, W. Va.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ELKINS, West Va., Oct. 27.—Miss Katherine Elkins, daughter of the late United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, was married to William F. R. ("Billy") Hitt of Washington at Halleyhurst, the Elkins home here, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Although Mr. Hitt, who is a son of the late Congressman from Illinois, had been a guest of the family for four weeks, so secretly were the preparations made that the immediate members of the bride's family, who witnessed the ceremony, were not apprised of what was impending until an hour or two before the wedding took place.

The Rev. F. H. Barron, pastor of the Davis Memorial Presbyterian Church, officiated. Mrs. Blaine Elkins, sister-in-law of the bride, was matron of honor. Former Senator Davis Elkins was the attendant of the bridegroom. The other persons present were Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, the bride's mother; former United States Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, her grandfather; Col. Richard Elkins of Philadelphia, her brother; Mrs. Katharine Barnet of Washington, a cousin, and Miss Katharine Britton of Washington.

Miss Elkins wore a simple traveling costume for the ceremony, and after a luncheon the couple left over the Baltimore & Ohio for the East.

The sudden wedding of Miss Katherine Elkins and William F. R. Hitt, popularly known among his friends as "Billy," is the culmination of a courtship the equal of which for romantic features it would be hard to find a parallel for in these matter-of-fact days outside of the covers or a novel. A royal hero, tales of quarrels between two Queens and of intrigues at one of the great courts of Europe, have figured in this romance, the central figure of which was an American girl.

Prince Luigi Amadeo, Duke of the Abruzzi, and cousin of the King of Italy, came to the United States, during the Summer of 1907, in command of the Italian warships that attended the Jamestown Exposition. At a dance given at the home of Larz Andersen, in Washington, the Duke, who already had won fame as an explorer, was presented to Miss Elkins, or she to him. On his part, it was apparently a case of love at first sight. Miss Elkins at that time was just twenty-one years of age, tall, dark, handsome, and accomplished, and Mr. Hitt was very much devoted to her.

**Saw Much of Each Other.**

During four months succeeding their meeting the Duke saw a great deal of the Elkins family at Jamestown, at Old Point Comfort, in Washington, New York and Paris. In November, a report of their engagement found its way into print. That Winter he spent a great deal of time with the family in Florida, but society did not begin to take really active account of what was going on until March of the following year, when after an automobile trip from Palm Beach, the Duke appeared in Washington. Then renewed reports began to appear of the engagement, and his friends began to express sympathy for Mr. Hitt.

From that time until late in the Summer of 1911, reports kept appearing affirming or denying that Miss Elkins was to become the bride of the man who one day might become King of Italy. No denial of the engagement was made by Senator Elkins or any member of his family.

Finally, in March, 1908, it was reported from Rome that the wedding was to take place in Washington the following October. Then, in November, Miss Elkins paid a visit to New York and remained several weeks, and it was understood that she was getting her trousseau ready. While she was still here, Senator Elkins issued his first denial that an engagement existed. Then it was assumed and reported that Miss Elkins had rejected the Duke.

The next month a story came from Washington that Miss Elkins had decided to become a trained nurse, and a little later came an announcement from the other side that the Duke was about to start on an expedition to the Himalayas. While he was away in Europe rumor was busy, but it was popularly supposed that the engagement, if it had existed, had been broken off.

**Reported Engaged to Mr. Hitt.**

In June, 1909, it was reported that Miss Elkins had become engaged to Mr. Hitt. A little later Senator Elkins said his daughter was going abroad "for an affection of the heart." Very soon the Italian papers began to affirm that the Duke had not gone to the Himalayas at all, but had met Miss Elkins on the Continent of Europe. Then report had it they were to meet in Paris, perhaps to be married secretly.

The Duke had gone to the Himalayas, but when he returned the telegraph wires were kept hot telling the exact spot where he and Miss Elkins met. It was not discovered until after Miss Elkins had returned to Washington in October that it actually took place in London, coincident with reports of the meeting, the Italian papers said that royal opposition to the marriage had been overcome.

When Miss Elkins went to Europe in the Fall of 1910 she was reported to have gone to Lugano to arrange with the Archbishop of Ticino for conversion to the Catholic faith, and it was also said that the Duke had motored over to see her, and that the marriage was to take place the following January, King Victor Emmanuel having given a final consent. It was even stated that Miss Elkins was to be ennobled by the gift of the title of Duchess of Terano.

Little happened the following Winter to confirm any of the reports that had been so positive. Senator Elkins died early in January, 1911, leaving an estate of more than $4,000,000. After that reports of the engagement were seldom seen, though the following Summer the Duke and Miss Elkins again met in Europe.

But that Fall, when she came back from Europe, Mr. Hitt was a passenger on the same ship, and when, the next Spring, she went to Panama, it was in a party of which Mr. Hitt was a member. The following October it was reported that a marriage had taken place between them, but this was immediately denied. And it has only been within the last few weeks that immediate friends of the young people actually knew that at last "Billy" Hitt had been successful in his long wooing.

It has been generally understood that an engagement actually existed between Miss Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi, and that it was broken to the intense chagrin of the latter because of the opposition of the Italian royal family and the anomalous position in which Miss Elkins would have been placed had she become his bride without royal recognition.

KRYPTOK TORIC EYEGLASSES set in stylish mountings at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

## TEUTONIC MENACED BY GIANT ICEBERG

### Saved by Sharp Lookout and Skillful Seamanship from Collision Like the Titanic's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The White Star liner Teutonic arrived in the Mersey to-night after a perilous voyage from Montreal with nearly 400 second and third class passengers and a valuable cargo.

When about 172 miles east of Belle Isle last Wednesday morning the Teutonic encountered a thick fog. It was impossible to see more than a few yards ahead. The Captain slackened speed and a strict lookout was maintained.

These conditions lasted during the whole of Wednesday. In the evening a warning that ice was about was received from a passing steamer. The atmosphere was bitterly cold.

Most of the passengers were below, singing and reading, when the officer posted at the forecastle head made a frantic rush across deck to report to Capt. James that an enormous iceberg had been sighted right ahead, almost on top of the vessel.

The Captain promptly put the helm hard a-port and the engines full speed a-stern.

Then slowly the liner swung to starboard just in the nick of time, and the iceberg, towering as high as the funnels, passed silently along the port side within a few yards of the stern.

A member of the crew said he had never seen a man in a greater hurry than the officer who rushed from the forecastle head to report the presence of the iceberg.

"There is not a commander afloat," he added, "more careful than Capt. James. I believe he was on the bridge over thirty-six hours in succession. He saw to it that a strict lookout was maintained when we struck the fog.

"On Tuesday night we smelt ice, but on Wednesday afternoon we could not see anything, owing to the fog, which blotted out everything. To walk along the deck was like going through a cloud on a Welsh mountain.

"The iceberg was almost on top of us when we sighted it. It passed within four or five yards of us on the port side—so near I was afraid it would foul the propeller. You can guess how big it was when I tell you it took us about two minutes to get clear of it. Some of the passengers, when they heard what had happened, seemed scared."

Before reaching the Mersey the passengers signed a testimonial recording their appreciation of the skillful seamanship of the Captain and officers.

## SALE ON GAYNOR FARM.

**All the Fine Pigs and Other Stock to be Sold Nov. 1.**

The personal property of the late Mayor William J. Gaynor at Deepwells, his country estate at St. James, Long Island, is to be sold at auction there Nov. 1. The sale is to be under the direction of the Kings County Trust Company as executor and trustee.

Included in the stock to be sold are the many prize pigs, cows, and horses of which Mayor Gaynor was exceedingly fond, together with poultry, farming implements, etc. It has not yet been learned whether Deerwells is to be disposed of, but the announced sale of the farm implements has given rise to the belief that the farm, too, is to be sold.

The publication of photographs of Mayor Gaynor, with his pigs and other stock, has made a large number of people acquainted with the high grade of the stock he kept on his farm.

## OLD CREW FOR THE OREGON

**War Veterans' Wish to Man Her Through Canal Will Be Granted.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Fifty San Francisco men, veterans of the war with Spain, who served aboard the old battleship Oregon when she made her famous run from the Pacific Coast to take part in the destruction of the Spanish squadron at Santiago, have petitioned the Secretary of Navy to be permitted to re-enlist for three months and help man the battleship when she leads the international fleet through the Panama Canal in 1915.

As Congress stipulates the term of enlistment shall be four years, it hardly would be possible to allow the old tars to re-enlist for a shorter period, but Secretary Daniels is already considering a plan to invite as many of the old officers and men of the Oregon as he can assemble to make the trip. Rear Admiral Clark, the present Commander on her historic trip around the Horn, will be at his old post on the bridge.

## INTEREST IN NEW ISLAND.

**Government Scientists Connect It with Recent Earthquakes.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Officials at the Naval Hydrographic Office manifested the keenest interest in the announcement that a new island has risen out of the sea off the Nova Scotian coast.

While Government scientists are without information as to the occurrence, they regard it as especially interesting in connection with the recent violent earthquakes in Panama, and other disturbances which have caused marked changes in the ocean bottom and shore conformation off the Pacific Central American coast.

**Latest Ship News.**

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Taormina, Genoa for New York, was 1,196 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7:45 P. M.; due 8:30 A. M. Friday. SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M.; due 8:30 A. M. to-day.
ARRIVED—SS Zeeland, Antwerp, Oct. 18.
SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS—SS Bremen, from Bremen. SS Prinzess Irene, from Palermo. SS Pretoria, from Hamburg. SS Roma, from Lisbon.

Marie Antoinette, B'way, 66th to 67th St. A distinctive hotel for permanent and transient.—Adv.

## SEAT IN SENATE OFFERED SULZER, HENNESSY TELLS

### McCall Brought Word Governor Could Succeed Root if He Would Yield.

### AFTER A MURPHY RELATIVE

### Whom He Says He Can Convict and Send to Jail—Charges Corporation Blackmail.

### STILWELL STORY TO-NIGHT

**Hennessy Postpones It to Answer McCall and Murphy—To Appear Before Whitman.**

John A. Hennessy, the graft investigator, returned last night to his attack on Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and on Edward E. McCall, Tammany's candidate for Mayor, after a day replete with developments.

Before addressing three large audiences in Harlem in the evening, Mr. Hennessy had taken up the challenge hurled at him by Mr. McCall, and had written him an open letter in which he had repeated many of the charges he has made against Mr. McCall on the stump.

The charges contained in the open letter signed by Mr. Hennessy had to do with the various meetings between Tammany's Mayoralty candidate and William Sulzer, at which, Hennessy has declared, McCall acted as "Murphy's Messenger Boy."

Mr. McCall in his challenge had intimated that the only thing that kept him from bringing criminal proceedings against Mr. Hennessy as a result of his statements on the stump was the fact that the charges against him had not been made in written form over Mr. Hennessy's signature. At midnight, several hours after the open letter to McCall had been published broadcast in the newspapers, Mr. Hennessy was still at large and Mr. McCall did not profess any immediate intention of making good his threat against Mr. Hennessy.

District Attorney Whitman summoned Mr. Hennessy yesterday to appear before him this afternoon and furnish evidence in support of the charges he has made on the stump against the Tammany chieftain and others in the Tammany camp. If there should be any substantiation of the charges it is the intention of Mr. Whitman to start a John Doe proceeding before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, which it was generally expected among the politicians last night would be of far-reaching consequences.

**Hennessy to Testify.**

Mr. Hennessy was subpoenaed last night while he was on his speech-making tour and declared that he was ready to assist the District Attorney in any way he could to bring Mr. Murphy and other men he has assailed to justice.

In his speeches last night Mr. Hennessy declared that before the campaign was over he would send one of Mr Murphy's near relatives to jail, but did not name the man at whom this statement was aimed. He said if Mr. McCall would have him arrested on a charge of criminal libel he would have him and George Washington Plunkitt and Tammany Leader Murphy, who made affidavits for him, indicted for perjury.

"We might send some of them to Sing Sing," he added. "As for McCall, I would make him fly the town, if I don't actually convict him."

Tammany Leader Murphy, Mr. Hennessy declared in his speech at the New Lexington Hall, sent McCall to tell first Hennessy and afterward Sulzer himself, in Hennessy's presence, that if he would call off his fight on the organization Mr. Sulzer could have the nomination for the United States Senatorship to succeed Elihu Root next year.

"We won't trust him as Governor again even if he comes back to his senses," Hennessy quoted McCall as declaring. "But we—meaning himself and Murphy—will take care of him in other ways. He was the first to introduce the bill to elect United States Senators by popular vote. He can have the nomination next year. Murphy was cautioned at Syracuse against trusting Sulzer, because Sulzer was a Dutchman. You cannot trust Germans after they have got to the power."

All through his speeches last night Mr. Hennessy said that after to-morrow he would bother no further with McCall.

"He is beaten—dead as an issue in this campaign," Hennessy said again and again. "Now I want to wake the people of this town up so that the Murphy and McCooey county tickets will go down to everlasting disgrace."

## HENNESSY TELLS MORE.

**McCall Offered Senatorship to Sulzer, He Now Asserts.**

Amid cheering and applause John A. Hennessy told the audience which packed New Lexington Hall at 116th Street and Park Avenue last night that before the campaign was over he would bring about the arrest of a near relative to Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy. He also described a meeting with Edward E. McCall at which, he said, McCall offered a United States Senatorship to Sulzer on behalf of Tammany if Sulzer would yield in the fight.

Mr. Hennessy abandoned his plan of telling audiences last night about his talk with ex-State Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, now an inmate of Sing Sing prison after a conviction on charges of attempted bribe extortion. Persons who have talked with Mr. Hennessy recently have been given to understand that in his chat with the great investigator the

Continued on Page 2.

## BETTING ALL FOR MITCHEL.

**Odds 2 to 1 on Fusion Candidate and Little McCall Money.**

Election betting odds in the Wall Street district stood again yesterday at 2 to 1 on John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor, with little McCall money in sight. A bet of $4,000 against $2,000 was reported, but for the most part the wagers were in small amounts. Even money was quoted on the probability of Mitchel getting a plurality of 50,000 votes.

In the race for Assemblyman in the Sixth district, 5 to 1 was offered on Sulzer, as compared with 6 to 1 at the close of last week.

Reports were current at the Waldorf yesterday that wealthy men stopping at the hotel had thousands of dollars to put up on the Fusion ticket, but so far had not been able to draw out any McCall money. As high as 10 to 7 had been offered, it was said, but this had failed as an inducement.

One man whose name has always been notable in racing circles, it was said, had announced that he had $10,000 to put up on Mitchel at odds of 10 to 7, but had found no takers, and others said they were anxious to place smaller sums on the Fusion candidate, but had found nobody thinking strongly enough the other way to meet them.

## LOOK INTO RIKER SALE.

**Department of Justice Gets Complaints of a Trust Deal.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Complaints have been received at the Department of Justice that, according to report, the United Cigar Stores Company has purchased the Riker Drug Store Company and that such a purchase would create a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Federal anti-trust law.

The department, it was said to-night, would look into the matter.

## SUIT TO TEST TAX PENALTY.

**Armour Car Lines Attack Clause in Corporation Tax Law.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Samuel M. Fitch, as Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago, was made defendant in a suit for $8,000 filed to-day in the United States District Court by the Armour Car Lines. The suit is brought with the double purpose of recovering $6,360 and testing the constitutionality of the penalty clause in the Federal corporation tax law. The clause attacked is that relating to a penalty of 50 per cent. for the failure of a corporation to file a schedule of earnings before March 1 each year. The petition alleges that there is "no statute which authorizes any penalty because of mere delay, refusal or neglect."

In the year in question, 1910, the company did not file its schedule until Dec. 15.

## CUMMINS APPEAL HEARD.

**Justice Hughes Promises to Render His Decision To-day.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Attorneys for W. J. Cummins, former President of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York, appealed to Associate Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day for a writ of error intended to stay the execution of the banker's sentence of from four to eight years in Sing Sing.

The appeal is based upon constitutional grounds. Justice Hughes took the matter under advisement and said he would be ready to act at noon to-morrow.

## AUTO KILLS YOUNG BOY.

**Youngster Darts in Its Pathway and Is Crushed Under Wheels.**

While playing in front of his home at 1,064 Park Avenue, near Eighty-eighth Street, at 6 o'clock last evening, 7-year-old James H. Bernat darted across the western driveway along Park Avenue directly in the path of an automobile. The boy was knocked down, but the chauffeur, Otto Meisezahl of 1,022 Avenue A, was able to stop the machine before the rear wheels passed over his body. The boy was taken from under the car, but the front wheels had badly crushed him.

His father lifted him into the auto, and Meisezahl drove to the German Hospital, Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The boy died within a few minutes after reaching the hospital. Policeman Birnbaum reported that it clearly had been an accident, and the chauffeur, who drives the automobile of William Henes, 42 East Sixth Street, was not arrested.

## UNTYING MARRIAGE TANGLE.

**English Court Declares Mrs. Branson Married to First Husband.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Divorce Court to-day granted the petition of Mrs. Branson and held that she was still legally married to her first husband, Dempster Pick of New York.

Mrs. Branson recently applied to the English courts for the nullification of her marriage to Mr. Branson, on the ground that Mr. Pick had not continued the action for divorce against her in New York. She did not enter an appearance in the New York suit, and understood that judgment had been entered against her and that she was free to marry again.

## $5,000 IN BONDS MISSING.

**Package Disappears from Pocket of Broker's Boy Messenger in Chicago.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—From the inside coat pocket of Harry Kelly, a boy messenger employed by James H. Olyphant & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York and Chicago, five Southern Pacific negotiable 4 per cent. bonds for $1,000 each, disappeared to-day. The messenger had been sent to the Post Office to register the package of bonds for mailing to New York.

Kelly at the time had other bonds to the value of $14,000 in his possession. These remained intact. They were to be delivered to customers in this city. The missing bonds bore the numbers 8,509, 9,045, 6,983, 17,095, and 16,983.

The messenger had been sent to the Post Office to register the bonds in a hurry in order to catch the Twentieth Century Limited. At the registry window the boy was delayed by others ahead of him. When he reached into his pocket for the package of bonds it was missing.

SMITH'S ISLAND OYSTERS
are now on the market. At all first-class Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.—Adv.

## MURPHY SAYS HE GOT $25,000, BUT GAVE IT BACK

### It Was Anthony N. Brady's Campaign Contribution, Asserts the Tammany Boss.

### WAS SENT BY BEARDSLEY

### And It Was by Sulzer's Direction That Money Was Given to Him.

### MURPHY 'THOUGHT IT OVER'

### Then He Sent for Brady Himself, He Says, and Returned the Money Next Day.

### MR. BRADY IS NOW DEAD

### Story of $10,000 Contribution He Calls Another of Sulzer's Falsehoods.

### NEVER GOT RYAN CASH

**In Murphy's Longest Statement He Disavows Quotation, "It Is Gaffney or War," and Assails Sulzer.**

Charles F. Murphy, in a long statement which he issued shortly before midnight last night, made a sweeping denial of most of the charges made against him by William Sulzer. In the statement, which will go down in Tammany history as the longest the "Chief" ever made for publication, Mr. Murphy repeatedly said that Mr. Sulzer's statements absolutely were false.

There is one statement, however, which Mr. Murphy did not deny altogether. Mr. Sulzer accused him of receiving $25,000 from Judge Beardsley as a campaign contribution and of keeping the money. This is the sum that Mr. Sulzer says he refused when Judge Peabody offered it to him. Mr. Murphy admitted that he received this money, a contribution from Anthony N. Brady, made through Judge Beardsley, and that he kept it over night. The Tammany boss said he then thought better of keeping the money, and that the day following that on which he received it, he returned the money to Mr. Brady at Delmonico's. Anthony N. Brady is dead.

Mr. Murphy said that Judge Beardsley called him up on the telephone from upState and told him that he had a contribution to turn over to him. The next day, he said, Judge Beardsley called at his house in the city and gave him the money, saying that it was a contribution from Anthony N. Brady, and that Gov. Sulzer had asked him, Beardsley to turn the money over to Mr. Murphy.

"I took the money," said Mr. Murphy, "but thought the matter over and concluded to return it."

Mr. Murphy said he sent a message to Mr. Brady to meet him at Delmonico's, and that he met him there the next day. He said he thanked Mr. Brady for the contribution, but told him that he couldn't accept it.

"I returned him the $25,000," said Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy also took up the charge made by Mr. Sulzer that Allan Ryan had given $10,000 as a campaign contribution and that Murphy kept it. Mr. Murphy said he never received any such money from Mr. Ryan, and that if Mr. Ryan sent it, it never reached him. Mr. Murphy said he never told Sulzer to collect money from prominent people or corporations. "Recent events," said Mr. Murphy sarcastically, "show that he needed no such advice."

Mr. Murphy acknowledged that he met Mr. Sulzer and Edward E. McCall at the latter's house on Feb. 2, and that he submitted the name of John F. Galvin to the Governor for an appointment. Mr. Sulzer, he said, opposed Mr. Galvin's appointment on the ground that "Hearst would not stand for one of Mayor Gaynor's Commissioners." Mr. Murphy said it was Mr. Sulzer who wanted at that meeting to appoint George M. Palmer as Public Service Commissioner of the Second District.

The Tammany boss said that he never told Sulzer that it would be "Gaffney or war," and that he never threatened to wreck the Governor's administration or disgrace him. He also denied emphatically that he had ever used Mr. McCall as an emissary.

Judge Beardsley could not be found last night. At Sherry's, where he is stopping, it was said that he was out of the city.

**Questions Sulzer's Veracity.**

Mr. Murphy's statement follows:

"The series of allegations made by Mr. Sulzer in an evening paper some days ago

testify, still William Sulzer refused to face the court. Why? Because he knew he would convict himself.

"The fact remains that William Sulzer was convicted of perjury and removed from office by the highest court in this State. The vote to remove him consisted of eight Judges of the Court of Appeals and thirty-five Senators. Four of the Judges and eleven of the Senators are Republicans.

"Mr. Sulzer tries to arouse prejudice by publicly asserting that the solemn verdict rendered by the highest court in the State was due to my influence. The fact is that the only man responsible for the disgrace and downfall of Gov. Sulzer is William Sulzer himself.

**"An Infamous Falsehood."**

"He says that in December, at Delmonico's, I offered him money to pay his debts, &c. This is an infamous falsehood. I never offered him a dollar in my life. I never knew he was in debt. I saw him often at Delmonico's, but never alone.

"He claims that at the Presidential Electors' meeting in Albany I saw him in the Executive Mansion and invited him to my hotel for a conference. This is untrue. I never asked him to my room or to any other place for a conference.

"He states I met him at Judge McCall's home on Feb. 2 and talked about the choice of a Public Service Commissioner; that I suggested the name of John F. Galvin, and he the names of Henry Morgenthau, George Foster Peabody, and John Temple Graves, and that, as a compromise, he proposed the name of Judge McCall.

"I did meet him on that date and talked about a man for the position. I submitted the name of Galvin, which the Governor opposed, stating that Mr. Hearst would not stand for any of Mayor Gaynor's Commissioners. Then the Governor submitted Judge McCall's name.

"I said I would not advise Judge McCall to accept the place, that I thought his position on the bench a better one for him as it was in the line of his profession. Judge McCall did not want to take the place, but after much urging by the Governor he agreed to accept. Neither at this interview nor at any other were the names of Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Peabody, or Mr. Graves ever mentioned by Gov. Sulzer for that position.

"Mr. Sulzer states that at this meeting I demanded pledges regarding legislation and appointments, that I insisted on the appointment of George M. Palmer and P. E. McCabe as members of the Second District Public Service Commission, that I urged the naming of T. J. McManus for Labor Commissioner, a Mr. Meyers for State Architect, a man from Brooklyn for Hospital Commissioner, and James E. Gaffney for Highway Commissioner.

"As a matter of fact, we did not talk about legislation.

"As to appointments to the Second District Public Service Commission, the Governor said that Mr. Palmer was an old friend, that at Syracuse, after his nomination, he promised to make him Chairman of the commission. He said he intended appointing three men from Buffalo for the other position on the commission. We discussed no other positions or appointments at all. I did not then, or at any other time, directly or indirectly, recommend for any position the names of Messrs. McManus, Meyers, Gaffney, or the unnamed man from Brooklyn.

**Disclaims "Gaffney or War."**

"Mr. Sulzer refers to the Washington conference, on March 5, and says that I followed him into the hall as he was leaving and mentioned Mr. Gaffney, and that I said 'It will be Gaffney or war.' I denied this at the time, and I deny it ago. At that time Sulzer told the newspapers a mutual friend carried the message from me, 'It will be Gaffney or war.' It will be remembered that I challenged Sulzer to name the bearer of the alleged message. He has failed to do so.

"The expression, 'It will be Gaffney or war,' was coined by Sulzer himself. His own statement proves he is lying. For in one part he claims that I told him 'it would be Gaffney or war,' while in another place he says somebody else told him.

"Mr. Sulzer says there was a conference on March 18, that I was indignant at the removal of Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of Prisons, that he proposed the appointment of John Mitchell as Labor Commissioner, and that I opposed it and insisted on Mr. McManus.

"There was not a word said that night about Col. Scott. We did discuss the Labor Commissionership. Sulzer said Mr. Mitchell was his choice. I said I didn't know Mr. Mitchell, but that the Senator from his district objected because he was not a Democrat, was not enrolled, and did not vote.

**No Supreme Court Indorsement.**

"I remember that there were enough competent Democrats to select from in the State. I had no candidate. Mr. McManus's name was not mentioned then or at any other time.

"Mr. Sulzer claims that I suggested the names of Mr. George J. Gillespie and Michael J. Mulqueen for the Supreme Court vacancies. All that was said about judiciary appointments was by the Governor, and that was to the effect that the Bar Association had asked him to submit the names of all candidates for approval.

"Many names were suggested to me for recommendation to the Governor. Friends of Messrs. Mulqueen, Gillespie, Weeks, Philbin, and many others spoke to me in their behalf.

"I advised all to send their applications and indorsements directly to the Governor. I did not indorse any candidate nor attempt to influence in any way the appointments of the Governor in regard to judiciary positions.

"He further charges that I threatened to wreck his administration, to disgrace him, and that I demanded the calling off of Mr. Blake, who was investigating the State prisons. This is absolutely false. Neither Mr. Blake nor the subject of prisons was mentioned at all. Mr. Blake did not begin his prison investigations until after the meeting referred to.

"Mr. Sulzer asserts that I often sent emissaries to demand that he do certain things and to threaten him if he refused. He claims that Judge McCall was one of the emissaries. I never asked Judge McCall to meet him or to take any message to Gov. Sulzer. On the contrary, Mr. Sulzer asked Judge McCall to invite me to the conferences mentioned.

"Mr. Sulzer claims that prevented the Legislature from making appropriations of the usual contingency fund to pay the expenses of the investigations by the Governor. The records of the last Legislature refute the charge.

"In January an appropriation of $50,000 was made for investigations. This was $30,000 more than ever was appropriated before in any one year.

"He says that at a conference in my home on April 13 he requested me not to interfere with the trial of Stilwell in the Senate, and claims that I said I would stand by Stilwell. This in an infamous lie. Stilwell's name was not mentioned. Mr. Sulzer came to my house after midnight. He requested the conference over the telephone. When he came in he began at once to assure me he was my best friend, and asked me not to take his speeches seriously. He talked about his direct primary bill, and said it would strengthen and not weaken the organization.

"Regarding Stilwell, the claim is made by Mr. Sulzer that twenty-seven of the Senators who voted against him voted for Stilwell. The official record shows the correct number to be twenty.

"He neglects to state, however, that seven Senators who voted Sulzer not guilty also voted Stilwell not guilty. Their names are: O'Keefe, Duhamel, Palmer, Emerson, Peckham, Seeley, and Wende. None of these are Tammany men.

"He alleges that one day in June I sent a prominent man to threaten him with impeachment unless he stopped his opposition to me and called off Mr. Hennessy from his investigations. This is another falsehood. No such message was carried from me.

"Mr. Sulzer says that on May 18 he gave an interview on direct primaries which I considered a declaration of war.

"He states that I called a meeting of my lieutenants at Delmonico's on May 20 and that I decided to remove him from office. This is another Sulzer invention. No such conference was held at any time. I was not at Delmonico's at all on May 20.

**$25,000 Came From Brady.**

"Now, as to his statement that I received $25,000 from Judge Beardsley. On Oct. 20, 1912, Mr. John H. Delaney, who was with Mr. Sulzer on his speaking tour, called me on the telephone from some place up-State and said Mr. Sulzer told him to advise me that Judge Beardsley would call and hand me a contribution to the campaign fund.

"On the following day Judge Beardsley came to my house and said that he had telephoned Mr. Sulzer to the effect that he had a contribution for him of $25,000 from Mr. A. N. Brady. He said that Mr. Sulzer directed him to leave it with me.

"I asked him why the Governor did not agree to take it himself. The Judge said he didn't know, but that that was what Mr. Sulzer said. He left the money with me.

"After Judge Beardsley left me I thought the matter over and concluded to return the money. The next day I sent a message to Mr. Brady requesting him to call at Delmonico's on his way home.

"He came the following day and I told him what Judge Beardsley had said about his talk with the Governor on the telephone and of the latter's direction to leave the money with me. I thanked Mr. Brady for his contribution, said I would not accept it, and I returned him the $25,000.

"Referring to Sulzer's latest story, that he sent me the $10,000 he got from Allan Ryan. I never received that money. This is another one of his falsehoods. If he really sent me the money it never reached me.

"He knows he tells an untruth when he said I told him to collect money from prominent people and corporations. Recent events show that he needed no such advice."

## SULZER DERIDES THE BOSS.

### Says That Murphy Never Returns Money—Calls Statement Ludicrous.

William Sulzer early this morning gave out the following statement in reply to Mr. Murphy:

"It is after midnight now and I have not the time to read Mr. Murpay's statement sufficiently to reply in detail.

"He, however, admits much I have said, and I am surprised he would admit anything. It is not Murphy's way.

"The assertion that Murphy returned the $25,000 is to laugh and makes the statement ludicrous. Murphy never returns money. He thinks it is bad luck. Ask 'The Chief's' friends. They will corroborate this. I have proof of all I say."

Mr. Sulzer also said that J. W. Forrest of Albany had a letter which was sent to a man in Albany by a man who was at the conference in Delmonico's on May 20 telling him what took place at that conference. This letter, Mr. Sulzer said, would be made public to-day.

## McCALL GAVE $5,000.

### Statement Filed in 1902 Shows Contribution to Tammany.

A search of the records of the County Clerk's office revealed yesterday the statement of expenses filed by Edward E. McCall, Democratic nominee for Mayor, when he ran for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1902. It read as follows:

STATEMENT OF ELECTION EXPENSES

I, Edward E. McCall, a candidate voted for at the general election held in the State of New York on the fourth day of November, 1902, for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the said State and county, do hereby make the following itemized statement, showing in detail all moneys contributed or expended by me, directly or indirectly, by myself, or through any other person in aid of my election:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tammany Hall, campaign expenses | $5,000.00 |
| Contribution to campaign fund, Thirty-first Assembly District | 25.00 |
| D. H. Tyrrel, printing | 55.00 |
| Evening Telegram, copies of paper | 10.00 |
| Commercial and Financial, advertising | 100.00 |
| Wine and Spirit Gazette, advertising | 111.90 |
| Daily Jewish Herald, advertising | 100.00 |
| New York Jewish Times, advertising | 25.00 |
| Irish-American, advertising | 50.00 |
| Sunday Democrat, advertising | 50.00 |
| United Irishman, advertising | 10.00 |
| District 49 Journal, advertising | 100.00 |
| Colored Citizen, advertising | 5.00 |
| Mercantile and Financial Times, advertising | 50.00 |
| Sunday Union, advertising | 50.00 |
| Hebrew Standard, advertising | 100.00 |
| Jewish Daily News, advertising | 87.50 |
| Harlem Local, advertising | 33.34 |
| Harlem Local Reporter and Bronx Chronicle, advertising | 20.00 |
| New York Citizen, advertising | 5.00 |
| The Lovejoy Company, half-tone cuts | 3.36 |
| Postage | 16.00 |
| Total | $5,987.70 |

The statement was sworn to before Daniel E. Lynch as a notary public.

## McCALL SPEAKS AT HOME.

### Assures Rabbis He Aims at Sane Administration.

Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, addressed some fifty prominent Jewish rabbis and business men at a luncheon yesterday at his home, 321 West Eighty-sixth Street. Benjamin Blumenthal, President of the Congregation Rodolph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, presided. Mr. McCall spoke of the persecution of the Jewish race, saying that the Irish race had suffered much in kind. The Tammany candidate went on:

"I do not want to know what a man's creed is, nor what a man's race is, what a man's religion is; I do not care what temple he prays in, or what altar he kneels at. That is his own business, that is between himself and his God, and it is none of my business. I claim the right to kneel where I see fit to go, so you have the right to kneel where you see fit to go. It is your business and not my business.

"The only question that any official should ask of a citizen, if he be an applicant for office, to which the official has a right to appoint, is not the question of what your politics are, not a question of what your creed is, not a question of what your professed faith is, but are you capable, are you efficient, and are you honest? When those three questions are answered all necessity for further questioning is at an end, and any man that asks further questions is doing it for a motive that might well be termed ulterior. He has no right to ask further questions.

"I have been nominated, gentlemen, by the Democratic Party for the office of Mayor. I stand on the platform that that party framed in principle, because I believe in the principles that platform announced. I do not, however, confine myself to the Democratic Party as a candidate for Mayor. I ask the suffrage of every man. No matter what his party affiliations may be, if he can subscribe to the principles that I espouse, and that I battle for; if he can conscientiously subscribe to those principles, I want his vote and I want his suffrage. I do not care whether he be a Democrat, Prohibitionist, or Republican, or Socialist, provided he subscribes to the principles I advocate, and if he cannot in conscience so vote, I do not want his vote, that is what I say.

"Now, I say that if elected Mayor I shall endeavor to give a safe, sane, common sense administration, nothing of the spectacular, nothing that smacks of the circus. I shall try to infect a business administration, an administration that makes for such reputation as the late Benjamin Altman made for himself. Nobody ever heard of that man's name mentioned in the newspapers, or in full type, a business prince, going about his business in a quiet, unostentatious way, rearing the immense fortune that he made by his own industry, by his own labor, by his own brain, and all the time the quiet, peaceable, unostentatious gentleman; and then see the heritage he leaves when the grave closes over him. Look at the beneficence of his charities and his gifts to the city, and then see the wisdom and the philosophy of his life.

Mr. McCall was liberally applauded. He referred at the conclusion of his remarks to the attack of his enemies as follows:

"Now, with all this hubbub that is going on, with all this scandal mongering thoughts that are filling the air, there is only one thing for an honorable man to do, and that is to reach out and catch these muckrackers and scandalmongers and bring them before the proper tribunal that they may be punished, and I give you my pledged word that they will face that tribunal so far as I am concerned, and there will be punishment meted out to them, and if that fails, then we will know that there is something lacking in the law that must be speedily put in the law, so that order and quiet and peace may prevail in this community."

Among those present were: Mark L. Abraham, M. Morrison, Isaac Grossman, I. Goldberg, Dr. H. Newstader, Samuel Untermyer, the Rev. Dr. Richard Stern, Simon Ellinger, Charles Sebigman, Charles L. Goldsmith, William B. Ast, Moses Zimmerman, Harris Mandelbaum, Kaufman Handel, H. Levy, Leonard A. Snitkin, Samuel Dorf, M. S. Stern, Harry Fishel, Morris Jacoby, the Rev. Dr. E. Krauskopf, the Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner, and the Rev. Dr. Sol Sanig.

# SEAT IN SENATE OFFERED SULZER

Continued from Page 1.

convicted Senator threw a most illuminating light on the character and doings of some of his colleagues at the State Capitol.

As an earnest of his good faith and as proof that it had not been empty talk when he announced that he would make himself the mouthpiece of Stilwell's bitter musings in the prison cell at Sing Sing, Mr. Hennessy brought with him a thick volume of typewritten folios which he said contained the record of his conversation caught up by a detectaphone which had been installed in the hope that the imprisoned statesman would make a statement damaging to Tammany Hall and its boss, Charles F. Murphy.

**Shows Stilwell Report.**

"I understand that they will claim there was no detectaphone installed," said Mr. Hennessy to his audience. "But I want to present to you Edward J. Smith, the detectaphone expert of the William J. Burns Detective Agency, who installed the instrument in Stilwell's cell. And at the other end of the wire we had a very fine stenographer, and this volume contains a transcript of his stenographic notes."

The volume in its black cover was held up where all the audience could see it. Thousands of eager glistening eyes were focused on it. But the anticipation that was written on every face was changed to disappointment and dismay while an audible groan came from many persons in the audience at Mr. Hennessy's next announcement.

"But it so happens that the gentleman who is running for Mayor to please Mr. Murphy, after having kept silent for five days, broke into news to-day, and he did answer Hennessy in a pitifully weak way. And so Hennessy will answer him for the last time. We let Mr. Stilwell go until to-morrow. You all read the newspapers, and you will be able to read it on Wednesday morning, but we will take care of Judge Everett McCall just now.

"What did McCall say? This is what McCall said to-day: 'I deem it my duty, not only to myself, but to the electorate of this community, to make emphatic, specific and detailed denial of every statement that this creature (meaning me) has uttered.'

"Then he said that after the lapse of five and a half years a distinguished jurist discovered that he could not do anything to me because of anything I should say on the platform; I would have to say it in writing to him, but if I did say it in writing, then he would do something to me. Well, I did say it in writing to-day and let us await the consequences.

**McCall Did Not Answer.**

"Well, you all know, as a matter of fact, that I asked him on last Tuesday whether he had received his campaign contribution from an Inspector of police, and I said to him, 'Perhaps I can't prove this, but if you did not receive it from an Inspector of police, tell the people whom you received it from.' Did he tell you on Wednesday? No. Or on Thursday? No. Or on Friday? No. Or on Saturday? No. Or on Sunday? No.

"What would Abram S. Hewitt have done? What would William R. Grace have done? What would Edward M. Shepard have done? Why, none of those three men, great Democrats, ever had a guilty conscience; so they would have answered me right away.

"Why didn't McCall answer? He was probably waiting to frame up a situation that would keep Inspector McLaughlin out of it at least until after election. He wanted to be sure that if he did answer me, he would not be disgraced and sent against the wall before you had a chance to vote for him. But what a cowardly, what a pitiful spectacle this man running for Mayor appears to the people of New York, that he waits for five and a half days to answer a simple question that any honest man with blood in his veins or any decency in his character would have answered forthwith.

"Well, he presented two alibis, this distinguished jurist for twelve years, previous to that a distinguished ally of a notorious insurance lobbyist in Albany named Buckley, but for the last twelve years on the Supreme Bench—he produced two alibis, one from Mr. Plunkitt of "honest graft," one from Mr. Murphy of easier graft.

"Well, they challenged some of the things that I said in the last three or four days, and one of them was a very important matter in relation to the nomination of George M. Palmer for Chairman of the Public Service Commission up-State, and I mentioned the name of Henry Morgenthau, known to all of you, one of the most splendid citizens of this city, or this State, or this Republic, who is now, by the gift of President Wilson, Ambassador to Turkey.

"Well, did Morgenthau confirm me? Well Mr. Morgenthau said, 'I have read the account of Mr. Hennessy's speech as it was reported in the papers this morning, and he told almost word for word what took place during the conference.' So will put Morgenthau against Mr. Plunkitt, against 'Easy graft.' Well, I said something else about a famous conference where it was a question of whether the Governor of New York should surrender to the real Governor, Mr. Murphy, and I mentioned the name of Thomas Mott Osborne, and what does he say? Why, Mr. Osborne says, 'I have the greatest confidence in Hennessy and in the accuracy of anything he has said. I was present at the conference to which he referred and protested against the appointment of any one not up to the standard of the Hughes commission. So far as I recollect Hennessy states the facts.'

"Well, I stated on Staten Island on Saturday night that Murphy's arm went in right to the Judiciary, and I said that he did not have to telephone some Judges, because he could meet them on the golf links, and I said that when one distinguished citizen of this State had gone to a Judge to protect the State of New York against the larceny of its funds, that that Judge had told him to go down to Charlie Murphy. Well, that seemed awful to the New York newspapers. Could that be possibly so? And Mr. George Foster Peabody, as you know, is a man who gives his money away in charities and has been doing it for twenty years, who is giving his services now to the State of New York and has been giving them for years, a man unchallenged in his virtue and in his citizenship; but the newspapers doubted that it was possible that a Judge created by Murphy could say to George Foster Peabody, if you want justice go down and see Murphy. So the newspapers asked Mr. Peabody, and Mr. Peabody says: 'What Hennessy says is true; you can't fool Hennessy.'

"Well, on Saturday night in reciting on Staten Island why they wanted to get rid of the Governor, because he would put them in jail if they did not get him first, I mentioned the fact that Senator Frawley had said that if they did not get the Governor he would get them and put them in jail, and that ex-Fire Chief Croker heard him say it. Well, you know the newspapers in this town do not believe a good citizen like me, so they sent to Croker to-day, and here is what has happened: Mr. Croker was shown a copy of the Hennessy statement at his office, 582 Fifth Avenue. It read that Croker had said to Senator Frawley, 'Do you mean to impeach Sulzer? Do you intend to go through with this business? And that Frawley replied, 'Of course we do. If we don't he will send us all to jail. It is his life or ours.' When this was read by the reporter to Mr. Croker he replied, 'Every word that is there is true.'

So far I am corroborated by Mr. Henry Morgenthau on a vital question, by Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne on a vital question, by Mr. George Foster Peabody on a vital question, by Mr. Croker on a vital question, and our friend, the gallant candidate for Mayor, is corroborated by Mr. Plunkitt and Mr. Murphy.

**To Drop McCall Charges.**

"Well, now, of course you have all read, I assume, my challenge to Mr. McCall in the evening paper. He said if I would write out the statements that I had made, that he would have me arrested for criminal libel. Well, I have written them out, so I won't go over them, but we will go over a few facts for him, because perhaps he will want to come back, and if he does want to come back I will be glad to have him. He is the easiest thing I have come across in many campaigns. But I want to say this to him now: If he is going to come back, he must come back to-morrow. I don't regard him any longer as an issue, and I am not going to be diverted in this campaign from telling after to-day all the graft throughout the State that begins with the poor fellow of $45 a month and goes up all the way. And the reason I want to tell you of that is this: That, while McCall for all electoral purposes, is a dead issue, I want to wake the people of this town and I want to wake the people of Brooklyn, so that the county ticket of Murphy and the county ticket of McCooey will be sent into everlasting disgrace.

"Well, the thing that hurts Judge McCall's feelings is that meeting in the Public Service Commission where I was with him for an hour and a quarter—I, the messenger from the Governor of New York; he, the representative of Charles F. Murphy. And you notice in a little weak alibi—and by the way, do you know that an affidavit does not bind you to anything. You do not commit perjury when you make an affidavit. You cannot be arrested for that—if he will only sue me criminally and bring forward the two persons who made the affidavits for him I will see that if he takes the stand and they take the stand that they will be indicted for perjury, and we will do the best we can to send them to Sing Sing.

And I will prove the facts inside his own office as well as outside. I didn't begin to trust McCall last June. I suspected him long before that. And I dare dare to go on with a criminal libel suit, I will make him fly the town, if he isn't convicted.

"Why didn't he get an affidavit from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission, who was in the room with him and me for a little while and who brought certain papers in to him that he wanted to give to me? Why didn't he get an affidavit from the girl that was in the room twice to say that somebody else was in there with me? Why didn't he get an affidavit from John F. Cudahy, of his own staff, to show that there was somebody else in with me? Let him go along, poor fellow; the meanest, most comtemptible, most ignorant, and most illiterate candidate ever nominated in my time for Mayor of New York.

**Senatorship for Sulzer.**

"Well, now, I told you before, so I am going to cut it short, that part of it. I am going to tell you a little more, if that fellow comes back. I have got a little more. I told you how he said to me, 'Let Billy withdraw all his nominations from the Senate; let him agree first off, but absolutely first, to send in the name of George M. Palmer for Chairman of the Public Service Commission up-State, then we will arbitrate the others; and perhaps we will accept Lynch for Labor Commissioner.' We, meaning him and Murphy. And then he said to me, 'Cost, don't you have been up there four or five times on this thing, and every time I go up Billy talks about putting Murphy in jail, and he talks about Frawley, and we never gets anywheres, and I am not going up there again unless you send for me. But if he is willing to accept that, and you let me know, I will come up, and I will have authority'—meaning that he would carry Mr. Murphy's authority.

"Well, of colurse, I have related what I said to him, and I have related how the Governor would not listen to any such insulting proposition. But he said to me that day, 'Now, I want to be frank; he can't be renominated for Governor again, even if he does this, but we will nominate him for United States Senator. He was the man who originally introduced the proposition of electing United States Senators by the vote of the people, and it will be all right, and we will get him off our hands. And you can tell him that, that if he agrees to this proposition we will give him an agreement by which he will be the popular candidate of the Democratic Party for the United States Senate next year, but we would not trust him again as Governor.' And he said to me, 'Murphy was cautioned at Rochester not to trust him because he was a Dutchman and the reason that Herman Ridder was not elected United States Senator was because people went to him, Murphy—Fitzpatrick went to Murphy and Kelly of Syracuse went to Murphy and McCooey of Brooklyn went to Murphy and they cautioned Murphy against the selection of Herman Ridder on the ground that after he was elected he wouldn't stay put. McCall said: 'That's true; you can't trust the Germans after you give power into their hands.' And he said, Murphy now is sore that he didn't take the advice of men about Sulzer, but we will keep faith with him if he keeps faith with us."

**Letter to Peabody.**

"Well, I told that to the editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Manhattan seven weeks ago—eighs weeks ago, before McCall was a candidate or a figure for Mayor. I told that to the editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Brooklyn. I told that to the Governor of New York in the presence of two men as representative as those I have read out here for you. But you know the Lord is always with the virtuous side, and here I find to-day a letter which I wrote on Aug. 1, when I had this Senate thing in my mind after the talk with McCall, and I will read it.

Aug. 21, 1913.

Mr. George Foster Peabody, Bolton, Saratoga, New York.

Dear Mr. Peabody: The Governor's lawyers express themselves as confident about the impeachment situation. He tells me that he has informed them of every detail, no matter now minute, and that they say he will come out of this in winning shape. I have brought to him many rumors which I have heard, but he tells me that none of them is true, and that those so-called frauds which have been made public have been wilfully distorted.

I was never in the Governor's confidence in respect of any of these things and have no more knowledge of them than you have. I have always regarded him and did regard him as inherently honest and incorruptible, but, of course, I keenly regret that this flight has come upon him just as I was eating my way to the several forms of graft in every department of the State.

Now the officials of the State Departments disregard my subpoenas, and every door is closed to me. In addition to this I have not been able to pay the actual expenses of some of the men working for me, and persons who at first were very anxious to subscribe toward uprooting the venal conditions have been scared away by the publicity which has come. I never lose courage in anything, nor do I worry the slightest bit any time, night or day; but I do feel depressed naturally when I realize that I am hampered on every side, and for lack of real assistance unable to uncover evidence which would be good in law.

I speak conservatively when I say I think I could prove through proper agencies the receipt of more than a half million last Fall that was not accounted for by Tammany down-State and the up-State crowd. You will think it hardly credible, but it is established on secret testimony which I have taken that every poor devil along the canal last year was robbed of a portion of his pay every two weeks. Even the men who received $40 and $50 a month were forced to contribute. Indeed they never had a chance for voluntary contribution. The money was deducted from their pay envelopes from the beginning until the end of the season, and the same condition prevailed higher up.

Contractors on the barge canal have to pay as much as $5,000, and in one case $25,000. Probably not less than $100,000 was taken by blackmail from the road contractors. I have sworn testimony from several of them, and I think I know who the bagman was.

The same conditions exist in the Excise Department, the Conservation Department, and the Election Department. The science of blackmail was brought to its highest. Hordes of men have been carried on the payrolls because of their political or criminal influence. Many of them never did a day's work.

From surface information I have gathered many of the big contracts were fraudulent. My activities have been stopped just when I was getting on the ground, and the only way I see is to elect an Assembly which will be able to tear up all the vile conditions in the State departments.

The Governor, whatever his faults, is an heroic figure in this crisis. Had he obeyed me long he could have had anything, including the nomination for United States Senator next year. When threatened with exposure he stood manfully by his oath of office. It is curious to me to see newspapers repeating these attacks to take the life of a Governor, when the concrete issue is the destruction of this man first, no matter what thereafter may happen to William Sulzer. The Governor is only an incident, any way, in this situation. He is attacked not because he is venal but because he would not permit these looters to rob the State, and because he would not stop the investigation that he started me on. Why all the newspaper editors cannot see clearly just what this fight means I do not know. Why they are spending money digging up doubtful stories about the Governor, instead of spending money in the good cause of digging out the facts respecting certain Senators and members of the Assembly and their relations with corrupt influences, I do not know.

I wish we had fifteen or twenty strong men to clear this situation. The Governor's lawyers are all able in their own line, but they can't be interested in any phase of this situation except the impeachment proceeding.

I have been threatened in several ways myself and my family shadowed, and anonymous communications circulated, but notwithstanding this I am enjoying my part of the fight immensely, and am here to stay no matter what may happen.

You say in your telegram: I have been a wise adviser. Nobody could wisely advise the Governor. I have perhaps kept him from making still worse breaks, but many times he has disregarded the advice of all his friends, and radically so in continuously breaking into the newspapers long before the present trouble came to a head.

I notice an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES which suggests that Lynch should remove me, as I am a personal investigator so-called by the editor. What a queer situation would arise from such actions as have, and what an awful farce an investigation under Tammany auspices would be.

I trust you are enjoying yourself through the Summer months, and remain faithfully yours.

"But there, ladies and gentlemen, you see in August I told Mr. Peabody that the Governor had the promise of the Senatorship next year, the promise that was made to me by McCall, the promise that was made by McCall in the Governor's house in my presence to him, too.

**Denounced Wagner to McCall.**

"Well, what happened at that meeting in McCall's, which I haven't related before. Well, we talked about the men who were carrying stories from Albany to Murphy and the men who were carrying back stories from New York to the Governor, and I said to Judge McCall: 'Senator Wagner is a dirty little rat.' I said to McCall: 'That fellow Old Judge Beardsley something coming in on a train from Quogue. The President of the Journalists' Association or the Albany Correspondents' Association, who is here, knows to what I refer. I said to McCall: 'I wouldn't mind it if I was said by a fellow that had no training; I wouldn't mind it by a fellow who wasn't brought up to be a lawyer; but when a man attempts in an underground way to assail me to a man he doesn't think I knows me, and that man, a lawyer, attempting to say something about me, my opinion of him is that he is a dirty little rat.' And I said to McCall: 'I will get him, whether it takes a week or a month or a year or two years—and I think it will take less.'

"I wonder if McCall remembers that? How I made the application of my story to the situation, that I said that a man like Wagner, who would make a statement of that kind about me without having any knowledge as to the facts, would carry stories to Murphy about Sulzer, so that he could get under Murphy's wing and some day obtain a Judgeship. That is what I told McCall.

**Gives Long Talk with McCall.**

"And I told McCall that the situation for the Democratic Party in the State was so big that no man like Wagner, with Wagner's reputation, should be the man between the Governor and Mr. Murphy; that if there had to be a man who would take from Albany something of the vital issues and the vital truth that that man ought to be one of character and of integrity, and not one who, when he passed on the street, would be spoken of by one person or another person in a disparaging way.

"Well, what else happens? Why, Frawley came up. Now, I didn't say anything very much about Mr. Frawley, but I said he was not the type of man that ought to be in that particular position, that the dignity of the State of New York as much as the question of the Governor was before us. And McCall said to us, 'Murphy doesn't care much what happens to Frawley.' 'Wlel,' I said, 'Frawley doesn't care much what happens to Murphy.' [Laughter.] I said: 'I heard him tell Gov. Sulzer that Murphy had a million enemies in New York; that he had more enemies than the Governor knew, but the time to assemble them and get them together was not then but sometime later.'

"And McCall said to me, at this meeting which he said took ten minutes, that Murphy had retired Frawley from the State Committee, that he had prevented Frawley from being made Chairman of the Panama Exhibition, that he would not have permitted Frawley to be renominated for Senator only that Frank Farrell and Tom Foley and Timothy D. Sullivan had gone to him and implored him or asked him to let Frawley go back, and he said: 'That is how strong Frawley stands with Murphy.' I wonder, will Mr. McCall make a peep tomorrow on that. [Laughter.]

"Why, at that very interview McCall told me how the Governor improperly signed a bill which permitted the railroads of the State to escape their share of the money on grade crossings, and he said, 'I have written an opinion; I have got a memorandum.' Have you ever seen the Judge in action? He looks very big when he thinks he is right. And then he tipped his bell, and when a messenger came in I sent for the secretary, and it took some time to get those memorandums and to give them to me to take up to Albany to the Governor. But I told him at the time that they were not necessary. Well, he said, 'The Governor can send a special message in.' I said, 'It is not necessary, because the Governor vetoed all the money for grade crossings this year, so the railroads will not get anything, and neither will the city.'

"Well, there was another incident there, but we will wait to see how clever a liar the Hon. Edward E. McCall may be in this particular exigency in his life. Of course, you know what a liar he was on that meeting in Murphy's house on April 14. When I told about it, and his taking the Governor of New York after a meeting from the Waldorf, before his campaign managers got ahold of him the alert evening newspaper men got him first, and he said, 'Yes, we did go down there. We did go down there; but we simply talked about the Massachusetts Ballot bill and the primaries.' Has he ever answered since? No. That is five and a half days ago. He has never made another answer, and I say to him now that during the rest of the campaign he won't answer, and he does not dare to answer. He knows what happened down there, and his mouth will be closed, and he will talk to you about the issues of the campaign. And the issues of the campaign from his point of view are economy and reduced taxation. But has he shown to one of you how he will reduce taxation? Has he shown to any of you where he is going to economize? No. Why? In the first place, he does not know how. If any of you attend any of his meetings and he talks about reduced taxation get up and ask him how he is going to reduce it. If any of you hear him talk about economy, get up and ask him where it is going to be. Now, he knows more about the railroad rate of fare out to Bast Hampton and the Shinnecock golf links and Murphy's paradise in Good Grounds than he knows about the fare to Seaside Park at Rockaway Point.

"In a speech in Brooklyn he said there was no possible reason for a park of that kind, and just think of it! the fare would be 60 cents for the round trip. I will take the Hon. Edward McCall on a Bergen Street car from the Manhattan side of the bridge, and I will take him down to Sheepshead Bay for 5 cents via Ocean Avenue, and then I will take him across to Rockaway Point for 10 cents more, so that would be 30 cents for the round trip instead of 60. But if this municipality builds a beautiful park for children who have weak lungs and spends a couple of millions to put that park there in the ocean, any man that had an intellect above that of an Indian would see that the City of New York provided the boats from Sheepshead Bay to take the mothers and their babies across the bay to Seaside Park. That thought never entered the head of Edward E. McCall. The thoughts that have entered his head mostly are those that have been put there through telephonic connection from Charles Francis Murphy.

"Now, McCall said this morning that he wanted to get me quick, so therefore he preferred a criminal suit. But he said, 'I have after election I will take care of him,' meaning he would sue me for libel or slander. Well, now, why does he want to wait until after election to begin the suit? It will be just as good to-morrow. I will promise to meet McCall to-morrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at any place that he likes, and in case he does not know it my telephone number is 5695 Prospect, and my residence is 590 St. Mark's Avenue, and I will be there for him to serve me with a libel suit for damages, and I will agree to answer within an hour, claiming justification, and I will print my answer in the papers the morning after. But you can bet your sweet life that Edward E. McCall won't sue me for libel to-morrow. He would not have my answer printed till after election, because he has the fatuous belief that he still has a living chance.

"I almost forget the candidate for Mayor of New York, Mr. Murphy. You know I am used to speaking offhand, and I like to jot down some things that I don't want to forget here on a piece of paper. Now, I told last week how Murphy got $25,000 from Judge Beardsley. And Mr. Murphy has remained silent. But I understand that he has hired that resourceful lawyer, Mr. John B. Stanchfield to try to make a fade out at it, so to speak, for to-morrow morning, and to make you believe that certain things are so. Of course, Mr. Stanchfield is a pretty able man. I served with him in the Legislature of '95, and he is a pretty good fellow. I have no doubt that he will do the best he can for Charlie Murphy; but I want to tell Mr. Murphy now in advance of his statement, because I don't know what is in it, that I will make him make another statement after that, or if I don't I will have him the laughing stock of New York, on the question of the moneys that he has grabbed off. And I want to tell Murphy now that unless my ideas are all astray that I will capture one of his relatives before this campaign is over.

"I sent for a list with the persons who recommended them for offices, and look at it: Recommended by John Fogue, $5,000, District Organization. D. H. Walsh, $3,500, District Organization. It is down here as D. O., District Organization. Miller, Chief Engineer, District Organization. Chief Engineer, D. O. Machinist and Locksmith, D. O., $1,200. Chief Carpenter, $1,200, D. O. Upholsterer, $100, D. O. They never upholster anything there, you know. Carpenter and shade maker—God bless the mark—$1,000, D. O. Painter, $1,025, D. O. Private Secretary and Cashier, $2,000, D. O. You understand that this is District Organization. Custodian of the Senate, D. O. Messenger, $1,200, D. O. Assistant Machinist, $1,100. Former Lieutenant Governor Conway, Custodian of the Assembly, D. O. Gardener, D. O. I want to tell you that the gardener is up at the Executive mansion and that that pay roll goes on here. Attendant at the Executive Mansion, just to open the door, $1,500, (laughter,) D. O. Assistant, (laughter,) $900, D. O. Roofer, $1,232—I don't know where that 32 comes in—D. O. Rigger, $800, D. O. So I can go along, you know, with the watchmen, and so forth.

"Well, there is the elevator men. You know they have to work. What happens to them? Elevator man, $960, civil service. Civil service, civil service, civil service. There are some fellows that have got to be on the job, and take you up and down.

**Calls This McCall Economy.**

"Now, I could go through this whole list—and here are the laborers, D. O., D. O., and D. O., and so on all along the list. And I find down here—and I have got to confess it, S F. Hurrell, $792, John Hennessy. Well, you know, I will tell you: The Governor asked me to take care of him in some way. He was a former policeman in New York City; he has got a pension and he is a pretty faithful fellow. And I took him down to Mr. Bogue, and I told him what the Governor said. But just to show you the accuracy of this list, this man is recorded against me.

"So there is the sort of economy that Judge McCall speaks to you about; the economy that builds roads for you at $20,000 a mile, in which you don't put in $4,000; the economy that builds roads for you like Bart Dunn that I indicted last month, who forgot to build one mile of his road—sort of lapse of memory. And don't you forget that when you build a Normal School up the State or an armory up the State, or a good road up the State, or a barge canal up the State, that you down here pay 67 per cent. of the cost.

"The Governor of New York asked me to get a place for Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth. Murphy sent up word that he would not let him be confirmed for Port Warden. Duffy wasn't good enough for him, because Duffy was honest, and would only do what he thought was right. And so Murphy sent up word by his man Wagner that he could not be confirmed, and the Governor said to me, 'Well, go over in the Excise Department and try and find a place for Duffy there.' I couldn't get that for him, nor in the Health Department. And then he asked me to go to the Department of Efficiency and Economy, and Delaney told me there was no place there. But imm

# SEAT IN SENATE OFFERED SULZER

Continued from Page 2.

office, until I made him become a fugitive, fifteen days ago, and jump across the river to Union Hill, N. J., was Thomas J. Lannon, chief examiner, at $4,500 a year. So what chance would an honest man like Col. Duffy have with that gang that is looking after economy in the State of New York.

"Now, it is your duty, if you want your children to grow up right, to have self-respect, and to promote decent government to wipe out every vestige of this so-called Tammany Hall government a week from Tuesday. None of us are against Tammany Hall. It is a fine and an able institution which has done great work, but what we want to do with Tammany Hall is to let the decent Democrats in and drive the crooks out. Put John Purroy Mitchel in there. [Applause.]

"Well, Murphy says that he is not going to resign as leader, and he is not going to leave. Well, I predict for Mr. Murphy that after Mr. Mitchel takes the oath of office as Mayor and has the assistance, as he will, of the President of the United States, that Mr. Murphy won't be asked to move. We will move him.

"And now, if no lady or gentleman here desires to ask me a question, I would like to go elsewhere to a big meeting, so that I may do whatever I can help this good fight along."

**Extravagance Under Dix.**

Mr. Hennessy's second speech of the evening was before 3,000 enthusiastic persons in the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. To what he said at Lexington Hall, he added:

"There is graft in every department of the State Government controlled by Murphy, and there has been graft there ever since he put in his putty man, John A. Dix. You have been told that Sulzer spent a little too much for carpets while he was Governor, but you haven't been told by Tammany Hall that while Dix was in the Executive Mansion a great many more carpets were paid for by the State. You did not know that 120 thermos bottles were bought, that the State paid $35 for a bed sheet, $15 for a pillow slip, and $400 for a dozen napkins while Dix was in the People's House. The appropriation for the mansion during the last year of Dix's administration was $3,000 and the bills for that year amounted to $30,000. Yet they are after Sulzer because his dog ate a biscuit.

"And they accuse Sulzer of charging four or five telephone calls to the State, but they don't say how many times Wagner or John Delaney or Aaron Levy or Frawley called Murphy. Sometimes one of them would call as often as five times a day."

Because of the late hour Mr. Hennessy did not fill his engagement at the Majestic Hall in 125th Street, where a large crowd waited for him until midnight.

## DENIAL FOR STILWELL.

**Given Out by Counsel Here Before Hennessy's Speech.**

State Senator James D. McClelland, counsel for Stephen J. Stilwell, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing, issued a statement yesterday in advance of the promised speech of John A. Hennessy dealing with Stilwell in which he denied that Stilwell had made a confession. Any reports that Stilwell had implicated anybody, officially or otherwise, for violations of the law were absolutely untrue., the statement said.

According to Mr. McClelland, Mr. Hennessy visited Stilwell in Sing Sing and promised to have Stilwell pardoned if he would implicate any of Mr. Sulzer's enemies. According to McClelland, Hennessy told Stilwell that "they would take him right from the prison down to the District Attorney of New York, and that if he would make statements involving Murphy, Frawley, and Levy that they wanted he need not come back to the prison."

Lynn J. Arnold, said McClelland, made the same promise to Stilwell, and the convicted Senator replied that he had nothing to tell.

This is Senator McClelland's statement:

The appeal in the case of the People against Stephen J. Stilwell, formerly a State Senator, from the judgment is now pending in the Appellate Division, and I anticipate being prepared to argue it next week. However, before argument I thought it was better to have a final conference with the appellant, Mr. Stilwell, and accordingly I visited him at prison this morning for the purpose of interviewing him on that subject and other matters.

I had noticed in The Evening Sun a statement of a party by the name of Hennessy that he contemplated giving the details of an alleged interview and confession with Mr. Stilwell some few months ago when he visited him in prison; that said interview had lasted five hours. After conferring upon the subject of the argument on appeal I called Mr. Stilwell's attention to this statement of Hennessy. He said that all statements as claimed that he made implicating anybody, officially or otherwise, for violations of the law were fictions and untrue; that the interview took place in the office of the Warden, and the interview did not last longer than twenty or twenty-five minutes.

He stated that Henessay assured him that he had a pardon already granted by Gov. Sulzer, and that if he would do what they wanted him to do and make statements involving public officials, that he could have the benefit of that pardon. Stilwell says that he informed him that he had no knowledge implicating or involving any one. Hennessy then suggested to him that they would take him right from the prison down to the District Attorney of New York, and that if he would make statements involving Murphy, Frawley, and Levy that they wanted that he need not come back to the prison.

Hennessy further stated that they wanted to get even with these people, and were going to get even anyway. The interview on that subject was a pointed and emphatic denial of any intimation or any sugestion. He further said that he fully realized that he probably could have obtained his freedom if he chose to have done this, but that he positively refused to do it.

This interview was supplemented by another interview with a man named Lynn J. Arnold, who visited him and renewed the assurances that Hennessy had made of a pardon from the Governor if he would involve the enemies of Gov. Sulzer. Arnold came to him and said: "Now, come over with this stuff." Stilwell says that he knew nothing about anybody except what was common report, and this so incensed Arnold that he turned and called him a ——— liar. Stilwell replied: "I won't talk with you any more. I am in prison and you must talk to the walls. I cannot resent it."

For days I tried to get this information in the press in this city, and would give it to reporters, and it was laid aside, but finally it came out in one of the Sunday articles in The New York Sun, in which I stated substantially what occurred between Stilwell and Arnold. My opinion now is that it was to be carried so far that first they wanted to get the so-called confession of Stilwell, and then were not able to do that, and they did plan or contemplate the provoking of Stilwell to violence by this foul-mouthed abuse.

The result of that interview was an interview by Arnold with the press, in which Arnold finally said that there was no confession made. This method and procedure is in keeping with that which was followed by Gov. Sulzer in his interview in the Executive Mansion or the People's House with Judge Whitman, who had stopped over night at his house with him. Judge Whitman, in an interview given out, was at a loss to understand why Gov. Sulzer sent for him. In the conversation they had the night before he evidently did not see any point to the visit, and he said he had to leave early in the morning, and then it was that Gov. Sulzer said to Judge Whitman: "Why don't you indict Murphy?" Judge Whitman said: "I cannot indict Murphy. I have no evidence." Gov. Sulzer then said: "Indict him anyway. Indict him on general principles."

Senator McClelland gave out his statement at the headquarters of Mr. McCall in the Hotel Martinique. He said that he would gladly meet Mr. Henessey on any platform and tell just what his client, Stilwell, had said.

# M'CALL SUITS WAIT MORE SPECIFIC DATA

**Tammany Candidate Wants Hennessy to Sign Newspaper Reports of His Speeches.**

**TO SUE NEWSPAPERS, TOO**

**Actions Will Be for Criminal Libel, He Says—Denies He Opposes Park Expansion.**

Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, said last night that he would not bring criminal libel proceedings against John A. Hennessy until Mr. Hennessy became more specific in his statements that the Tammany candidate had purchased his nomination for Supreme Court Justice. Mr. McCall was asked if he had read Mr. Hennessy's statement as published in the evening newspapers. Mr. McCall replied that he had done so, but that Mr. Hennessy had dodged the issue. He said that he wanted Mr. Hennessy to sign his name to any of the newspaper statements quoting Mr. Hennessy, and that then he would prosecute Mr. Hennessy "in five minutes."

"He simply dodges the issue," said Mr. McCall. "Why doesn't he take these clippings and write under them, 'I authorized these statements, and with my authority these publications were made,' and sign them. Then I will indict him in five minutes.

"If I should arrest him now he would be discharged in court, the court ruling that there was no libel. He said I paid money for my judicial nomination, and he asks why I don't get an affidavit from former Inspector McLaughlin. I've got Mr. McLaughlin's affidavit right here."

The Tammany candidate explained that he had a copy of the ex-Inspector's letter and that the original was being sworn to. This is the letter:

2 Rector Street, Oct. 27, 1913.

I have read the statement issued by Judge McCall appearing in this morning's newspapers, and I hereby corroborate his statements in so far as they refer to me or any of the members of my family.

Any statement that is made alleging that Judge McCall obtained money from me to be used for the purpose of securing his nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

WILLIAM W. McLAUGHLIN.

Then going back to Mr. Hennessy, Mr. McCall went on:

"Why doesn't he sign these statements as printed in the newspapers? THE NEW YORK TIMES published them. I intend to take action against the newspapers also.

"Do you mean you will sue them for slander in a civil action?" Mr. McCall was asked.

"No, that's merely schoolboy talk. I intend to proceed against them in a criminal action," he said.

**Talks to Realty Men.**

In a talk before several hundred real estate men at a meeting of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association, at 16 Vesey Street, presided over by Robert E. Dowling, yesterday afternoon, Mr. McCall made a bitter attack upon the newspapers.

"I want to thank you for the opportunity of coming before an audience of this kind, of these large numbers and which is so vitally interested in what is the real issue in this campaign," said Mr. McCall. "I am not going to refer to these outer incidents that have been so picturesque in the last forty-eight hours of this canvass interested in real estate to stop and think if the hour has not arrived when the licentious press of this city have got to be spoken to by the people and told that they have passed the limit and must not go a step further. If it is within the province of a newspaper, or newspapers, under the cloak of what they call the freedom of the press, but which is nothing more or less than the license of low-lived blackguards, to pass into and invade our homes and assassinate our characters, then the sooner we know that as an established fact or become acquainted with the condition that can punish them the better we are going to be as a community.

"I am not speaking in the sense of an individual offended. I am not chafing under their insulting and nasty references to me, because I believe myself big enough to care of them myself. But I speak as a man who loves his city and who looks upon this as a menace, and the most serious menace that we face as citizens."

Taking up the issue of taxation, Mr. McCall said that the city was groaning under its burden of debt and that the hour of confiscation was practically here. Mr. McCall said that there were only two practical questions to be answered. They were: "Has the valuation on your real estate for the purposes of taxation placed there by the city been steadily increasing?" and "Has the rate of taxation that is predicated on that valuation been steadily increasing, and is there a ready market for real estate in this city to-day?" There were many cries of "No, No!" to the second question, and Mr. McCall went on:

"The answer to the first question must be in the affirmative, and to the second question in the negative."

**Advocates Park Extension.**

Referring to his remarks about the purchase by the city of Dreamland and the Rockaway Beach Parks, Mr. McCall said:

"When I proclaimed against such indulgences, and I did it only upon the score of economy when I said that such things should not happen because the pocketbook of the city would not allow it, this press—I think I am justified in calling it a subsidized press—went into the field alleging that I was against the park system and the playground system because I had the courage to stand up and say that such purchases as that would not be made if I were the Mayor. My remarks have been distorted, my speeches have been garbled willfully, and with malice aforethought, and so that I may not be misquoted to-day I announce myself publicly as in favor of park systems, as in favor of playground areas, as in favor of recreation parks, where the need for them actually exists in congested districts and the financial condition of the city will permit their purchase.

"Somebody said 'McCall says he is against the park system,' and then, to add a little bit of sting, another said 'he is against some little scheme that would benefit crippled children.' Gentlemen, that did disturb me a little bit, and I went around to look and study to see where the feature of crippled children came in, and I analyzed it pretty thoroughly and looked through it pretty clearly. I could not find anything about it, but I came to this conclusion; that there was a crippled feature in it all right, and that was the pocketbook of the men who owned the land and who schemed and foisted it upon the city. That was the crippled feature in this transaction, and if that cripple came to me and I was Mayor that crippled pocketbook of the owners of that land with their scheme to make the city buy it—well, there would be no doubt of its crippled condition after I got through with it.

"Now, gentlemen, I just want to touch on one more point. I know I am trespassing upon your time in this hour that you have stolen from your luncheon. I just want to touch on the question of subways. Now, of course you all know that the rapid transit system vitally affects the welfare of real estate. If it does—and you can't escape the conclusion that it does—was Mr. Mitchel the friend of real estate or was he the enemy of it in the attitude he assumed on the subways? Did he not fight and battle and struggle against the consummation of this great system of contracts which is bound to flow in blessings to this public in a very short time?

**Favored Subway Contracts.**

"In the face of vituperation and calumny, of threats and menace that perhaps was never equaled as they were hurled at a public official's head, when I went into the Public Service Commission I stood up against that, I looked that kind of stuff right in the face and smiled at it and went on and did my duty as the obligations of my oath called upon me to do, and I stood for rapid transit. Mr. Mitchel, my opponent, was against rapid transit, and is to-day. While he says he would have the city carry out and fulfil its obligations, in the same breath, he tells you that he is opposed to the dual contract system. And yet he says, 'I will see that it is lived up to,' and he intimates he will do that because he cannot help himself. I know different; I tell you he can interfere with these contracts, and I tell you, basing my prediction upon the vagaries of this man's mind and his shifting attitudes on the question of subway transit, that he not only can interfere with it, but if he is elected Mayor he will interfere with it."

Mr. McCall then referred to the attacks made upon him that he was "Murphy's man." He said:

"The newspaper mentor of Mr. Mitchel has caused the cry to arise that McCall is somebody's man; that is, Mr. Murphy's man. And away he goes up and down the streets of this city—Mr. Mitchel—piping out in parrot-like imitation the thought and the idea that originated in the mind of his newspaper mentor. He is calling from the housetops that I am somebody's man. Well, all that I ask the citizenship of this community to do—and I have a right to ask that—is that in measuring me upon any such utterances as that to put the yard stick upon me as you make your measure of what he has done, so shall we judge what he will do. And receiving that at your hands it is all that I can ask in fairness, and I know that that is precisely what you will give me. I will stand on my own feet if I am elected Mayor. I will frame my own judgments. I will draw my own conclusions, and I will make my own decisions, and I will ask no man or set of men to share the responsibilities of my acts with me."

## RIIS QUESTIONS McCALL.

**Thousands of Children Need Rockaway Park Land, He Writes.**

In defense of the purchase of the seaside park at Rockaway which Mr. McCall in his campaign speeches has held up as an example of the extravagance of the present city administration, and declaring that through it relief of suffering and restoration to health may be brought to thousands of unhappy children, Jacob A. Riis wrote yesterday to Mr. McCall from Pinebrook Farm, Barre, Mass., where he is ill:

"Do you know," he asks the candidate, "that there are 5,000 poor little cripples in this city who are racked by the intolerable pains of bone tuberculosis, which nothing, neither medicines nor surgery, avails to soothe or cure save only life upon the seashore under hospital care, Summer and Winter, for many months and sometimes years? It was for these that Rockaway Park was purchased. It has other uses, all urgent, but I am concerned here with the children only whom this form of tuberculosis afflict."

Then Mr. Riis informs Mr. McCall that European nations have built a string of eighty such hospitals along their ocean shores, while in the United States there is but one, a small one at Coney Island. Moreover, $250,000 was subscribed by private citizens nearly ten years ago to build a larger hospital on the understanding that the city would find the site and maintain the institution as part of its great hospital plant. Mr. Riis continues:

Eight years has passed, and hundreds of the little sufferers have passed with them, unhelped. It is not pleasant to think of, but at least the association is to-day receiving bids for the hospital that is so grievously needed. The city has bought the land, almost the last that was to be had within reach. Of the Citizens' Committee which obtained from the present administration this great boon I was the chairman. Hence I claim the right to ask the question that prompts this letter. Why should you now revoke that purchase if you could? Economy? To let this waste of defenseless lives go on?

What have the poor children of New York done that you should even think of it? If they were to come in official headquarters in pitiful, halting file, upon their crutches, with their pain-haunted eyes asking why, what would you have to say to them, and to the fathers and mothers and friends? What have they done, those fathers and mothers, to deserve it? The organization your candidacy represents has boasted in other years of being "close to the people"—their friends in need. What greater help could there be than that of these sufferers? Indeed, as I said, there is no other way of meeting it, none.

If Mr. McCall has been misquoted, Mr. Riis says in conclusion, he should have the chance to refute the charge, but if he was reported correctly, Mr. Riis asks, "in view of the facts I have set forth, why should you wish to do the people you seek to represent this hurt?"

## H. WOLLMAN IS FOR MITCHEL

**He Was Not at the Conference Which Declared for McCall.**

Henry Wollman of the law firm of Wollman & Wollman of 20 Broad Street, denied yesterday that he took part in the conference at the Hotel Knickerbocker on Sunday when a number of prominent Jewish citizens agreed to support Edward E. McCall.

"I was not at the conference," said Mr. Wollman. "I did not sign the letter or manifesto. In fact, I never knew or heard anything about it until I read it in THE TIMES this morning. While I have a very affectionate regard for Mr. McCall and great respect for him personally, still as I am a Republican and an anti-Tammany man I will vote for Mitchel."

Mr. Wollman's name was furnished by the McCall managers as one of those who was present at the conference and who signed the resolution supporting Mr. McCall.

## 15 BALLOT INDICTMENTS.

**Man Who Brought Charges Is Himself Arrested.**

Fifteen additional indictments for fraudulent registration were returned yesterday by the Grand Jury as a result of the investigations by Special Assistant District Attorney Train. It is understood that about forty more cases will be brought up to-morrow.

As a result of the crusade of Mr. Train and the Honest Ballot Association, Thomas Ward, who gave his address as 14 Spring Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of fraudulent registration, and was sent to the Tombs. Curiously enough, Ward obtained his own indictment, and the case has mystified the authorities. Last Thursday he came to Mr. Train's office and reported that he had met with a man of his own name, who bought him several drinks and took him around to three polling places, where the stranger registered. These were 288 Mulberry Street, 185 Bowery, and 166 Forsyth Street.

Ward wrote out his name and address for Mr. Train, who upon investigation found that the signatures in the three polling books were in the informer's handwriting. An indictment was returned. Yesterday Ward went to the Honest Ballot Association, with his mustache shaved off and dressed in a new suit, and offered new information about "Thomas Ward," the repeater. His arrest followed.

"Tom" Sharkey, ex-pugilist, and owner of a hotel on Fourteenth Street, came before Mr. Train yesterday to defend a charge that his house had been used for colonization. Sharkey brought with him records which showed that all of the registration from his hotel had been legal.

## ASTOR'S GIFT IS $2,500.

Vincent Astor, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Mitchel Leagues, resumed yesterday his duties at the office of the Leagues in Greeley Square after an absence of a few days in the country. He issued an emphatic denial of the rumor that he had given $50,000 to the organization with which he is identified. He said:

"The statement concerning an alleged subscription of $50,000 made by me to Mr. Mitchel is absolutely untrue. The only contribution I have made to Mr. Mitchel is one of $2,500 given to the Fusion Campaign Committee in September. I might further add the self-evident fact that Mr. Mitchel's election is not dependent on any $50,000 subscription."

# HENNESSY ACCEPTS M'CALL CHALLENGE

**Puts His Main Charges Against the Tammany Candidate in an Open Letter.**

**GOES OVER SULZER CASE**

**Declaring That McCall Carried Murphy's Threats — Only Asked an Answer on Campaign Fund.**

John A. Hennessy read in the newspapers yesterday morning that Edward E. McCall had dared him to put his charges in writing and furnish basis for redress through criminal action. It was a dare the former graft investigator was willing to answer. Within five minutes he called in a stenographer and got busy.

The result was an open letter to Judge McCall signed by Mr. Hennessy. In a letter Mr. Hennessy repeated in condensed form most of the statements he has made in campaign speeches with reference to Mr. McCall's activities as "Murphy's messenger boy," a phrase coined by the graft investigator.

In his letter Mr. Hennessy did not elaborate upon or add to his utterances regarding the circumstances under which Mr. McCall was nominated for the Supreme Court back in 1902. In his open letter to Judge McCall he called attention to the fact that the stenographic reports of his speeches would make it very clear that he had never claimed to be able to prove where Mr. McCall got his campaign fund, but that it was up to Tammany's candidate for Mayor to tell the people all about it. So much of Mr. Hennessy's statement was a definite challenge to Mr. McCall to do some more explaining. Here is the full text of Mr. Hennessy's open letter:

Hon. Edward E. McCall:

Sir: I have read your smoky statement in this morning's newspapers, and your statement that if I put my pronouncements about you into writing you will have me indicted for criminal libel. You said:

"I deem it my duty, not only to myself but to the electorate of this community, to make emphatic, specific and detailed denial of every statement that this creature (Hennessy) has uttered."

I accept with pleasure your challenge, and I shall condense my statements.

You say that Inspector McLaughlin did not lend you the money to pay for your nomination, nor did you pay anybody for it.

I never said McLaughlin lent you the money. I asked you whether you had got the campaign funds from the Inspector of Police, or some other source, and distinctly stated, as the stenographic reports will show, that I might not be able to prove where you got the money, but that it was up to you to tell the people.

It has taken you six days to make a denial where an honest man would not have taken a minute.

What were you afraid of, and why now don't you get Inspector McLaughlin to reinforce your denial?

You ask that I put all my other accusations in writing. I herewith do so:

One. I state that I was in your office for more than one hour, discussing for nine-tenths of that time terms suggested by you which would prevent the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer; that you and I were alone just at the time when you called for the secretary of the commission to give me some papers to take to Albany; that you don't dare to bring an action on this, because I'll prove you a perjurer if you go on the stand, both from the inside and outside of your office, and the same will hold true of any witnesses you call.

Two. You asked Gov. Sulzer to Charles F. Murphy's house in the early morning of April 14; you took him there covertly, and remained there more than two hours discussing George F. Palmer, Senator Stilwell, and the appointment of heads to the State Prison, Health, and Labor Departments.

That Gov. Sulzer was there present, and that you were at all times on the side of Murphy in that discussion.

That when you said nothing was discussed there except the Massachusetts ballot and the primary law you lied and meant to lie.

Three. That on seven separate occasions you acted as Murphy's messenger boy to Albany, and that on more than one occasion you carried Murphy's threats to the Governor.

Four. That you secretly, on the night of Feb. 2, met the Governor at the 125th Street Station of the New York Central, and by arrangement took him to your house, where he was with Murphy for several hours. It was at that secret meeting that you were determined upon as Public Service Commissioner. In your house that night Murphy attempted to name a head for the State Hospital Commission and for the Public Service Commission in the Second District, and you tried in vain to help Murphy force the Governor of New York to be untrue to his oath.

Five. You attended at Delmonico's the private impeachment court held by your boss, Mr. Murphy, in May, at which it was determined to remove the Governor from office. You ran up to Albany next day to say to the Governor that you had protested, that you told him they could not impeach him, and that you had protested to Murphy's private impeachment court that they were going too far.

Any other statement I make during the campaign I shall write for you whenever requested by you, so that you will not be at a loss in bringing criminal action.

JOHN A. HENNESSY.

Before the open letter had been called to his attention Judge McCall was asked why he did not bring a civil suit for slander against Mr. Hennessy.

"A slander suit against such a creature!" exclaimed the Tammany candidate for Mayor. "I guess not. I don't want to have Hennessy's name mentioned to me again. I am going to let that creature be obliterated from my canvass, at least as far as I am concerned. I repeat it, I don't want you boys to mention his name in my presence again until such time as I see fit to bring it up myself."

When that would be the Judge did not say and the reporters did not ask him.

Robert Adamson, Manager of the Fusion campaign, said he was convinced Mr. Hennessy stood in no dread of actions for libel or slander, growing out of what he said regarding Mr. McCall.

"If you read the statement McCall made this morning carefully, you will find in it he admits having contributed a sum of money to the campaign when he was nominated for the Supreme Court, but that he has forgotten the amount."

Mr. Hennessy said yesterday afternoon that he had lots of more material concerning Mr. McCall and that some of it would be out in the course of the campaign. It was said later that the reluctance of a man who acted as go-between in the matter of bringing McCall and ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt together at the Hoffman House in 1902 to permit the use of his name had made it impossible for Mr. Hennessy to bring positive proof that the assertion of Mr. McCall that he never met Mr. Plunkitt at the Hoffman House was false.

## WILL TELL WHITMAN.

**A John Doe Inquiry Before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.**

District Attorney Whitman is to take a hand in the Hennessy-McCall-Murphy charges and, as a preliminary step, he subpoenaed yesterday afternoon John A. Hennessy to appear before him to-day in the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Hennessy will lay before him the evidence bearing on the charges he has made and on Thursday John Doe proceedings will be begun before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo. For the preliminary examination, it is said, only one witness will be subpoenaed, but other subpoenas will be issued as the Hennessy story warrants.

Mr. Whitman let it be known that the proceedings were not begun upon the request of any candidate or on behalf of any political organization. Mr. Whitman said he knew nothing about Mr. Hennessy's charges except what he had seen in the newspapers and added that Mr. Hennessy had laid no evidence before him.

With the report of the coming John Doe proceedings there was a rumor about the Criminal Court Building that Thursday might see the arrest of a man whose name has been frequently mentioned in Hennessy's speeches. The outcome of a court hearing was thus summed up by a man in the building: "God knows what will happen now."

Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hennessy will have their conference in the afternoon. The former, it is said, has received assurances that Mr. Hennessy will lay before him evidence which will make necessary further proceedings. Of course, it was said, if Mr. Hennessy has no proof there will be no John Doe proceedings, a thing that Mr. Whitman admitted was not very likely to happen.

Hennessy has said a number of things that hold an interest now for the District Attorney. One thing in which he is vitally interested is the alleged Stilwell charges.

On Wednesday night in a speech which he delivered in Harlem River Park, Mr. Hennessy said:

I want to ask Murphy to-night—and this is preliminary to some questions I will ask him later on—did Judge Beardsley hand him $25,000 in bills in October of last year? If Murphy denies that Judge Beardsley did it, if Murphy will provide a way for putting Judge Beardsley on the stand, I undertake to say that Judge Beardsley will testify under oath that he handed that money to Murphy, and that it has never been accounted for since.

Some of the other things brought up do not interest the District Attorney, for they are barred by the five years' Statute of Limitations.

There were some who saw in the request of McCall to Hennessy to put his charges in writing a disposition to avoid the issue and to put off the contest until after election. Mr. Whitman said that McCall, in requesting that Hennessy put the charges in writing, was taking the only step he could to force the issue and make possible action for criminal libel.

Though Hennessy might have engaged the stenographer to take down his speeches, and though he may have ordered their distribution to the newspapers for publication, he said, the act constituted slander rather than libel. The only way in which criminal proceedings could be brought was upon the affidavit of the stenographer that Hennessy had so instructed the distribution. Even then the trial could be brought to naught for lack of proof that the stenographer had taken down the actual words as spoken by the speaker. The code provides that the criminal action must be the writing or personal distribution. Action in such a case will now be complicated by the John Doe proceedings, and it is said at the District Attorney's office that any action for libel will await the outcome of the John Doe proceedings.

The investigation to be held by the Chief Magistrate will determine whether there is enough in the charges made by Hennessy to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. Mr. Whitman made it plain that the McAdoo hearing would not be in the nature of a Grand Jury proceeding, as had been stated. The manner of presenting the facts in the case will be left entirely in the hands of Magistrate McAdoo, and the future action of Mr. Whitman will be governed by the McAdoo report.

## FUSION NEEDS WATCHERS.

**Adamson Calls on 1,900 Volunteers to Guard the Polls.**

Robert Adamson, manager of the Fusion Campaign Committee yesterday sent out an urgent appeal for watchers. The Fusion forces, he said, needed 1,900 volunteers to guard that number of polling places to the close of the count on Election Day. It was an opportunity, he declared, for any man to show his personal devotion to the cause of honest government, for if every man could not be a headliner or a Hennessy, he could do his utmost on Election Day by serving as a watcher.

"It is interesting work, it is good training for any man, and it is work of vital importance," Mr. Adamson's appeal went on. "If you can give only part of the day, we want that part. If you can give all the day, so much the better.

"Give what you can and please communicate promptly with the Watchers' Committee Fusion Volunteers, Fifth Avenue Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street. A good way is for two friends to volunteer together and accept assignment to the same polling place."

## HARTMAN MAKING A FIGHT.

**Finds Good Supporters in Campaign for Municipal Court.**

Gustave Hartman, the present Justice by appointment, is making an active campaign in the Second Judicial District for election as Municipal Court Justice. He is the Republican nominee, and has the advantage of being the present Judge, having been appointed by Mayor Kline to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Leon Sanders. He is opposed by Aaron J. Levy on the Tammany ticket and Samuel Goldstein on the Progressive.

Among those who are supporting Mr. Hartman are Louis Marshall, the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, the Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst, ex-Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen, ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, Dr. Emil Altman, Assistant District Attorney Nott, and ex-Judge William H. Wadhams.

# CONCEALED ATTACK MADE ON MITCHEL

**Newspaper Advertisements Threaten Him with "Exposure Which Will Cause Regret."**

**ASKS CHANCE TO ANSWER**

**Candidate Says He Has Taken No Interest in Hennessy, Who Is Able to Care for Himself.**

### MITCHEL WOULD ANSWER

HEADQUARTERS
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 27.

*To the Editor of the New York Times:*

I note in an advertisement in at least two newspapers this morning the following:

> There is time, furthermore, to show to New York another fallen idol—comparable even to the pitiable Sulzer. It is an exposure which will also cause regret, for Mr. Mitchel, like Sulzer, has fooled many people for quite a while. This exposure will show that Mr. Mitchel's candidacy is as great an example of effrontery, as much of an insult to the intelligence and honor of the people as the Progressive Party's nomination of William Sulzer—Sulzer, now written down as one who filched money from his trusting friends, who perjured himself concerning the campaign contribution publicity which he had so long pretended to advocate, and who put an ineffaceable stain of shame upon the greatest of Commonwealths.

I have nothing in my private or public life which I wish to conceal, and I request an opportunity to answer any attack upon me in the same issue in which you publish the same.

The last week of the campaign has begun, and it is fair, I submit, that I have this opportunity.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

John Purroy Mitchel took up yesterday the threat against himself made in the advertising columns of two newspapers, and demanded that whoever had any accusation to bring against him should come out in the open and state what it was that he might reply to it. There was nothing whatever that he had to conceal in any part of his public or private life, he declared.

Mr. Mitchel was asked yesterday to define the connection which Mr. Hennessy had with the Fusion Committee.

"As far as I know," he said, "Mr. Hennessy has no connection with the Fusion Committee. He has, at any rate, no connection whatever with my own campaign or my personal committee. I believe that all the Fusion Committee has had to do with him was to afford him an opportunity of making speeches."

"What do you think of those speeches?" Mr. Mitchel was asked.

"I have not read them," he replied. "I have had no time to do anything but read the headlines about them. I assume Mr. Hennessy is well able to take care of those statements for himself."

"Then you assume no responsibility for them?"

"Certainly I do not. I have not even read them, I told you."

"But you are getting advantage from them?"

"Upon my word," said the candidate with a laugh, "I don't know. But evidently some people think I am."

"But don't you know that certain of Hennessy's statements are false, and that he actually contradicts himself," persisted a questioner who is an admirer of Mr. McCall.

"I do not know that," said Mr. Mitchel, "for, as I told you, I haven't read the speeches."

Mr. Mitchel declared himself equally free of all responsibility for Mr. Sulzer and the campaign which the ex-Governor is carrying on.

When a pamphlet which came from McCall headquarters, in which it was suggested that Dr. William H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research was the controlling force behind Mr. Mitchel, was brought to his attention he merely laughed and said:

"Pure buncombe. It is an echo of that school inquiry. All I can say is that the school inquiry stood on its own feet, and I am perfectly willing now to stand on my own feet."

## TO DETHRONE INSANE KING.

MUNICH, Oct. 27.—The Senate to-day voted to support a measure providing for the dethronement of the insane King Otto of Bavaria and the enthronement of the Regent, Prince Ludwig.

The Ministerial Council afterward met and decided to present such a measure to the Diet. A majority of both Houses is assured.

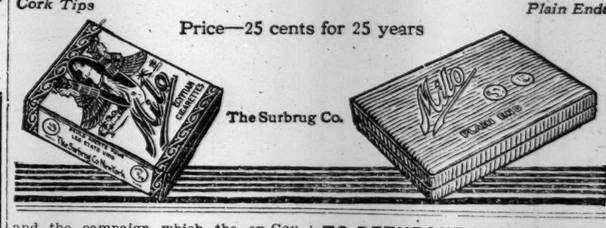

Milo

The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE of QUALITY

MILO Cigarettes possess a refreshing mildness—are appreciated by those who want only the best.

Cork Tips — Plain Ends

Price—25 cents for 25 years






Do You Ever Envy Your Employer?

IF you have the ability to succeed, then it is up to your judgment.

* * *

Your appearance comes first—and here again it is up to your judgment.

* * *

If your employer, or the president of your company, is a well-dressed, thoroughbred New Yorker, your natural desire is to wear clothes which harmonize with his—without a show of extravagance.

* * *

You can do this in Weber and Heilbroner $20, $25 and $30 suits. Here are the same patterns in grays, browns, blues, greens—and in this Winter's checks and plaids.

They are prototypes of the suits which New York's men of affairs are now ordering from their tailors.

* * *

They show the sort of good judgment which is unusual in ready-made clothes.

* * *

Many of this city's leading men are already wearing our $35, $40 and $45 suits and overcoats.

Weber and Heilbroner
*Eleven Stores*

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42d & 5th Ave.



SHANLEY'S Highest Ceiled, Best Ventilated Restaurant

SPLENDID MID-DAY LUNCHEON 75c —( Music )

CABARET TWENTY ACTS every evening SEVEN TO ONE

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BROADWAY, 43d TO 44th STREET

Our Popular Lunch and Dinner Resort of the Shopping Zone
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are perfectly duplicated by us. No matter how beautiful, we can make facsimiles that will necessitate the marking of the originals in order to tell them apart.

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FIRST PIANOLA RECITAL

SEASON 1913-1914

Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 3 p.m.

*Admission without charge*

MANHATTAN LADIES' QUARTETTE, *Assisting*

IRENE CUMMING, First Soprano — GRACE DUNCAN, First Alto
ISABEL THORPE, Second Soprano — ANNA WINKOPP, Second Alto

DION W. KENNEDY, at the Organ
GERARD CHATFIELD, at the Pianola

PROGRAMME

I
PRELUDE G MINOR Op. 23, No. 5 *Rachmaninoff*
The Pianola

II
LOST CHORD *Sullivan*
Manhattan Ladies' Quartette
Accompanied by the Organ

III
THEME and VARIATIONS *Moszkowski*
Aeolian Pipe Organ

IV
BALLAD in F. Op. 38 *Chopin*
The Pianola

V
THE ROBIN LAUGHED *Harriet Ware*
Manhattan Ladies' Quartette

VI
ETUDE D FLAT, No. 11 *Liszt*
The Pianola

VII
AMARELLA *Wirne*
Manhattan Ladies' Quartette
Accompanied by the Pianola

WEBER PIANOLA USED

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

Aeolian Hall — 42nd Street West of Fifth Avenue

# SULZER WARNS BOSS HE'LL DRIVE HIM OUT

### Threatens Him with Certified Copy of State Committee's Campaign Report.

### A WOMAN TALKS WITH HIM

### Friend of His Wife Enters His Auto and Stirs Crowd to Frenzy by Attacking Tammany.

In a series of addresses before the most remarkable political meetings that the east side has ever witnessed, William Sulzer last night served notice upon Charles F. Murphy that the fight to drive him from the city had just begun.

Mr. Sulzer talked to three great crowds. During the last meeting, in front of a restaurant in East Sixth Street, a woman jumped into the deposed Governor's automobile and asked that she might say a word. Mr. Sulzer introduced her to the crowd as Mrs. Guttermann, a friend of his wife. She made an impassioned attack upon Tammany Hall which aroused the crowd to a high pitch of excitement.

In his first speech Mr. Sulzer charged that the statement of campaign expenditures by the State Committee, which he said Mr. Murphy took a leading part in making up, had been padded, and that it would show even greater irregularities than were found in the document compiled for him by Murphy's spies in his office, the signing of which was made the basis of his impeachment.

Mr. Sulzer brought in the name of George W. Plunkitt, who appeared in the State Committee's list, as a contributor of $5,000. He referred to him as "Tightwad" Plunkitt and "Honest Graft" Plunkitt. Then he challenged Murphy to get Plunkitt on record as having actually made the contribution and asserted that Plunkitt would not give $5 of his own money to save the Democratic Party from going to the demnition bow-wows.

Mr. Sulzer intimated that an investigation would be started shortly into the irregularities of the State Committee's statement, and said that he had another surprise for Murphy in that, fearing the statement was likely to disappear, he had served notice on the Secretary of State not to let it out of his office.

Then, disregarding the denial made yesterday by Allan Ryan, Mr. Sulzer repeated his charge that there was still unaccounted for the $10,000 which Ryan had sent to him and which he had turned over to Murphy. He again asked Murphy where he got the $15,000,000 which he is reputed to be worth, and what he had done with the $25,000 he had received from Anthony N. Brady. His last question to Murphy, a new one, related to Plunkitt. It was:

"Who put the name of George W. Plunkitt as a contributor of $5,000 on the official statement of the State Committee? Did Plunkitt give the money, or was he a dummy? You know."

To the casual observer it seemed that all of the people on the east side had turned out to roar a welcome to Sulzer. The fact that his schedule of meetings had been mixed up by a misunderstanding did not affect the size of the crowds which greeted him everywhere. When Col. Roosevelt toured the east side in the national primary campaign the halls were packed, and throngs collected about the doors. But those were weak demonstrations when compared with the tremendous enthusiasm shown for the deposed Governor. The Sulzer automobile could make its way only at snail's pace through streets packed and jammed with admirers, and wherever he went a cheering army, blocks long, followed in his wake. Mr. Sulzer himself was surprised at the intensity of the enthusiasm, and turning to one great crowd, he cried:

"I am Assemblyman! There can be no doubt about that!"

The first speech was made in Henington Hall in East Second Street, and when Mr. Sulzer got there the crowd was so dense that it took a detail of twenty policemen to open a way for him. It was there that he made his bitterest attack upon Murphy, referring to him as "the Boss," and the Tammany candidates as "the wax figures." The crowd cheered and groaned and hissed as Sulzer shouted:

"And Murphy is shaking in his palatial rooms in Delmonico's, because he knows I am here telling you the truth."

Mr. Sulzer's next meeting according to schedule was at Hamilton Fish Park, but it turned out that no arrangements had been made. That didn't daunt the ex-Governor. He ordered that the automobile be driven to the park, and the crowd followed, a long trail of cheering voters which extended for blocks and blocks. There were fully 3,000 people at the park when Mr. Sulzer made his address from the steps of the recreation building.

Jefferson Hall, at 92 Columbia Street, where another meeting was scheduled to be held, was found to be closed, and while the crowd which followed him was ready to break the doors down, Mr. Sulzer would not permit it to go to that extreme. Instead he announced that this meeting would be held in East Sixth Street. The long, winding parade of voters dashed madly after the automobile until it stopped in front of a restaurant at 619. There the Jefferson Hall speech was delivered.

An incident that happened in East Sixth Street served to show the temper and determination of the crowd. The street was jammed so tightly with humanity that there did not seem to be room for another person. Suddenly a small runabout came tearing down the street, its horn tooting a warning. The crowd refused to budge, and the automobile bumped into it. In anger at the interruption, part of the crowd literally picked up the automobile and its three occupants and carried them back for fifty feet. Then the driver was warned to go. He did, by another route.

At this meeting a woman, announced as Mrs. Guitterman, made her way to Mr. Sulzer's automobile. The Governor shook hands with her and told the crowd she was a friend of Mrs. Sulzer and the daughter of Simon Stern, a lawyer, who had waged war against Tammany Hall until his death.

Mrs. Guitterman was assisted into the auto, from which she made a speech which awoke the crowds to a new frenzy of excitement. There was a wild cheer when she said:

"The poor man has never been represented in the White House by a friend. It is time he was. The voice of the people is the voice of God to William Sulzer.

"I cannot talk calmly when I talk about that band of cut-throats and thieves, Tammany Hall. I'm not going to speak calmly when I speak of the men who steal from the poorest unfortunates."

"I have spoken before with William Sulzer," she went on, "and it was not at $5 dinners, but to the people. When the poor have suffered, Sulzer has wept. He has fought for them all his life. He has been honest and upright, and no one has ever doubted his word. He refused to desert the people for Murphy."

Mrs. Guitterman's voice did not carry well and very few in the crowd could hear what she said; but when those nearest to her applauded, those furthest away joined in with a vim that brought the color to her cheeks and made her eyes dance with delight.

A woman making so vigorous an attack upon Tammany Hall was a novelty to the east side crowd. There was another big demonstration as she concluded and Mr. Sulzer placed his hand upon her shoulder and thanked her. Then Mr. Sulzer standing on the seat of the automobile called for three cheers for Mrs. Guitterman. They were given with a vim, the shouts of scores of men and women who were hanging out of the tenement house windows sounding like echoes.

"I am going back to Albany for the good that I can do," Mr. Sulzer said in his speech at Hennington Hall, Second Street and Avenue B. "I shall go back to the Legislature as the representative of the plain people to aid the cause that lacks assistance, to fight the wrongs that need resistance, for the future in the distance and the good that I can do.

"There is a higher court than Murphy's—the Court of Public Opinion. I have appealed from Murphy's Court of Political Passion to the calmer judgment of posterity and the sober reflection of public opinion. I am in the fight for good government; in the fight to stay to the end; and the forces of righteousness will prevail over the forces of iniquity."

Mr. Sulzer grew poetic at this point in his address and quoted these verses:

Let those who have failed take courage;
Tho' the enemy seems to have won,
Tho' his ranke are strong, if he be in the wrong,
The battle is not yet done;
For, sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of the night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

"The 'Chief' and his wax figures in the High Court said that my campaign statement last year was erroneous," Mr. Sulzer continued. "It was testified, and not contradicted, that I did not make up that campaign statement; that I did not read it. That I asked if it was correct; that I was told it was as correct as it could be made, and then I signed it. That is all I had to do with it, and I have not seen the statement from that day to this.

"Mr. Murphy knew more about that campaign statement than I did, because the men he had planted in my office from the time I was nominated until I went to Albany knew everything that was going on and kept Mr. Murphy well advised.

"They say Mr. Murphy took a leading part in making up the statement last Fall of the State Committee. I want to ask him if the statement of the State Committee is correct. He knows all about it. Let him tell.

"I have notified the Secretary of State not to let that campaign statement get out of his office. Mr. Murphy threatened me about my campaign statement and intimated that it would disappear from the files of the Secretary of State if I would take orders. Of course, I refused to be a party to such an iniquity. Knowing what I do, I hope the campaign statement of the State Committee will not disappear from the official files of the Secretary of State. At all events, I have a certified copy of it, and I hope others interested will get a certified copy. They say Mr. Murphy put a lot of dummies in that statement as contributors who never contributed a dollar. How about that, Mr. Murphy?

"Among those names, as contributors to the Democratic State Committee, is the name of one George W. Plunkitt, for the sum of $5,000. This is 'Tightwad' Plunkitt, otherwise known as 'Honest Graft' Plunkitt. I am advised he did not contribute a dollar. Why was his name put on the statement of the State Committee for $5,000? They tell me 'Tightwad' Plunkitt would not give $5 to save the Democratic Party from the demnition bow-wows. If he did contribute this money, let Plunkitt say so, and tell where he got it. Has he a receipt for it? Did he pay it in cash or by check? Can he produce the check? Will his bank account show that he drew the money out in cash? Let Plunkitt tell about it. Let Murphy tell about it. Plunkitt and Murphy know. This is only one case. There are others.

"Again I ask Mr. Murphy:

"How did you get the $10,000 since you have been leader of Tammany Hall. Where did you get it?

"What did you do with the $25,000 Mr. Brady offered me, through his counsel, Samuel A. Beardsley, which I refused to accept and which you accepted?

"What did you do with the $10,000 Allan Ryan sent me, and which I sent to you, and which you admitted to me you received?

"Who put the name of George W. Plunkitt as a contributor of $5,000 on the official statement of the State Committee? Did Plunkitt give the money, or was he a dummy? You know.

"Now, Mr. Murphy, when you answer truthfully these questions I will ask you a few more, and I know—and you know I know.

"The only reason I am talking about Plunkitt now is because Plunkitt is getting in the limelight, contradicting Mr. Hennessy, and I know, and Plunkitt knows, that Hennessy is telling the truth."

At the street meeting in front of the restaurant at 619 East Sixth Street Mr. Sulzer said in part:

"We are fighting corrupt bossism in this campaign. Every honest citizen who has the welfare of the State and the city at heart and who wants to protect his pocketbook should vote against the candidates of Boss Murphy—from top to bottom. Why? Because the candidates of Tammany Hall from Mayor to Alderman are nominated by the boss, and if they should be elected—which God forbid—they will be controlled by the boss.

"You know and I know, that the power to nominate public officials is the power to control these public officials after they are elected. We never can have honest government in the city and State of New York until we have direct primaries—the law by which the voters shall have the power to nominate as well as elect public officials.

"Every Tammany Hall candidate for member of Assembly should be defeated on this issue alone. Boss Murphy is opposed to direct primaries. He will not trust the people. He wants to do the nominating, because he knows that when he does the nominating he will control the officials after the voters elect them. Every Tammany member of the Assembly in the present Legislature voted against direct primaries and for the boss, and did so at the dictation of the boss. If the voters of Greater New York want to get control of the government of the city and free the State from the malignant influence of the boss, they must vote for candidates for the Legislature pledged to direct nominations. That is the only hope and the true solution of the problem.

"Tammany Hall under Murphy is not a political organization—it is a criminal conspiracy to loot city and the State; a stumbling block to Democracy and to progress; a big blot on the fair escutcheon of the Empire State; a threatening menace to civic righteousness, and honest, decent Government.

"Murphyism must go or our free institutions are doomed. No man and no official can serve Murphy and the people—the 'Chief' and the city. If he be true to Murphy he must be false to duty. He cannot be loyal to one without betraying the other."

To his audience in Hamilton Fish Park Mr. Sulzer said:

"Mr. Murphy and the special interests which I have antagonized have won a temporary victory, but the fight for honest Government will go on. I have lost my office, but I have kept my self-respect.

"Let us indulge the hope that my loss of the Governorship will be the people's gain. Misfortunes are often blessings in disguise. In my removal from the Governorship by Boss Murphy the State witnessed the most monstrous perversion of Government in its history. If it serves to destroy bossism in the State I shall be content."

### SULZER INSISTS IT'S TRUE.

William Sulzer gave out a statement yesterday, in which he insisted that his story of the $10,000 Ryan campaign donation was the true one. It was in reply to the denial sent out by Allan Ryan, Murphy and Ryan, Mr. Sulzer said, were as close as two peas in a pod. Here is the statement:

"I see by the papers that Ryan calls me a liar. That's natural. However, if one will read my statement in connection with Ryan's it will appear that Ryan substantially corroborates all I said.

"The student of public affairs will wonder whether Ryan was a plant of Murphy's, and whether Murphy used him to get something on me for the purpose of controlling me after I became Governor. At all events, Murphy and Ryan understood exactly what was being done, whether I did or not, and it turned out that when the time came and I refused to do what they wanted they used the information they had to my disadvantage. It is the old, old story, and a lesson to me I shall never forget.

"I am done with the Murphys and the Ryans. They thought they could make me their tool, but they were mistaken. William Sulzer never was a tool and never will be a tool for any man.

"Murphy and Ryan are as close as two peas in a pod. They understand each other, and they work together, not for the general welfare, but for their own selfish interests. If Mr. Ryan is wise he had better stop lying about me, if he wants to elect his candidate, one Ed McCall of Tammany Hall."

# M'ANENY PRAISED BY JACOB H. SCHIFF

### Letter from Banker Read to Big Mitchel League Meeting in Lincoln Hall.

### GETS A WARM GREETING

### Borough President Tells East Side What He Has Done and What He Wants to Do for It.

Borough President McAneny toured the lower east side last night in his campaign for President of the Board of Aldermen, ending at midnight with a speech to the foreign-born citizens enrolled in the Mitchel League at First Avenue and Houston Street.

A personal letter sent to President McAneny by Jacob H. Schiff on Oct. 24, in which Mr. Schiff characterized the opponents of Mr. McAneny as acting unfairly in circulating reports on the east side that the Borough President was hostile to the small shopkeepers and push-cart peddlers, was read by the Chairman of the league, Nathaniel Phillips. Mr. Schiff wrote:

Dear Mr McAneny:

I have been told that opponents of your candidacy for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen have been circulating reports on the east side that you are hostile to the interests of the push-cart peddlers and others who earn their livelihood in similar vocations.

I know you so thoroughly and have followed your official doings so minutely that in justice to you I feel that I should say that the people of the east side have always conceived the most thoughtful consideration from you, for everybody will concede that the streets of that section are now in better condition than ever before; that you have been energetic in helping to establish the milk stations, which have done so much for the small children and the mothers in the crowded sections.

I further know that you have sought in every possible way to help the push-cart peddlers to obtain just treatment from the city authorities, and that it was largely due to your activities that great spaces under the bridges and elsewhere were set aside as open markets.

With much esteem, believe me, yours faithfully, JACOB H. SCHIFF.

**His Work for the East Side.**

President McAneny was greeted at the Mitchel League by a brass band and a most enthusiastic audience of 1,200. He told of his efforts to improve and beautify the long-neglected east side. He announced that he desired to sell the Essex Market police court jail because it would be cheaper to lodge the prisoners in the Waldorf-Astoria than to continue the jail. He said in part:

"As the President of the Borough of Manhattan I have had opportunities to get closer to the people, perhaps, than any other member of the city government. I found that the east side had been neglected; its streets were in bad condition for one thing. I spent one-third of all the money that has gone into pavements in the borough in improving the pavements of the east side.

"In place of the almost impassable sections of pavement in some of the streets, smooth pavements were laid down, so that they could be traveled over without danger to life and limb and permit business to be carried on by better traffic conditions. And these improved pavements may be flushed with water and kept clean. They are sanitary and up-to-date modern streets."

**Jokes About Pushcart Market.**

The Borough President took occasion to reply to some of his critics concerning the Delancey Street improvements, including the tree planting and park spacing there.

"I leave it to you if Delancey Street," he said, "is not one of the finest streets in the city. It is destined, too, to become one of the most important business streets.

"Now we intend to build a new police and district court building at Second Avenue and Second Street, something worthy of the east side, and which will cost a half million dollars. As for Essex Market Court, I'll try to make a push-cart market of that. [Laughter.] But the jail I want to sell.

"I went over to that jail one day and found 18 prisoners there with twenty-six keepers and attendants. I found that the cost of each prisoner averaged about $4,000 a year at that rate. I told the Warden we would save money if we sent the prisoners to the Waldorf and closed the jail, and he agreed with me."

# STRIKE TIES UP MAIL TRANSFER

Continued from Page 1.

five detectives were sent to the garages, and other large forces sent to the Pennsylvania Station and the Grand Central Terminal.

Commissioner McKay announced that a uniformed man would be placed on every mail wagon in the city if necessary, and that any interference with the non-union chauffeurs would be swiftly and severely dealt with. It was intimated that if the necessity arose the protection of the Government property at the General Post Office and the more important of the branch stations might be intrusted to the army authorities on Governors Island, and that would mean the calling into service of the regulars of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, stationed at that post.

The strike was less than twenty minutes old when the officials of the Postal Transfer service assembled at the Twenty-fifth Street garages and began sending out telegrams to every chauffeur on the company's waiting list. It was said that sixty-eight of these men, who were in easy reach, would be working by daylight, and that the place of every striking chauffeur would be filled by noon to-day. According to the strikers, the total number of men who are on strike is 125, with a possibility of the number being increased to 150 this morning.

John Masten, the General Superintendent of the transfer service, said that he had at least twice as many men on his waiting list as he would need to man the auto trucks deserted by the strikers.

A number of the strikers congregated a short distance from the garages and discussing their alleged grievances, said that their greatest complaint was the schedule. This they said compelled them to drive through the streets of the city at a high rate of speed in order to catch trains and boats. One of the men said that the Postal Transfer Service Company had been fined a few days ago for missing a boat, and since that time the men had been warned not to miss any more.

The men also stated that owing to many recent accidents in which the mail trucks figured, Commissioner Waldo earlier in the day had given instructions to Inspector O'Brien to arrest any of the men for breaking the speed laws. The men are members of the Chauffeurs and Stablemen's Union.

The transfer company made good its promise to Mr. Morgan to have some of its trucks in operation by midnight, and early this morning it was announced that nineteen trucks had gone out to take up the delayed deliveries, each truck having a policeman on the seat with the chauffeur. Policemen on duty along the routes followed by the trucks had instructions to be on the lookout to go to the assistance of any wagon in the event violence was attempted by the strikers or their sympathizers.

**Loyal Chauffeur Injured.**

Only one case of violence had been reported at an early hour this morning. That was when Charles Carton, one of the regular chauffeurs who refused to strike, was assaulted in Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. He was proceeding north, his destination being the Grand Central Station, when from a dark alleyway a brick was thrown at him.

The brick struck him on the head, and although badly injured, he managed to get his truck back to the Pennsylvania Station, where it remained several hours before a non-union driver took the truck under police protection, to the Grand Central Terminal. The man or men who assaulted Carton escaped. If caught the offenders will be prosecuted in the Federal courts for interfering with the mail, and in the New York courts for assault.

The Postal Transfer Service, Incorporated, handles about 4,800,000 pounds of mail, other than the parcel post, every day. The parcel post business that passes through the Pennsylvania Station, which it also handles, averages a total of 200,000 parcels a day, while the Grand Central terminal parcel post transfers average daily about 175,000 packages. In addition to this the company handles about 100,000 packages of the parcel post from the ferries and in the local deliveries.

"This strike is absolutely the most unwarranted affair of the kind ever perpetrated in this city," said Mr. Cassidy, "and I hope that the public will remember when passing judgment that these men enjoy a monthly average wage of $97.50 per month, which is about $30 more than any other transfer company in the city pays for similar service.

"We shall certainly master this situation and we will do it quickly, too, and I want to repeat that not one who deserted us to-night, in our busiest hour, will ever again be employed by this company. We don't want them, and, furthermore, our contract with the Government will not permit us to re-employ them even if we did."

It was said last night that the local mail service would not be so generally affected, as the tube service between the General Post Office and branch stations is ample to handle most of the local business.

Parcel post and second-class mail matter was piled about six feet high on the platform of the General Post Office on the Mail Street side. Capt. Dominick Riley of the Elizabeth Street Station was on the scene following the first news of the strike earlier in the evening and tried to persuade the chauffeurs not to strike, but he failed in his efforts.

It is the out-of-town mail and the mail for foreign countries that is hardest hit. But the situation will speedily clear, according to the transfer people, and with ample police protection there will be no delay, they add, in the handling of the out-of-town traffic and the incoming mails after this morning.

### WASHINGTON READY TO ACT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart, a veteran in the Postal Service, when told the New York mail truck chauffeurs had struck, said that the department would get right behind the New York Post Office the first thing in the morning and the mails would be moved.

"Those chauffeurs," said Mr. Stewart, "are not the only ones on earth. We shall fill their places very quickly. If they are not to be obtained in New York, I will send a force of men over there from here. The whole power of the Government can be put behind a situation like this.

"There is no specific law which applies to postal employes who combine in this manner to strike except the general conspiracy law, and there is no doubt that that would apply in this case."

### CARMODY ANSWERS SULZER.

### Never Refused to Investigate Great Meadow Prison, He Says.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Attorney General Carmody takes issue with William Sulzer's statement that Mr. Carmody refused to prosecute charges of graft growing out of the construction of Great Meadow Prison at Comstock. Mr. Carmody's statement follows:

The charges of graft in Great Meadow Prison to which Gov. Sulzer refers all relate to acts done in 1910 and early in 1911. The principal charges are for the presentation and audit of false claims and are made against the Prison Department and the State Architect's office. At that time Mr. Collins was Superintendent of Prisons and Mr. Ware, State Architect, both Republicans.

It would have been my duty to investigate the charges had I been so ordered by the Governor. The Attorney General has no right or power to take up criminal investigations of this character, except on order of the Governor, under Section 62 of the executive law. That law provides that, when required by the Governor, the Attorney General must in person or by deputy discharge all criminal prosecutions in place of the District Attorney, who has original jurisdiction. The order is never justified except when the District Attorney is incompetent or incapable. No charge was made against the District Attorney of Washington County as being either incompetent or incapable, so there was no justification of Gov. Sulzer's designating anybody to take charge of this case.

I never hesitated to make designations when Gov. Sulzer asked me to for the prosecution of crime. At his request I designated James W. Osborne to investigate Sing Sing Prison. As a result, indictments were found. I designated at Gov. Sulzer's request Peter B. Smith of Kings County to investigate alleged graft in the Highway Department in Rockland County. Under that designation Mr. Smith procured indictments before the Grand Jury. A similar course would have been followed by me had I been requested by Gov. Sulzer to take charge of the Great Meadow case. He never submitted to me, either directly or indirectly, orally or in writing, evidence of any crime committed in reference to Great Meadow Prison.

When the matter was first mentioned there was presented to my office and assigned to one of my deputies a very general and indefinite charge of irregularities. That was never followed up by any evidence that would justify the calling of a Grand Jury's attention to the case. Subsequently Mr. Warner was designated by Gov. Sulzer to work with the District Attorney of Washington County in investigating the management of Great Meadow Prison. As a result, several indictments were found.

It is absurd to discuss the reckless statement that I was called off by anybody from this investigation when I never had any authority to conduct it. I frequently told Gov. Sulzer and Mr. Hennessy that I would not permit the office of the Attorney General to be used for the purpose of prosecuting innocent men or to make political capital or sensational headlines for newspapers. I did state to them repeatedly that the office of the Attorney General was ready and open to take up any charges against anybody anywhere when proper authority was given me to act and there were any reasonable grounds upon which to proceed.


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For this sale we have divided this $10,000 purchase as follows:
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The very top notch of value-giving. Regular and "extra" sizes. The opportunity for you to lay in a supply of this choice underwear is without a precedent in the entire history of The Big Store.
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Other Big Sales for Today

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Another 380 of Our Trimmed Hats—for women; on sale, today, at..... $2.95
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$20 Dining Room Suites—five pieces; a typical BIG VALUE from our Furniture Store; at..... $13.75
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(and many other similar rug-bargains in room sizes)
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A popular price suit or overcoat in a variety of styles. Up-to-date garments with satisfaction warranted; splendid materials..... $15

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A soft hat—latest style and very popular..... $3.00

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# BLANQUET MAY BE MADE PRESIDENT

## His Election Not Barred by the Constitution, Though He Was on Huerta Ticket.

## HUERTA FOR WAR MINISTER?

### Mexico City Hears That France Will Demand That America Protect French Citizens.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Official returns from some parts of the country, as given out to-night by Minister of the Interior Aldape, tend to confirm the reports of a Huerta and Blanquet victory. Many outlying districts show a unanimous vote for them. Monte Morelos in the State of Neva Leon returned 2,851 votes for Huerta, and none for any other candidate. Officers of Huerta's staff and other employes and officers of the War Department and other Government offices have been elected to the new Congress, which will probably have a majority of army men.

The army unanimously voted the Huerta ticket, in spite of the President's statement made last Thursday. Some rumors are current that the officers brought pressure to bear upon their men, in some instance casting the ballots for their whole commands. The law forbids ordinary voters going to the polls in groups, and requires that soldiers shall not be marched there.

The reports also indicate that voting was carried on in many places where no registration took place, such as Piedras Negras, Monclova, Cuatro Ciénegas, and other towns of less importance throughout the country.

The civilian vote was insignificant, but it shows that Gamboa was the second choice.

The official returns are still lacking. It is not believed that the actual number of ballots cast will be made public, as the electoral law merely requires a statement from each district as to which candidate had a majority there.

Politicians called attention to-day to the fact that the Constitution did not bar Blanquet from being elected Vice President, and that if it should be declared that no President had been chosen he might possibly become President, appointing Huerta his Minister of War. No official confirmation of this report is available, officials preferring not to make any statement until they have learned whether the new Congress considers the elections valid. It is not believed that such a course would materially better conditions.

Another course was suggested to-day, namely, that since the Constitution provides that the Provisional President cannot be in office more than eleven months, possibly Huerta may resign in January, previously appointing some partisan as Minister of Foreign Relations to succeed him, and appoint him Minister of War.

Telegraph communication with Monterey has been interrupted since 6 o'clock this afternoon, the latest advices being that the rebels again were closing in on the town. Reports indicate that the rebels merely retired for the purpose of organization, pending the arrival of reinforcements to enable them to cope with the large Federal force which came to the aid of the Monterey garrison under Gens. Anaya, Ocaranza, and Pena. Rumors were current here this afternoon that the rebels had received reinforcements from Matamoras. The last reports did not indicate that an attack had begun.

The dynamiting of a military train at San Salvador yesterday morning caused no surprise here. This was about the sixth train dynamited in the same place, and consequently the events have ceased to be interesting or to cause surprise. The rebels, several weeks ago, gave the Government due warning that they would destroy trains carrying troops on this line, and have carried out their promises so far. The line was again opened for traffic to-day, carrying passengers and freight with heavy military escorts.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that France has notified the United States of her intention not to send cruisers to Mexican waters to protect her interests here because of the statements of Senator Bacon. It is also reported that France has informed the United States that she and other nations expect the United States to give protection to the lives and property of their people in this country. Diplomats refuse to discuss the subject, but intimate that this is considered a very possible outcome of the exchange of views taking place in Paris.

The diplomats here expect the United States to take some action in the next few days without waiting for a meeting of Congress to decide on the legality of the elections. Some admit the possibility that Washington will wait in order to allow the American Congress to pass on the currency reform measure. The general impression, however, is that Europe will force some action previous to that date.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Out of 978 polling places in the Federal District, the Catholic Party leaders claim a majority in 920 for their candidates, Federico Gamboa and Gen. Rascon. This claim, they say, is based on returns reported by the party watchers at the polls.

The returns from Colima, Guadalajara, and various smaller towns also indicate Catholic majorities. Huerta and Blanquet received majorities in a number of places. It is believed by many politicians that enough votes have been cast for the Huerta-Blanquet ticket to invalidate the election, in view of Gen. Huerta's declaration that Congress must declare these votes illegal.

The Ayuntamiento has been called to meet on Nov. 2 to pass upon the ballots for Senators and Deputies.

## FRENCH COLONY IN DANGER.

### Minister Asks That an American Warship Be Sent to Protect It.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—The French Minister has appealed to the American Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, for aid for the French colony at Santa Ignacio, State of Sinaloa. The place is said to have been taken by the rebels, and the French residents are thought to be in danger.

As no French warship is available the Minister has asked that an American warship be sent.

# NO CONQUEST, WILSON'S PLEDGE

Continued from Page 1.

the risk was said to be greater, and then securities were taken that destroyed the risks. An admirable arrangement for those who were forcing the terms!

**Emancipation of Latin-America.**

"I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will now be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation. I think some of these gentlemen have already had occasion to bear witness that the Department of State in recent months has tried to serve them in that wise. In the future they will draw closer and closer to us because of circumstances of which I wish to speak with moderation and, I hope, without indiscretion.

"We must prove ourselves their friends and champions, upon terms of equality and honor. You cannot be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. You cannot be friends at all except upon the terms of honor, and we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest. It not only is unfair to those with whom you are dealing, but it is degrading on the part of your own actions.

"Comprehension must be the soil in which shall grow all the fruits of friendship, because there is a reason and a compulsion lying behind all this which are dearer than anything else to the thoughtful men of America; I mean the development of constitutional liberty in the world. Human rights, national integrity, and opportunity, as against material interests—that, ladies and gentleman, is the issue which we now have to face.

**No More Territory by Conquest.**

"I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest. She will devote herself to showing that she knows how to make honorable and fruitful use of the territory she has. And she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity. I say this, not with a single thought that any one will gainsay it, but merely to fix in our consciousness what our real relationship with the rest of America is. It is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty. We know that that is the soil out of which the best enterprise springs. We know that this is a cause which we are making in common with them because we have had to make it for ourselves.

"Reference has been made here to-day to some of the national problems which confront us as a nation. What is the heart of all our national problems? It is that we have seen the hand of material interests sometimes about to close upon our dearest interests and possessions. We have seen material interests threaten constitutional freedom in America. Therefore, we will now know how to sympathize with those in America who have to contend with that, not only within their borders, but from outside their borders also. I know what the response of the thought and heart of America will be to a programme like that, because America was created to realize a programme like that.

"This is not America because it is rich. This is not America because it has set up for a great population great opportunities of material prosperity. America is a name which sounds in the ears of man everywhere as a synonym of individual opportunity, as a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty. But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best: and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves. A nation of employes cannot be free any more than a nation of employers can be.

"So, in empasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin-American people we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends to-day. Do not think, therefore, gentlemen, that questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life. We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us, and that we will never condone iniquity because it is most convenient to do so.

"So, it seems to me that this is a day of infinite hope, of confidence in a future greater than the past has been. For I am fain to believe that, in spite of all the things that we wish to correct, the nineteenth century that now lies behind us has brought us a long stage toward the time when, slowly ascending the tedious climb that leads to the final uplands, upon which we shall get the ultimate view of the beauties of mankind, we, nevertheless, have breathed a considerable part of that climb, and shall presently—it may be in a generation or two—come out upon those great heights where there shines, unobstructed, the light of the justice of God."

Secretary Daniels left the city at midnight, ordered back to Washington by the President. The seriousness of the situation in Mexico is said to be responsible for the Secretary's change of plans. Before leaving, the Secretary addressed the congress on the subject "The Panama Canal and the Navy."

Conceding the vast benefits that would accrue to commerce through the opening of the Canal, Secretary Daniels told the delegates that the event would not double the efficiency of the navy. He denied the assertions that the increased mobility of the fleets would add to that extent to the sea power of the United States. He acknowledged, however, that such mobility would render the navy much more efficient.

The so-called "Cabinet dinner" was not called off because of the absence of Secretary Daniels. It will be given to-morrow evening, the guests of honor being Senator Fletcher of Florida, President of the Southern Commercial Congress; Director Clarence J. Owens, and other distinguished visitors.

When asked about the situation in Mexico, Secretary Daniels said that the best efforts of the Administration were being directed to its peaceful settlement. Speaking in a general way he said: "One can never tell; war is a matter of psychology. Sometimes a spark may fan its flames."

Mr. Wilson spent six busy hours in Mobile. He arrived early in the morning, and was taken jointly in hand by the members of the Southern Commercial Congress and representatives of the city. He was entertained at breakfast, driven about the city by automobile, taken on a sightseeing expedition in the harbor, and started back to Washington with cheers ringing about his special train.

## BRITISH SEE MORE DANGER.

### Think Wilson Is Drifting Toward Intervention in Mexico.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.—With the news of the Mexican elections pointing to Gen. Huerta's continued control of affairs, the danger of the situation, according to the British view, has increased.

One paper compares President Wilson to Gladstone, who, "after innumerable philippics on the wickedness of a spirited foreign policy, was driven to the bombardment of Alexandria and the addition of the Nile Valley to British responsibilities. Nothing is more conducive to foreign complications than the presence of a declared man of peace at the head of affairs. It tempts other people to take chances and ultimately to cross the limit which no degree of national self-restraint can allow to be infringed."

The eventual necessity of a recourse to force by the United States is also foreseen by The Chronicle, which asks: "Will President Wilson continue to press for Huerta's deposition, and, if so, by what means? One still hesitates to credit him with the intention of embarking on such a risky adventure as military intervention; yet, unless fortune favors him or he gradually shifts his course, that is what he seems heading toward; and there are not a few resemblances between the present aspect of things in the United States and that which preceded the Cuban war."

**Not Satisfied with Cardén's Explanation.**

British opinion shows every sign of not remaining content with the inadequate explanation vouchsafed from official sources of the Carden incident.

The Manchester Guardian, the most important representtive of Liberal opinion in the English press, editorially expresses the somewhat sarcastic hope that "the British Foreign Office is alive to the danger threatening Anglo-American friendship by the turn of affairs in Mexico. We have always supposed that England recognized Huerta when she did because our Ambassador to Mexico was misled into thinking that the United States meant to recognize him; but the views attributed to Sir Lionel Carden would seem to show a serious divergence of policy; and, whether the interview with him is genuine or not, every one in America who takes his opinions from the newspapers believes it to have been the correct representation of the views of the British Government. It was, moreover, most unfortunate that Sir Lionel Carden should have presented his credentials on the very day Huerta threw a hundred members of Parliament into prison.

"We are not arguing that President Wilson is right in refusing recognition and that Sir Edward Grey was wrong in giving it. Neither are we certain that President Wilson has worked out the consequences of the policy of non-recognition which he expressed so eloquently on Saturday; and we shall not believe until we are compelled to that America really questions the right of France, or Germany, or any other power to send warships to Mexican waters to protect their country's interests; but, when all these things are said, it is a misfortune that England and the United States are in opposition to each other. If we cannot co-operate, let us disagree with perfect understanding of each other's position, so that there may be no imputation of unworthy motives on either side."

**No Fear of European Meddling.**

The Daily News, however, takes a rosier view. Asserting that Huerta's plan is to use the influence of the European powers to bring Wilson around, it says:

"Time tells against Huerta, not against Wilson; for the rebel armies are marching from victory to victory, and the only result of calling in the European powers would be to provoke a quarrel between them and the United States. There is a fair degree of ignorance and folly in European Foreign Offices, but they are not likely to pick a quarrel with the United States for the beautiful eyes of Huerta, or even out of deference to some native oil speculator. No power can doubt, after Wilson's speech yesterday, that he is seeking neither conquests nor concessions nor influence in Mexico, but only the good of Mexico itself."

## DIAZ STILL UNDER GUARD.

### Press Denounces Canada and Lind for Protecting Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 27.—Gen. Diaz is still without an answer from President Huerta as to the acceptance of his resignation. He says it was intimated to him beforehand that it would be accepted. He remains at the German Hotel, which is under close watch. His brother-in-law, Leandro Alcolea, is still under arrest, although much influence is being exerted in his favor.

The local press bitterly denounces Consul Canada and John Lind for their supposed connection with the removal of Diaz from his home to the hotel. One paper accuses the consulate officials of having in advance arranged for the rental of quarters back of the consulate, in the German Hotel.

Three of the members of Congress who were arrested on board the Morro Castle last week are being taken to Mexico City to-night under a heavy guard. Fears are expressed for their safety.

S. Blume, whose nationality is not known, but who has figured prominently in Mexican politics of late, and is now here with Gen. Diaz, has just been placed under arrest by Secret Service men in front of his hotel. Blume was on guard in Diaz's quarters, having come down to the hotel café for a glass of beer, when he was taken in charge by the police. He asked a bystander to notify the American Consul, although he is not an American citizen, so far as can be ascertained.

The Consulate has established a flag and light signal service on the roof of the building, so as to communicate with the American warships.

News of the elections from adjoining States indicates that the Huerta-Blanquet ticket has been triumphant. Only 200-odd civilians voted here, but the soldier vote brought the total up to 1,900, Huerta, of course, having nine-tenths of the total vote.

# BRITAIN TO CONSULT WILSON

## Promises Not to Act in Mexico Without Advising with Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 28.—The Times says:

"In reply to inquiries regarding the reported utterances of Sir Lionel Carden, we learn that American journalists were received by him as a matter of courtesy, but that in conversation with them he did not directly or indirectly discuss the American policy in Mexico, or refer in any way to American interests in that country."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Before taking any further steps in regard to Mexico, England intends to await the results of the elections in that country, of which nothing has yet been heard officially, and also information as to the policy of the United States. At any rate, the Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that nothing would be done without consultation with the United States.

President Wilson is expected to communicate with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, as soon as he determines upon his line of action; and, as the recognition of Provisional President Huerta by Great Britain lasts only until the election has been concluded, she will then be free to consider any proposals emanating from the United States, with which she desires to work in harmony.

## CARDEN'S TILTS WITH CUBA.

### Had Two Over English Immigrants —Critic of Things American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Sir Lionel Carden's anti-Americanism when in Cuba appears to have consisted mostly in deprecating remarks on everything American. But once he openly conflicted with the government of Gen. Leonard Wood and later with the Cuban Government. The first instance, which occurred when Carden was Consul General, was regarding an English subject who tried to enter without submitting to the Cuban immigration laws and was sent to the immigration station, the same as other immigrants arriving in the steerage unprovided with funds, as the law requires.

Sir Lionel Carden demanded the "immediate release" of the immigrant and that the American military Government pay an indemnity of $500, which was refused.

Later an unpleasantness broke out between Carden and the Cuban Government, because the Minister demanded that an English subject receive a certificate of immunity from yellow fever. Dr. Hugo Roberts, Chief of the Cuban Marine Health Service, refused the immunity certificate, because the Englishman could not satisfactorily prove that he had not the disease, whereupon, it is alleged, Carden peremptorily demanded that a certificate be given, despite the lack of proof necessary.

Sir Lionel Carden's social affairs when in Havana always notably lacked American representation.

## SAYS HUERTA DIDN'T MURDER.

### Had Nothing to Gain, Dr. Howland Asserts, by Madero's Death.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 27.—Defense of Provisional President Huerta's Administration in Mexico and denial that the Mexican executive had a share in the murder of former President Madero and Vice President Suarez was made by the Rev. Dr. John Howland, of Guadalajara, a missionary, in an address before the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held in connectnon with the National Council of the Congregational Churches here to-day.

He also paid a tribute to the rule of Porfirio Diaz as worthy of the epigram: "He made a nation and destroyed a people."

Dr. Howland has lived for thirty-one years in Mexico as head of the Collegio Internacional at Gaudalajara.

"The widespread idea that Gen. Huerta seized the Presidency," he said, "or that he came in through the door of assassination is entirely incorrect. His Government was established and both officially and popularly accepted days before the death of President Madero. Huerta had nothing to gain by the death of Madero.

"President Madero left the treasury bankrupt, and revenues were immensely reduced by the closing of most of the ports of entry, the interruption of traffic and general disturbance. The hostile attitude of American authorities against Gen. Huerta caused the bankers who had arranged a large loan to delay the promised payments, and this has greatly impeded the pacification of the country. Mexico should be left alone. It is well able to take care of itself."

# NEXT MEXICAN MOVE MAY BE BY EUROPE

## Washington Expects Requests for Permission to Land Marines.

## WOULD THEN OFFER OURS

### State Department Encouraged by British Promise to Consult It Before Taking Any Action.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—No change has been made in the Government's Mexican policy as a result of yesterday's abortive elections. While in the absence of President Wilson nobody here is authorized to make known his plans, it is well understood that he does not contemplate dealing with Mexico in any other manner than that which has marked his course since he came into office nearly eight months ago.

With Gen. Huerta still at the head of the State and likely to remain there for some time to come, this Government will decline to accord formal recognition to the Mexican administration. It will continue, however, to do business with the de facto Federal authority in Mexico City, but will be careful to make it clear that this is done merely for practical business reasons, and is not intended even as an implied recognition of the Mexican Government. It is realized here, however, that this condition of affairs cannot go on indefinitely. But as far as can be ascertained the Washington authorities have no specific solution to offer.

**Foreign Overtures Expected.**

In the opinion of those persons best informed, the first definite change in the attitude of the United States toward Mexico will come as a result of negotiations initiated by foreign nations. There have been indications that European nations were chafing at the menace to the lives and property of their citizens or subjects, and it is expected that very soon some formal communication of inquiry will be addressed to the United States on the subject. The belief here is that matters will be brought to a head through a request from some foreign nation to be informed as to whether it will be objectionable to the United States if the nation in question lands marines and bluejackets on Mexican soil for the protection of its interests.

It has already been intimated that the landing of armed forces of foreign Governments would not be agreeable to the United States, and from the best information obtainable here there is reason to believe that, should this suggestion be made, the United States would meet it with the proposal that American marines be landed in Mexico with the sanction of the foreign Governments interested, for the purpose of protecting lives and properties of all foreigners.

In some quarters it is believed that the suggestions from abroad as to the landing of foreign marines in Mexico will result in a definite agreement between the United States and all interested nations under which the landing of American marines on Mexican territory will be undertaken with the sanction and support of all Governments whose interests in Mexico are believed to be in jeopardy.

**Relieved by British Announcement.**

The announcement from the British Foreign Office to-day that no action concerning Mexico would be taken by the British Government without consultation with the United States, was regarded here as the most encouraging sign yet given of the prospect of a general agreement among foreign nations to recognize the predominating interests of the United States in Mexico. It was a relief also to some officials to learn that the Foreign Office was authority for the statement that Great Britain's recognition of the Huerta Government was merely provisional, pending the outcome of yesterday's elections. This satisfaction, however, was qualified by the opinion by some authorities on international law that, as yesterday's elections resulted in no choice of a President and Vice President, the recognition of Gen. Huerta, previously accorded by the British Government, must continue. It is asserted by these authorities that formal recognition of a Government, once given, cannot be withdrawn.

Significance is attached to a visit of M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, to Secretary Bryan this afternoon. It is understood the French Government intends to take no action with respect to Mexico that will not be in accord with the views of the United States.

No comprehensive information concerning the result of yesterday's elections in Mexico has come to the State Department from any official source. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, sent a brief message that contained news of little value. Most of the American Consular officers throughout Mexico reported to the department that mail and telegraphic communication had been suspended over large areas of territory, and that the news of the elections had been delayed.

Consul Holland at Saltillo telegraphed the department that Saltillo was cut off from communication with Monterey, that more than half the State of Coahuila was not in touch by telegraph or otherwise with Saltillo, and that it was impossible to tell whether there had been voting in the isolated portion of the State.

**Only One Election Bulletin.**

The sum total of definite information received at the department as to the elections appears in the following official bulletin:

"The election in Nuevo Laredo is reported to have passed off quietly with a very light vote. Felix Diaz is thought to have been in the lead in the city.

"From Ciudad Juarez it is reported that the election passed off quietly, Diaz apparently having a majority. The voting was comparatively light, not more than 5 per cent. going to the polls.

"In Mexico City no violence occurred during elections. According to reports from the embassy, the vote cast was light, due to general apathy on the part of the public.

"In Ensenada, elections passed off quietly, with practical unanimity for Gen. Huerta. All the military voted, but only 25 per cent. of the civilian population voted."

## NICARAGUA'S "EMANCIPATION."

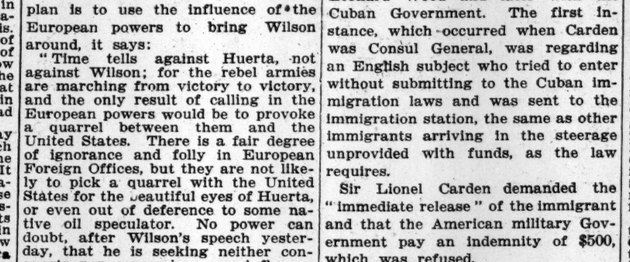
### State Department's Loan Plan a Part of the Wilson Policy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — President Wilson's reference at Mobile to-day to recent efforts of the State Department to free a Latin American country from its foreign concessionaires is understood here to refer to the arrangement by which Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman will advance certain funds to Nicaragua to aid that republic in untangling its foreign obligations. This loan, which was brought about with the moral support of the State Department, is thought to be intended as a stop-gap until the Nicaraguan treaty, which was held up in the Senate some months ago, can be ratified.

By the new arrangement the American bankers take over and discount $1,000,000 of 6 per cent. Nicaraguan Treasury bills maturing next October. They also purchased 51 per cent. of the capital stocks of the National Bank of Nicaragua, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut, and 51 per cent. of the Pacific Railways of Nicaragua, a corporation organized in Maine. Both these corporations are Government concerns and the Government retains possession of 49 per cent. of the stock.

To secure the funds advanced by the American bankers they have taken a lien on the Nicaraguan customs, subject to a small prior claim of British concessionaires, and have placed an American collector-general in charge. This arrangement goes far toward obviating the need of the treaty, though should the treaty be ratified the United States would at once pay Nicaragua $3,000,000 for a canal right-of-way and for a site for a naval station on Fonseca Bay.


An Imposing Line of $5.00 Shoes Are Here For Your Inspection, Mr. Man

Our natural modesty is crowded to the background when we dwell on the merits of the "CAMMEYER" $5.00 Men's shoes. They are so vastly superior to anything offered in New York today that there is really no chance of comparison.

This is not the idle boast of a "fly by night" Concern, but the statement has the backing of a Concern that has been 45 years in business and one of the oldest in New York. We certainly desire that you should look at shoes as good as these are before making your purchases elsewhere.

We have a most complete assortment of 41 styles for your selection in the prevailing leathers for Fall, among which may be found Patent Leather in Button, Lace and Blucher models. Black Gun Metal Calf, Black Glazed Kid and Tan Russia Calf.

THE "CAMMEYER" TAN AND BLACK LISLE HOSE FOR MEN IS THE HEIGHT OF GOOD SENSE IN HOSIERY.

Cammeyer Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit 6th Ave. at 20th St.



J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

*Revised prices on many of our choicest styles.*

$95 to $110 Tailleur Suits— $75
Trimmed with fashionable prime-skin furs.

$85 to $95 Fur-trimmed Coats— $65

$110 to $125 Fur-trimmed Wraps—$95
Also Fur-trimmed Wraps—*Special at $65 & $75*

$115 to $165 Evening Gowns—*$95 & $125*

$100 to $125 Hand-made Dresses—$85

AN UNUSUAL SHOWING OF

*Fashionable Millinery*

New French effects suitable for Weddings, Receptions, Restaurant, Morning Concert, Calling, Matinee and other formal or informal wear—
*$30, $35, $45, $50*

*Street & Motor Hats*—Stunning effects—*$15, $18, $25*

**Charge purchases will not be billed until December 1st.**



GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6 P. M.

*Ideas Differ About Lumps of Sugar And Men's Clothing*

Some men take two or three lumps of sugar in their coffee—others are content with one lump, or none. But each man knows what he wants.

Even more difference of opinion among men on the subject of clothes—and the best clothing store is the one that can meet most preferences.

The GIMBEL Collection of Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

aims to hit as many individual likes as possible—subject to one underlying provision—that ALL the clothes we sell are good enough to carry our unreserved guarantee for *quality*.

This quality applies equally to materials, tailoring and style—but among the clothing admitted to the GIMBEL stock there is wide leeway as to cut, color and pattern.

That we are able to please a continually increasing number of New York men seems to be proved by the fact that our clothing business is always growing.

The Suits at $15 to $50
The Overcoats at $15 to $65

present, in the aggregate, the finest assemblage we have yet shown; and men will like to see them.

Fourth Floor

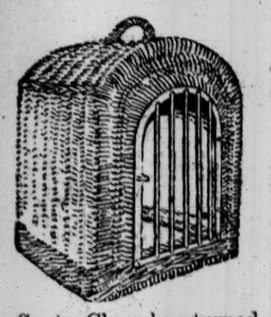
GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

# AT Co

*The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World*

## An Invitation



Santa Claus has turned sportsman, for the greatest sporting goods store in the world.

He has been through all the rich gift preserves of Europe and America, bagging rare Christmas game.

His bag has arrived. It has transformed the store. Thousands of unusual things with the rich flavor of foreign sporting novelty.

You are invited to inspect them now. No such assortment has ever been seen on this side.

The lack of duplicates will please you—or disappoint you if you are too late.

### English Dog Baskets

*Illustrated in cut at top.*

Ornamental as wicker furniture. For home or travel use. Iron door lifts off. Big—sturdy—distinguished.

Exclusive to this store.

Prices, $7.50 up.

### The Wonderland That Awaits You

It will take you a day to explore it—tempting suggestion after suggestion. Only an inkling can be given here.

Wonderful new things for the sideboard, for the smokers' table, for a lady's boudoir, for the game table, for the motor car, for the country house, for travel, for the sportsman's and sportswoman's wardrobe, for the hunter, for the skater, for skiing—

For every phase of red-blooded life.

### Doulton Tobacco Jar

Made of Royal Doulton, in the form of a big pipe—an aristocratic London novelty that fits with Persian rugs and mahogany furniture. Price $20.

Parisian and English Cigarette and Cigar Boxes—Mystery Musical Cigarette Boxes—a Wine-Cooler Footstool for the Automobile—Novelty Canes—Private Stock Demijohn—Gifts that a man really likes.

### The Caddy-less Caddy

An animated golf bag—particularly useful for women. Known in England as the "patent caddy." When you rest the end on the ground, tripod legs spring out. Enables you to select your club without stooping. When you lift it the legs pull in, out of the way. Bag for balls at the top. Lighter than golf bag. Price $6.

*Mail Orders Promptly Filled.*

**Abercrombie & Fitch Co.**

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York.


# DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

## CHARACTER VALUE ROOSEVELT'S THEME

### In Address at Sao Paulo He Declares It Must Outrank Genius and Intellect in Nations.

### BRAZILIAN OFFICIALS THERE

### Ex-President Speaks of American Republics' "Curious Forgetfulness" of Perils Due to Lack of Ideals.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt received a hearty welcome when he arrived here to-day by special train from Rio Janeiro. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and the others of his party, and was received at the station by a representative of the President of Sao Paulo, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, the State officials, and several army officers, including members of the French military mission.

After presentations Col. Roosevelt proceeded to the Comteprates Palace, where a reception was attended by the Government and municipal officials and many prominent residents.

The ex-President of the United States was cheered by large crowds when he drove through the city. Later he visited the museum and other public buildings.

This evening Col. Roosevelt delivered an address before a large audience.

**Mr. Roosevelt's Speech.**

The subject of Mr. Roosevelt's speech, delivered at the Government University, was "Character and Civilization." He described character as:

"The sum of those qualities, distinct from the purely intectual qualities, which are essential to moral efficiency," adding: "Resolution, courage, energy, power of self-control combined with fearlessness in taking the initiative and assuming responsibility; a just regard for the rights of others, together with unflinching determination to succeed, no matter what obstacles and barriers have to be beaten down. There is, moreover, one quality too often wholly lacking in men of high intectuali ability, without which real character cannot exist; namely, the fundamental gift of common sense."

Character, Col. Roosevelt said, must ever outrank genius and intellect. Intellect was a useful servant but an evil master unless itself mastered by character. This was true of individuals and in larger sense true of nations. American republics, North and South, had shown in the past, again and again, a curious forgetfulness of this precept. A republic could prosper although the average man were not brilliant; a republic could not prosper if its average man became infirm of mind and soul, if he feared hard labor, if he sought to rise by ways that represent wrongs to his weaker brethren.

History had written large the truth that only the nation with character endured, Col. Roosevelt continued. When moral fibre became soft, when the leaders led lives of self-indulgence and viciousness, the nation decayed and declined.

"We citizens of the various Commonwealths of the New World are engaged in a double task," Col. Roosevelt said. "We are endeavoring to retain without loss the cultural civilization inherited through our forefathers who came hither from the Old World. We are also endeavoring so to develop and adapt this Old World civilization as to purge it of whatever of evil is mixed with the good therein, to bring forth new good, and to fit and adjust it to the peculiar needs and opportunities yielded by the Western Hemisphere. Both sides of the task present grave difficulties.

"The work of conquering a new continent is one of incredible hardship. The men of greatest cultivation are rarely fit for the task. Only men of rugged will and bold and adventurous temper can undertake it.

"Moreover, the circumstances of our lives under the new conditions yielded by life on new continents not only offer great opportunities which our Old World kinsmen do not enjoy, but also expose us to temptations which our Old World kinsmen do not share, at least to anything like the same degree.

"Finally, there are peculiar needs of our own, which it is necessary that we meet in a new fashion. These needs may often be of diametrically opposite character. The need of one class or of one period may be wholly different from the need of another class, or of all classes at another time. For instance, it is a curious fact that in our New World the strain of over-hard conditions during the pioneer days is apt to be succeeded by the even more dangerous strain of over-easy conditions when once the pioneer days have been passed; the danger of the sons is the opposite of that which menaced the fathers; and yet the one danger is almost as menacing as the other.

"In the same fashion, in every one of our great modern industrial communities the dangerous strain on the very poor is in large part not merely totally different from, but the exact reverse of, the no less dangerous strain on the very rich; the dangers are the exact opposite one of the other, and nevertheless each is a danger so serious that if not grappled with it may spell national ruin.

"I am far from decrying intellect. I join with the world in admiring it and paying homage to it. Without it, above all without its highest expression, genius, the world would move forward but slowly, and the purple patches in the gray garment of our actual lives would be sadly shorn of their glory. Nevertheless, exactly as strength comes before beauty, so character must ever stand above intellect, above genius. Intellect is fit to be the most useful of servants, but it is an evil master, unless itself mastered by character. This is true of the individual man. It is far more true of the nation, of the aggregate of individuals.

"Yet it is a truth of which men tend constantly to lose sight, and the American republics, north and south, have in the past shown again and again a curious forgetfulness of it. In my own country we tend to lay far too much emphasis on that indispensable but one-sided type of intellectual vigor which shows itself only in commercialism, in business achievement, a kind of intellectual power which is absolutely necessary to either individual or national success under present-day conditions, and, indeed, under all proper conditions, but which becomes a curse instead of a blessing if treated as in itself an end instead of the carefully regulated means to an end.

"In some other countries the intellectual manifestations, instead of being subordinated to materialistic achievement, are turned almost wholly into artistic, literary, or philosophical channels. Here, again, there must be such intellectual development if the nation is to make a high and lasting impress on history; and yet there must also be far more than such development if the nation is to accomplish all that its intellect warrants. From the standpoint of national greatness neither the intellect which finds its expression in commercialism, nor the intellect which finds its expression in artistic achievement, can permanently avail unless based on a foundation of character.

"The State cannot prosper unless the average man can take care of himself; and neither can it prosper unless the average man realizes that, in addition to taking care of himself, he must work with his fellows, with good sense and honesty and practical acknowledgment of obligation to the community as a whole, for the things that are vital to the interests of the community as a whole.

"There must be idealism; and there must also be practical efficiency, or the idealism will be wasted. We need sound bodies; we need sound minds in our bodies; but more than either mind or body is character—character, into which many elements enter, but three above all others—courage, honesty, and common sense. If the ordinary men and women of the republic have character, the future of the republic is assured; and if in its citizenship rugged strength and fealty to the common welfare are lacking, then no brilliancy of intellect and no piled-up material prosperity will avail to save the nation from destruc-

## PLAN TO BEAUTIFY PARIS.

### Prefect Delaney Suggests a Ring of Gardens Round the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Great interest has been aroused by a gigantic scheme for the beautification of Paris which M. Delaney, Prefect of the Seine, will submit to the Paris Municipal Council tomorrow.

Under the scheme congestion would be relieved by demolishing many blocks of houses around the St. Lazare railway station, the Halles, the Temple quarter, the Faubourg du St. Honoré, the Faubourg du Montmartre, the Rue St. Denis, the Rue de Richelieu, and the Rue de Clichy; but the most interesting feature of the Prefect's plan is the suggestion that all the suburbs around Paris be linked up by a chain of broad avenues and pleasure gardens which would follow the circle of twenty forts just outside the city.

The demolition of these fortifications, which has been regarded as a means of preventing the stifling of Paris, would give M. Delaney further scope for providing "lungs," and in place of the useless walls there would be a ring of gardens, squares, and parks.

The extension when complete would enrich Paris with approximately 1,800 acres over and above the 5,000 acres of woodland existing in the suburbs, the 560 acres of promenades within the city, and the 270 acres of gardens, representing altogether 5 per cent. more open space than in the County of London.

## MORE BOMBAY FAILURES.

### Pearl Merchant Goes Under for $300,000—Business Paralyzed.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.—The financial crisis here is of an alarming character. Failure has followed failure.

The recent bank suspensions and the rush of depositors to withdraw money strained the resources of even the sound Indian banks. The crisis then spread to the share market. A broker doing a big business, who tried to bear the market in mill shares, with the assistance of certain banks, collapsed, his liabilities being nearly $2,500,000. Several other failures followed in quick succession, the Stock Exchange being paralyzed and business suspended.

While this crisis was in progress a fresh shock came to-day in the form of the failure of an Arab pearl merchant doing a big trade. His liabilities are said to be over $300,000. Many other failures quickly followed.

Several banks which have been advancing money on pearls are deeply involved, and further bank failures are feared.

Every branch of both finance and brokerage is in a state bordering on paralysis.

## HARRY KEMP MAY STAY.

### English Home Secretary Decides Not to Deport American Poet.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Home Secretary announced to-day that he would not order the deportation of Harry Kemp, an American verse writer, who has just finished a twenty-one days' prison sentence for crossing the ocean as a stowaway on the steamship Oceanic from New York.

A resident of Hampstead has given an undertaking that he will look after Kemp if the poet is allowed to remain in England, and will see to it that he does not become a public charge or break the law.

### Fined $15 for Hatpin Injury.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—"If a woman chooses to carry in her hat a dangerous implement like a hatpin without a guard and injures some one else with it, she is clearly liable for the injury she causes," said Judge Harrington to-day, when he ordered a woman to pay $15 for injuring another woman in the cheek with an unprotected hatpin.

## POPE DID CONDEMN THE 'RITUAL' LEGEND

### Merry del Val Writes to Lord Rothschild About Utterance of Innocent IV.

### LODZ POGROM PREVENTED

### Quick Action by Police Averts Outbreak—Ecclesiastics Testify at the Trial of Beiliss.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Rothschild has received from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, fresh confirmation of the condemnation by the Roman Catholic Church of the "ritual murder" superstition, revived in connection with the Beiliss trial at Kieff.

The circumstances under which this further condemnation has been made follow:

One of the witnesses at the trial of Beiliss, named Pranaites, is described as the Roman Catholic Diocesan of Turkestan Province. He made an affidavit in which he said he could not find the alleged previous condemnations of ritual murder made by the Roman Catholic Church, including the special letter by Pope Innocent IV, declaring the superstition "a baseless and wicked invention," in the usual works of reference. He therefore expressed the opinion that the published texts of these condemnations were probably forgeries.

Lord Rothschild wrote to Cardinal Merry del Val on the subject, and has received a reply, in which the Cardinal declares that there can be no doubt as to the accuracy and authenticity of the letter of Pope Innocent IV.

KIEFF, Oct. 27.—The second act of the Beiliss trial was begun to-day with the submission of evidence of medical and religious experts on the alleged practice of "ritual murder." Strangely enough in an orthodox country Father Pranaites, a Roman Catholic priest, figures as the principal ecclesiastical denunciator of the Jews.

The testimony of the orthodox Archimandrite Ambrosius was read to-day, giving with much detail alleged "ritual murder" practices, but all were based on hearsay from converted Jews. Part of the day was occupied by the reading of the minutes of the preliminary inquiry.

A serious affray occurred this afternoon at Lodz between Christian and Jewish army recruits. Only the prompt action of the police prevented a pogrom.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Replying to a letter addressed to him by Edward Menkin, a lawyer of this city, inquiring his opinion regarding the charge of "ritual murder" in connection with the Beiliss trial, Cardinal Gibbons wrote from Baltimore on Oct. 23:

My Dear Mr. Menkin: I beg to acknowledge the receipt or your esteemed favor of the 21st inst.

In regard to the charge that the Jews are using blood for ritual purposes, I beg to assure you that I have never for an instant believed in any such accusation, and I regret that such a false accusation should form the basis for such persecution.

With sentiments of esteem, I am very sincerely yours, J. CARD. GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore.

## FAKED PEARL AMERICAN.

### Mussel-Bred and Inferior to Pacific and Indian Gems, Say Dealers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—With reference to the pearl-doctoring case, details of which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, a member of the syndicate of diamond and pearl dealers explained to-day that on the market there are certain pearls called "American pearls," which come from mussels taken in American fresh waters. These pearls are considerably inferior in value to the sea oyster pearls fished on the coasts of the Pacific, and are altogether different in composition.

The pearl which M. Alsthuer bought was an American pearl. The price now asked for it is one that could only be obtained for the finest examples of Indian pearls. The contention of the syndicate is that the American pearl was doctored.

## CROY-LEISHMAN WEDDING.

### Civil Ceremony Performed at a Little Village Near Geneva.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 27.—At the little village of Versoix, near Geneva, the Duke of Croy was married to Miss Nancy Leishman this afternoon by the local Mayor, Marc Peter.

It was a sunny afternoon. Four automobiles containing the members of the wedding party, who had been lunching with Count and Countess de Pourtales, drove up to the little Mairie and entered a small room decorated with a few flowers. The number of persons present was twenty-two, including three journalists.

The bride was dressed in a blue velvet gown trimmed with chinchilla and a toque to match. She entered first with the Duke. The usual ceremony, lasting fifteen minutes, followed. The Mayor announced that the couple had been domiciled at Versoix snce July 11.

The official witnesses for the Duke were Prince Antoine de Croy, his brother, and Count Apponyi, while Irwin B. Laughlin and Norman Whitehouse, J. G. A. Leishman's secretary, signed for the bride. The register was also signed by Mr. and Mrs. Leishman, M. Lachenal, ex-President of Switzerland, and Mr. Munier, the American Vice Consul.

The ceremony had been kept secret and attracted only a few workmen. Afterward the party drove to the Hotel National here, where a dinner was given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Leishman.

The religious ceremony will take place to-morrow morning in a Catholic church here.

An ineffectual attempt was made to prevent newspaper men from attending to-day's ceremony.

GENEVA, Oct. 27.—The Leishman wedding party included the Dowager Duchess of Croy, the Duke's brothers, Princes Englebert and Antoine; Mr. and Mrs. Leishman, Countess Louis de Gontaut-Biron, the bride's sister, and Irwin B. Laughlin, Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Mrs. Laughlin.

The names of the bride and bridegroom, it appears, had been posted publicly at Versoix for fifteen days in order to comply with the requirements of the Swiss law.

## ANOTHER MANSION BURNED

### But Less Enthusiasm Displayed at Suffragettes' Weekly Meeting.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A remarkable change of attitude on the part of the militant suffragettes toward the movement was exhibited at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union to-day. A released prisoner's license under the "Cat and Mouse" act was offered at auction, and it found no buyer, since nobody bid more than $50. This was the first occasion on which money had not been given unstintingly when appealed for. The meeting lacked enthusiasm, and the hall was not as full as usual.

On the other hand, the stage managing was as good as ever. Annie Kenney lay on a stretcher before the audience, and Mrs. Mansell, bejewsled with numerous diamond rings and a magnificent pearl necklace, was surpassingly eloquent.

The latest exploit of the militants has been to burn down the mansion of Theodore McKenna, brother of the Home Secretary, at Bramshott, Hampshire. A considerable sum had recently been expended on redecorating it. The firemen found a suffragette notice, addressed to the Home Secretary, saying that the act was a protest against forcible feeding.

## CARNEGIE ANGERED EDWARD

### Saluted King as "Hail! Fat Edward!" Says Legge in New Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Edward Legge in his new book, "More About King Edward," says the late monarch was ruffled on two occasions by Andrew Carnegie.

Once at Skibo Castle Mr. Carnegie had the courage to quote Joaquin Miller's invocation "Hail! Fat Edward!" His Majesty, it is said, did not like the tactless application.

On another occasion King Edward was "very angry" because the millionaire declined to subscribe to his Majesty's Hospital Fund.


## Changes continue at The Claridge

WITH the change in the name of this hotel a few weeks ago, there was also a change in the management.

In fact, the change in management was directly responsible for the change in the name.

And both of these changes have been followed by an even more important change in the interior of The Claridge.

We refer to the Broadway Dining Room, which is now being converted into a Dining Room and Lounge, and redecorated and upholstered anew throughout.

**Announcement of the formal opening of the Dining Room and Lounge will follow within the next few days, and it will be an event well worthy of your attendance.**

**Hotel Claridge**

*(Formerly Hotel Rector)*

BROADWAY and FORTY-FOURTH STREET

JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

## Waltham Watches



This Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watch may be worn as shown here or the watch can be detached from the bracelet and the two worn separately. The idea is new and the design of the whole is decidedly dainty and pleasing.

A visit to this store will amply repay you with "suggestions" in silverware and jewelry in their latest and most attractive phases.

DIAMONDS GOLD JEWELRY STERLING SILVER

LEATHER GOODS CANES AND UMBRELLAS ART STATIONERY

**Reed & Barton**

5th Avenue at Thirty-second Street

## Revillon Frères Furs

FOUNDED 1723

Fashion again demands the richer skins for coats and wraps, and Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, dark Minks, and Martens are largely used for luxurious garments. Broadtail, Alaska Sealskin and fine Moire Astrachan are also used, with trimmings of Sable, Mink, and Marten.

For fur sets we are showing beautiful specimen skins of Natural Black and Silver Foxes, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, dark Mink and other handsome furs.

*19 West 34th Street, New York*

PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

## McGibbon & Co.

### Lace Curtains and Draperies

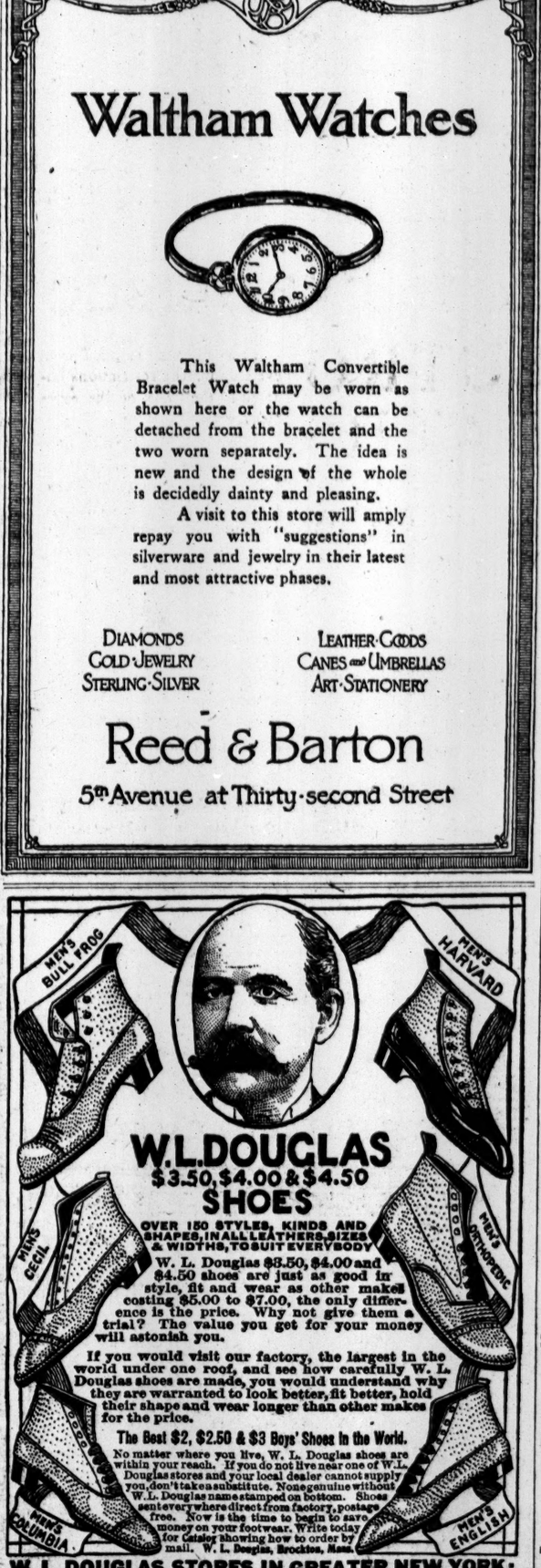
Every requirement for the beautifying of the windows can be supplied from our vast stock. Whether it be a modest curtain for the bedroom or a luxurious creation of real hand-made lace for the drawing room, correct treatments are here obtainable at Moderate Prices.

Window Shades and Panels

Made to Order. Estimates and Sketches Submitted.

**3 West 37th St.**

Just off Fifth Avenue.




**W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES**

OVER 150 STYLES, KINDS AND SHAPES, IN ALL LEATHERS, SIZES & WIDTHS, TO SUIT EVERYBODY

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 shoes are just as good in style, fit and wear as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. Why not give them a trial? The value you get for your money will astonish you.

If you would visit our factory, the largest in the world under one roof, and see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

The Best $2, $2.50 & $3 Boys' Shoes in the World.

No matter where you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas stores and your local dealer cannot supply you, don't take a substitute. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on bottom. Shoes sent everywhere direct from factory, postage free. Now is the time to begin to save money on your footwear. Write today for Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

**W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:**

63 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.)
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1482 Third Avenue.
2242 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2772 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
246 Eighth Avenue.
683 Eighth Avenue.
256 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
703-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—193 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

## The Tango Gossard—yes, it is extreme but you will enjoy its modish freedom

THE Tango Gossard is the extremity of corset style. It imparts to the figure that graceful, careless, abandoned poise so essential to the true expression of the season's styles. Comfort makes it ideal for the woman who walks, motors, golfs, or "Tangos." And its style makes it splendid for afternoon and evening wear.

The Tango Gossard is only a few months on the market, but its sale has been wonderful. Women of ultra fashion, here and abroad, have accepted it as the last word in corset style.

**THE GOSSARD CORSETS "They Lace In Front"**

Tango Model 320 - $12.50

Most women can wear this model with the greatest satisfaction. It is equally well suited to women of slight, medium or heavy stature, with small, medium or full bust. This model is so advanced you must see it to appreciate its effectiveness. Have one fitted today—it will feel and look so good you will wear it home.

The Tango Gossard extends above the waist line a trifle, and the abdomen curves just the slightest bit. The hips are, of course, reduced greatly and the skirt is medium in length. Three elastic sections give unrestricted use of the limbs. Above the waist line there is practically nothing to interfere with the movement of the body.

In silk Batiste material of exquisite design, priced, $12.50

**The H. W. Gossard Co.**

Largest Makers of Fine Corsets

Bonwit Teller & Co., New York
Best & Co., New York
Jas. McCreery & Co., New York
James McCutcheon & Co., New York
Olmstead Corset Co., New York
Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn
Marshall & Snellgrove, London
Aux Trois Quartiers, Paris

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

# Mass Meeting AND Parade

by the DEMOCRACY of New York County, in and about

# Tammany Hall

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AT 7:30 P. M.

The Speakers will include:

Hon. Edward E. McCall
Hon. Herman A. Metz
Hon. Joseph A. Goulden
Hon. Thomas Darlington
Hon. Maurice Deiches
Hon. Alexander I. Rorke

**Admission Without Ticket**

***Fifth Avenue 42d Street***

There will be for rent, with possession on or about January 1st, 1915, six or seven floors in the proposed

***Rogers Peet Building***

which will have frontages on 42nd St., on 41st St., and on

***Fifth Avenue***
***Opposite Public Library***

This preliminary notice is given so that mercantile concerns, whose leases are about to expire, may consider the prospect of obtaining a large show room and office in this location.

Applicants at this time have the advantage of suggesting such changes in the floor plans as they may desire.

The land area is about 15,000 square feet.

We have a tentative sketch which our representative will show on request.

***Horace S. Ely & Co.***
*Agents*
*27 West 30th St. 21 Liberty St.*


# SAVE HOTEL NASSAU FROM BEACH FIRE

**Volunteers, with Ex-Chief Croker, and Companies from Nearby Towns Win Fight.**

**CROWDS SEE SPECTACLE**

**Blaze Lights Up the Country for Miles Around—Pavilion Closed and Without Caretaker.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONG BEACH, L. I., Oct. 27.—Fire, which was discovered early this evening burning briskly on the ground floor of the huge National Bathing Pavilion overlooking the ocean from the boardwalk here, spread rapidly through its frame walls and floors, advanced to the woodwork of the open-air garden to the east and moved threateningly toward the west wall of the Nassau, one of the biggest hotels on Long Island. But the hotel staff, assisted by ex-Fire Chief Croker of New York, together with the local fire department and the volunteers from four of the neighboring towns, checked the fire there, and the Nassau was saved.

After the first alarm was over and it was realized that the streams of water wetting down the hotel's west wall would serve to halt the flames there, the fire furnished a splendid spectacle for the entertainment of those of the fifty or more guests settled at the Nassau for the Fall and Winter season, who had not pitched in as firemen for the occasion.

Their first rush was for the beach, and with the idea of danger dispelled the management prepared chairs there for the spectacle. This was gorgeous. The tide brought the water within little more than fifty feet of the bathing pavilion, and those watching could see the tremendous blaze reflected in the combers.

This spectacle was shared by motorists from all along the shore. The flames had shot high, sending warning of the fire to the entire countryside and all this part of Long Island guessed that the Hotel Nassau was ablaze. In hundreds of different country places cars were cranked and the modern idea of "running to a fire" was carried out. By 9 o'clock, when the blaze was practically under control, some 450 automobiles were parked just back of the Nassau. Many of the cars had arrived in the wake of the different assisting fire companies which came from Lynbrook, Cedarhurst, Rockville Centre, and Oceanside.

The destroyed National Bathing Pavilion, in which ex-State Senator Reynolds is said to have been largely interested, was a five-story structure made up of dressing rooms for the ocean bathers. It had been closed since Oct. 1 and had no caretaker on the premises. It is not known how the fire started, and the flames were well under way before they were discovered.

The pavilion stood some seventy-five feet from the Nassau, and the intervening space was taken up by an open-air beer garden owned by the pavilion company. This last Summer this garden had been rented by the Nassau and used as an open-air restaurant. Adjoining this was a two-story extension of the hotel, and it was to prevent the flames reaching this that the fire fighters played their tactics successfully. At one time sixteen lines of hose turned their streams to the hotel wall, but not in time to prevent the flames eating away the wooden window sills and frames on several stories. The hotel loss was less than $2,000, but the total loss was nearer $75,000.

The Nassau is a hotel of 350 rooms, designed for both Summer and Winter occupancy. It was opened in 1900.

Chief Croker, long the ruler of the New York Department and now a member of the Long Beach Volunteers, was at work after the fire fighting had been going on for about an hour. Mr. Croker is also head of the life savers of Long Beach.

## WILSON AT MILITARY SHOW.

**President to be Guest of Army Officers Here on Tuesday.**

President Wilson has made arrangements to be present at the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden next Tuesday night as the guest of honor of the committee of army officers in charge of the exposition of the art of war which opens Monday. President Wilson will have a police and military escort from the Pennsylvania Station, and will be received and entertained at the Garden with full military honors. Mayor Kline will be the guest of honor on Monday night, while Gov. Glynn will review the tournament on Wednesday evening.

Gen. T. H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Division, U. S. A., will review the tournament officially on Thursday night. Friday and Saturday nights the guests of honor will be Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, N. G. N. Y., and Major Gen. Ryan, N. G. N. Y., respectively. Many army and navy officers will be present daily, and both the War and Navy Departments will be officially represented.

## TAFT TO LECTURE HERE.

**Will Discuss International Affairs in Four Addresses.**

Ex-President William Howard Taft will deliver a lecture on "The Monroe Doctrine: Its Limitations and Implications" before the New York Peace Society and the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences in Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 11. The lecture will be the first of a series of four discussions by Mr. Taft, which will deal with important international and constitutional questions.

The other lectures in the series to be delivered by Mr. Taft are "Shall the Federal Government Protect Aliens in Their Treaty Rights?" on Jan. 22, 1914; "Has the American Government the Power to Enter Into General Arbitration Treaties?" on Feb. 26, and "The Federative Trend in International Affairs," on March 26.

## EAST SIDE GREETS MITCHEL

**Storms the Old Sullivan District for Him—Cold to McCall Nearby.**

A wild welcome was accorded to John Purroy Mitchel in the Eighth Assembly District, the bailiwick of Senator "Christie" Sullivan and the haunts of the Sullivan clan, last night. Through a maze of pushcarts and curbstone peddlers the Fusion candidate's car was compelled to pick a passage. When Mr. Mitchel stepped from the running-board only the efforts of a score of husky policemen prevented the enthusiastic crowd from tearing his coat off. He was patted on the back by grimy hands, and acclaimed on all sides as "the man who's going to beat Murphy." He made his way into the Grand Music Hall, Grand and Orchard Streets, through a pandemonium of cheers and tooting fish-horns.

Four blocks away, in Clinton Hall, his opponent, Edward E. McCall, was speaking to a large and hostile audience, which received the Tammany candidate's utterances without enthusiasm, and which burst into a storm of hoots and catcalls when Aaron J. Levy, Tammany candidate for the Municipal Court bench, appeared upon the platform.

Mr. Mitchel evoked a storm of applause when he said Tammany grafted on the poor street merchants who sought licenses as pushcart peddlers.

"I will promise you now," he said, "that if any attempt is made under my administration to continue this extortion and persecution, I will see to it that those guilty of this petty graft will be properly punished. The reign of graft in New York City has passed, and the dawn of decency is at hand. Charlie Murphy and his small ring of contractor grafters and his big ring of petty grafters are on their way into the discard."

Previous to his address on the lower east side Mr. Mitchel spoke to the Daily Food Alliance, a woman's club, of which Mrs. Charles D. Hirst of 166 West Ninety-eighth Street is President.

The Fusion candidate told The Daily Food Alliance that he pledged himself to a strict enforcement of the pure food laws, and attacked the present Health Department for its laxity in this regard.

At Cooper Union Mr. Mitchel addressed a labor mass meeting. He pledged himself to a strict enforcement of the merit system and against the advancement of inefficient employes for purely political reasons. He denounced as lies the stories circulated by his opponents to the effect that he was in favor of a wholesale reduction in salaries.

"My record shows," he said, "that I have always maintained that the city should be a model employer, because I voted for a commission on standardization of wages. Tammany claims that I want to cut salaries. I do not. The laborer who works for $400 to $600 a year is not receiving a living wage, and I am in favor of increasing such salaries. The political shyster who sits at a desk and does absolutely nothing, and draws a big salary because he is a friend of the boss, will be thrown out of a job in order that justice may be done to the real servants of the city."

"Tell the people of this city," said Mr. Mitchel, speaking of Mr. McCall, "whether or not you saw Murphy last Sunday, Mr. McCall."

The Fusion candidate also addressed large and enthusiastic audiences at Sokal Hall, 420 East Seventy-first Street; New Amsterdam Opera House, West Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue; Empire Hall, 116th Street and Eighth Avenue; Commonwealth Hall, 2,005 Amsterdam Avenue; Lexington Hall, 116th Street and Park Avenue; Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, and the Men's League, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue and 128th Street.

# SAYS GIRL OF TO-DAY IS HIGHEST TYPE

**Finest Example of Womanhood That Exists Is Daingerfield's Idea.**

**BUT HE FORESEES PERIL**

**An Element of Danger in the Pursuit of Freedom Which May Hurt the Ideal.**

Elliott Daingerfield, painter and writer, thinks the task of defining the Girl of To-day has its difficulties, for the reason that in this country there are at least two kinds of girls of to-day. However, after all, the two, while they differ in many points, have at least some traits in common. And while Mr. Daingerfield believes the Girl of To-day, speaking of one type or the other, or of both, is the finest type of womanhood that exists, nevertheless he fears that some of the newer ideas, the pursuit of greater freedom, for instance, hold an element of danger, and may make the Girl of To-morrow less of an ideal than the Girl of To-day.

"I don't think it is possible to define the Girl of To-day," said Mr. Daingerfield, when the subject was first mentioned to him. "To my mind, there are two great types of girls, and in a sense there are many things about the one that are in conflict with the qualities of the other. The environment, the whole life of the city girl is different from that of the girl of the country. Yet I do believe very definitely that the American Girl of To-day is the finest and highest type of womanhood that exists."

"Do you not think the country girl and the city girl in America have many traits in common?"

"Yes, I think the American girl, as a rule, has the highest sense of the responsibilities of life. She is courageous, too—she accepts her responsibility with the finest sense of its meaning. And, because of that, I think she makes the finest type of mother the world has. At the same time I believe that by the movement of to-day the American girl is being led away from that ideal possibility that is hers. Still, that quality of responsibility is dominant.

"I know girls from the South, the West, the extreme West, and in the city here, and have had the opportunity to study them. The difference between the city and the country girl is not the fault of the girl herself, but of education. The danger existing in our system of education in the city is that the responsibility of home life is not sufficiently taught at the same time with the literary training, whereas in the country it is. In the city habits are not those of home life. Responsibility is not there. There is not the spirit of friendship in the family that should exist, and which usually does exist in the country.

"There it is not felt necessary to go out in the evenings because something is 'going on.' The members of the family have a chance to see something of one another, and the result is home life, and an interdependence, one upon another, and a sense of responsibility for one another. I regard it as one good sign in these times that there is a growing love for country life. In the city, especially in the homes of the wealthier classes, the house is turned over to the servants in the evening, and the members of the family go their several ways.

"There is no home atmosphere. For that reason, the country girl has a distinct advantage over the city girl. At the same time, I believe the craving exists in the heart of the city girl, as well as in that of the country girl, for finer things, and that the best type is just as apt to be found in the city as in the country."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has asked all its readers to submit photographs of the young woman whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl. From the photographs received before Nov. 1 twenty-nine will be selected for reproduction in a special section of the Christmas edition, illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process. The one picture which is adjudged most typical of the Girl of To-day will cover the entire front page of that section.

Judges of the contest will be seven distinguished artists—Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Boileau, Clarence F. Underwood, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, C. Allan Gilbert, and Penryhn Stanlaws. No photograph received after Nov. 1 will be considered. The name and address of the subject must accompany each photograph, as well as the date on which it was taken. Only photographs taken less than a year ago are eligible.

## WHITMAN IN THE BRONX.

**Speaks for Matthewson for President of the Borough.**

In support of the Republican and Bronx County Jeffersonian Union tickets, which have Douglas Matthewson at their head as the candidate for Borough President of the Bronx, District Attorney Whitman spoke last evening to an audience that packed Muller's Casino at 150th Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Whitman is not a candidate in the Bronx, and his speech was tempered to the qualities of a political lecture on the opportunities of the new county to start fresh with a clean government.

While Mr. Whitman named no names, his audience caught and cheered a reference aimed at Charles F. Murphy when he said:

"I am against, and always have been against, one-man power, although I have received the Tammany Hall nomination."

## MAKES SHORTAGE GOOD.

**Former Teller Foster Pays $2,500 and Taunton Bank Drops Matter.**

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—Charles P. Foster, former paying teller at the Bristol County National Bank, paid to the bank to-day, through his attorney, $2,500 in cash, the amount of an alleged shortage which the Directors of the institution alleged had been discovered in his accounts.

The bank officials declared that so far as they were concerned the payment of the money closed the incident. The shortage was not reported to the police and Foster's friends believe that since restitution has been made the Federal Authorities will take no action.

# WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD NEWSPAPER

**Heavy Moral Responsibilities Rest on Editors, Samuel Bowles Tells Journalism Students.**

**THE PRINTING MUST PLEASE**

**Misrepresentation of News May Have an Evil Effect on the Public—Praises The Times.**

The power of an editor in shaping public policy and promoting welfare was pointed out to the students of the Columbia School of Journalism yesterday afternoon by Samuel Bowles, chief owner and publisher of The Springfield Republican, in a lecture on "Art and Conscience in Newspaper Making." The moral responsibilities resting upon the journalist for this reason are very many, according to Mr. Bowles, who asserted that there was no occupation in which men engaged demanding a higher code of ethics in its pursuit than journalism.

"The first duty of the manufacturer," said Mr. Bowles, "is to produce a good article by honest methods. That responsibility rests with peculiar force upon the newspaper maker, because the quality of his product, or his service, may be of vast consequence to the public welfare. If he distorts or misrepresents the news, or if he fails to present the full worth in a given case, the evil effects upon society may be beyond calculation. The journalist avows himself through his newspaper the exponent of the public interests, the champion and defender of popular rights. How vital then to his own integrity, to his influence upon the public mind is it that his newspaper itself shall be as excellent and honest as he can make it, shall have a character of its own that men will respect.

"It follows that the newspaper should, in the first place, be well constructed typographically, intelligently proportioned and arranged as to its contents, with suitable headlines correctly epitomizing the news, or the general reading matter, and fairly indicating by their size its relative importance. It should be clearly printed with attractive type on decent paper. Its illustrations, so far as they are used, should be good ones, really helpful in telling the news story, and not blotches introduced merely to attract attention. A reasonable restraint should be exercised over the advertising columns to exclude all display that is ugly or offensive. In a word, the newspaper should be a work of art! Why not? The newspaper pretends to be a public educator. As such it is accorded by the people, through their government, a special low rate for its transmission through the mails. Should it not then in common honesty refrain from exercising a degrading influence upon the public taste by its physical appearance?

"The vast sums of money which are now spent in commercial advertising have made the great modern newspapers possible, including their overwhelming volume of Sunday magazine papers. The disposition to construct them in the interests of the advertisers, and for the promotion of further advertising, has not been unnatural. But the signs of a reaction are now to be discerned. The public side, the public responsibilities of the press, are coming to be more clearly recognized by intelligent people. The interest of honest advertisers will not suffer through the development of more restraint, more regard for decency, character, and art on the part of the press. Indeed, they will be better served."

Mr. Bowles commended THE NEW YORK TIMES and referred to the newspapers which print so-called "human interest" stories at the expense of legitimate news as "vaudeville papers."

## Baltimore in Federal League.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—A company was incorporated here to-day to organize a baseball club to represent this city in the Federal League. A franchise has been acquired and an option secured on grounds near those of the International League Club. The enterprise has the backing of a number of prominent Baltimore business men.


**5% and SAFETY GUARANTEED MORTGAGES**

**LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.**
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus - $8,500,000
59 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Bkn.


Furnished rooms, with or without board, in reputable houses, offered in the Want pages of Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. —Adv.

NOTE the style in the new LION 'SHADOW.' And the LION comfort features make 'SHADOW' one of the easiest collars smart dressers have ever worn.

Has the famous "Slip-Over" button-hole, "Easy-Tie-Slide" space and "Pliable-Points." 6 for 75c—2 for 25c.

*Lion Collars* Oldest Brand in America

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.



*The Sauntterer*

JUST as a frock coat is as out of place in business as a sailor on land, so are ornate shoes. Business boots should be *simple* in "last" and leather, setting utility above vanity. *Regal Business Boots* breathe that engaging "lounginess" which comports with tailless coats and turned-up trousers.

Sketched above is the "*Astor*" made of glove-soft Black Calfskin, with a button top. It has a medium-narrow oval toe, a close-trimmed sole, an arched shank and a military heel, a mite higher than that of the ordinary walking boot. The "last" is straight, with a wee curve on the outside, bestowing the modish slim-and-trim look. Price $4.

Regal Styles, being "*Shoes For A Purpose*," both perfectly *fit* the purpose and perfectly *interpret* the occasion. Each is the superlative of good form and the ultimate of good taste.

The half-a-hundred Regal Styles in every Regal Shop give *you* the farthest-flung range to cull from, whatever your foot or fancy.

*Exclusive Custom Styles*
**$4 *to* $5**

**Regal Shoe Company**

MANHATTAN
175 Broadway — Broadway at 37th
Broadway at Duane — 40 W. 34th St.
Broadway at Spring — Nassau at Ann
Broadway at 10th — 6th Ave. at 21st St.
Broadway at 27th — 14th St. at 3rd Ave.
125th St. at 7th Ave.

BROOKLYN
301 Broadway — 1375 Broadway — 512 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway — 357 Fulton St. — 466 Fifth Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. — JERSEY CITY
825 Broad St. — 108 Newark Ave.


## HORSES FOR SAILORS

If a man had a horse for sale he would not notify a sailor, because a sailor has little use for a horse, and would not be apt to purchase one. Is it not always folly to advertise for help of any kind to a class of people who would be of little service to you? Why not insert your advertisement for any of the smaller needs—help wanted, lost articles, for sale, &c.— in a medium that goes to the prosperous and intelligent—to a greater number in the Metropolitan District twice over than all other high-class New York morning newspapers?

**The New York Times**
Telephone Bryant 1000.


# San Francisco

## SUTRO BATHS

**FOR SALE AT**

## AUCTION

**TO CLOSE THE ESTATE**

By order of the Executrix of the estate of Adolph Sutro, we will sell to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Superior Court, at our salesroom, 318 Kearny Street, San Francisco, at 12 o'clock noon,

**Thursday November 20th 1913**

SUTRO BATHS and about nine acres of ground, including the three acres covered by the buildings.

Sutro Baths are paying a profit even under the restrictions imposed by the Court on the estate management.

Given unhampered control and additional features, as concerts, convention days, theatricals, refreshments, water carnivals, dancing, aquarium, vaudeville, automobile parties, moving pictures, artificial ice skating, etc., and the investment will yield much larger profits.

Sutro Baths is the largest salt water natatorium in the world. The buildings are constructed of concrete, steel, wood and glass; three immense arched domes; power plant sufficient to run a railroad to the ferry, or to furnish light, heat and power to all the region around the baths, or for a large hotel with salt water tub baths; but now used only to heat the water and the buildings, run the laundry, etc., etc.

Detailed information and illustrated booklet on request.

**Baldwin & Howell**
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS
318 Kearny Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



# Early American Society In Silhouette

A REMARKABLE collection of silhouettes cut in America between 1839 and 1849 by August Edouart (Silhouettist to King Charles X of France) are

**Now on Exhibition**

at the galleries of

**Arthur S. Vernay,**

**Nos. 10 & 12 E. 45th St., New York**

These silhouette portraits are of rare genealogical interest, as they include Americans most prominent, socially and otherwise, in the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century.



*Store opens 8.30 A. M. Store closes 6 P. M.*

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

# Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

*Sale Begins Tuesday Morning.*

## A SALE EXTRA-ORDINARY

# 1,000 Men's Fall and Winter Suits

*A special purchase* at prices that save you fully one-third on Clothes of the very highest grade, specially designed and tailored for this season's service.

These are Suits identical in model and fabric with those on sale in the most exclusive specialty stores in town. They represent the finest productions of

**Alfred Benjamin & Co.**

**—well known as the makers of what are among the finest ready-to-wear Clothes for Men in America.**

This is the greatest and, to you, the most advantageous offering of HIGHEST grade Suits that Macy's has yet been able to offer in the much enlarged and improved Men's Clothing Department on the Fifth Floor, Broadway.

*These very attractive economies* are made possible by conditions that can seldom occur more than once in a generation—a merger to which the famous house of Benjamin is a party.

*To effect this merger* it was incumbent upon Alfred Benjamin & Co. to dispose of every Fall and Winter Suit in stock—and of the finest and most desirable of these Macy's took 1,000.

*Macy's paid one-third less* for them than they would ordinarily cost, and in accordance with the invariable policy of the Store passes the one-third saving along to YOU.

*Included in the showing* is a splendid and comprehensive assortment of Clothes in the latest and ultra-smart models for both young men and their more conservative seniors. There is an almost inconceivable variety in weave and pattern—effects, in fact, that run the gamut from pencil stripes to overchecks, carried out in the smartest and most desirable ground-tones of blue, gray, brown and upon black.

**Suits at $13.75** — *That sell elsewhere for $20 & $22.50*

**Suits at $17.75** — *That sell elsewhere for $25 to $30*

**Suits at $23.50** — *That sell elsewhere at $35 to $40*

*No Charge for Alterations*

**A sale of this magnitude at such important savings is an EVENT rather than an incident in Clothing History at Macy's. Come early, therefore, and anticipate the crowd. For though the assortments are ample, yet the first comer must inevitably find the widest field of choice.**

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

*Extra Force of Salespeople*

R. H. Macy & Co.

POLITICAL.

# DAILY COMMON SENSE CAMPAIGN TALKS

### By a Man Who Believes in New York City and Judge McCall

We talk to-day about Mr. Mitchel, one of the men who aspire to rule over the greatest and richest of cities. He seeks the chair graced by William J. Gaynor, that ancient prophet and mystic who came among us moderns out of some long gone age. If we could reverse the moving picture film of history, we would expect to find that grave and stoic figure standing in a Roman forum, awed, listening and respectful, rather than teaching and lecturing at Waldorf banquets, or writing letters scattered over the world by Hoe presses. Justice ruled him. Fortitude sustained him. Wisdom flowed from him. A mighty will impelled him. His speech and pen welded together here the mixed races of the world. More than all else, he wrought a feeling of brotherhood amongst races long antagonistic. He stilled the smouldering fires of religious antipathy. The hopes, the fears, the prejudices of 5,000,000 men and women from every land under the sun were poured into his great soul and came forth transmuted into peace, fraternity and civic pride. He gave his heart and mind, yes, his life itself, to this modern Babel and Babylon, which witnessed his struggles, his great sufferings and his final triumphs.

But the flowers are scarcely withered in Greenwood when we behold the young man who, above every other in the whole city, reviled, harassed, insulted, opposed, humiliated and hounded him a serious supplicant for the headship of our city.

For Mitchel cannot wipe out the record. If Mitchel as President of the Board of Aldermen was right, then Gaynor was wrong. If Mitchel was right on Subways, then Gaynor was wrong on Subways. If Mitchel was right in opposing a living wage for city workers, then Gaynor was wrong. If Mitchel was right in calling Gaynor "slippery," "weak and incompetent," then 5,000,000 people had believed in a sham and lamented a fraud.

Is not this the same Mitchel who now runs for Mayor? Has a nomination changed him? Has the unregistered Committee of 107 sanctified him? Has the perjured Sulzer, his running mate, baptized him? Has the socialist Hapgood made him over? Have the millions of young Vincent Astor suddenly made a conservative of him? Has the Progressive Mitchel of six weeks ago been transformed into an uncompromising Republican?

Has the lean and hungry Cassius, who rarely laughed save when he boasted that he kept Gaynor at his desk without a vacation, become the soul of charity and the essence of human kindness? What alchemy resides in Sulzer and Hennessy and Russell to transmute Gaynor's slanderer into Gaynor's mourner?

Mitchel! A practicer of the bunny hug and a preacher in Reisner's Methodist pulpit! Mitchel, who tells a crowd of preachers he is for enforcing the excise laws and who leaves them to cajole parties of all night revellers.

And is this the man who would displace Edward E. McCall, the upright Judge, the fearless administrator, the friend, colleague and coworker of Gaynor; the man who thought as Gaynor thought and acted as Gaynor acted! Will the 188,000 enrolled Republicans who were about to cast their ballots for William J. Gaynor give now their support to the candidate of Sulzer and Socialism?

Democratic Committee.

# CRITICISES LAWYER IN DALE WILL CASE

### Surrogate Fowler Sends Contest Over Suicide's Estate to the Supreme Court.

### TWO WITNESSES DISAGREE

### One Says Will Was Attested in the Presence of the Testator, the Other That It Wasn't.

After two witnesses had testified yesterday in the contest over the will of Theodore Brodzky Dale, who committed suicide on March 26 last, Surrogate Fowler sent the case to the Supreme Court for a jury trial, and said he would call the attention of the Bar Association to the conduct of one of the witnesses, a lawyer. During his tenure of office this is the first will contest which Surrogate Fowler has referred to the Supreme Court. He based his action on the ground that the issue was a question of fact rather than of law.

Dale was a wealthy tailor, who lived at 23 West 126th Street. He was arrested on a criminal charge and indicted in December, 1912. While out on bail he fled to the Pacific Coast, but later returned to face the charge. On various occasions he spoke to his friends of suicide, saying he was certain to be convicted, and on March 26 William Henderson, one of his acquaintances, led the police to Dale's home, where in the only furnished room of the house they found the tailor dead from inhaling gas.

His will, which was executed on March 20, and which disposes of property variously estimated to be worth from $50,000 to $500,000, gives $10,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital and the residue to his uncle, Maurice Brodsky of London. The contest was brought by an aunt, two nephews, and a niece.

Before referring the case to the Supreme Court yesterday Surrogate Fowler severely criticised both witnesses, William W. La Point, an attorney, with offices in the Longacre Building, and Charles J. Steinman, La Point's brother-in-law. They agreed that the will was signed in La Point's office, but differed as to whether it had been witnessed by them in the presence of the testator. The testimony of La Point, Surrogate Fowler said, was so objectionable that he would bring it to the attention of the Bar Association. That of Steinman, he said, appeared to be more for the contestants than for the proponents of the will.

Under examination La Point stated that Dale was continually threatening suicide when he came to the office to draw up the will. At that time Dale complained of being followed by a man named Henderson. This was the man who led the police to the discovery of Dale's suicide.

When asked whether he thought Dale of sound mind at the time of his making his will La Point refused to be explicit, contenting himself with replying that he thought he was so far as disposing of his property was concerned. At this point Surrogate Fowler ordered that the testimony be brought to the attention of the Bar Association, saying:

"Attorneys draw wills and there seems to be some question if they will assist in the probating of the will. This is bad practice and I intend to put a stop to it."

It was not, however, until La Point was asked concerning the signature of Steinman that the disagreement between the witnesses to the will was disclosed. Asked whether he had seen Steinman sign the will in the presence of the testator La Point replied:

"That is the question on which we disagree."

"Who disagree? You can not disagree with yourself," said the examining attorney.

La Point then explained that he had seen Steinman sign the will and that Dale was at that time walking back and forth between the office rooms. The witness said that he thought that Dale heard all that was taking place in the room where the will was being signed. Surrogate Fowler then read the attestation clause of the will, which stated that the witnesses signed in the presence of the testator.

Steinman, who is a clerk in La Point's office, testified:

"So far as I remember, Mr. Dale was not in the room when I signed the will. I was in the outer office when Mr. La Point called me into his office. I signed the papers just as I do a lot of other papers. I did not know what was in them. Dale did not ask me to sign the papers. He did not say it was a will. Mr. La Point asked me to sign, and said the document was a will."

Mr. Steinman said also that in his opinion Dale was not of sound mind when he was in the office for the signing of his will. According to this witness Dale complained of being followed by a man he called Sosky.

During this testimony Surrogate Fowler called attention to the witness's fluency and said that from his attitude he judged that he was a witness for the contestants.

**Town Gets Statue of a Country Boy**

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Oct. 27.—A bronze statue of "The Country Boy of 1850," presented to the town by Ivers Whitney Adams of Boston, a former resident, was unveiled to-day by his son, Alfred A. Adams, of New York. The statue represents a barefoot boy in homespun trousers with straw hat turned up in front and down in the back, an apple in one hand and book and slate in the other. The figure is twelve feet high.

## ISAAC LEVY DEAD.

### End of Mercury Victim Made Easier by Drugs—Lived 7 1-2 Days.

Seven and a half days after he had swallowed thirty grains of bichloride of mercury, Isaac Levy died yesterday noon in the Sunshine Sanitarium at Bensonhurst. The pain that had been kept in abeyance during the greater part of his week's fight for life became torturing toward the end, and on Sunday night he yielded to the urging of his physicians and the prayers of his family by submitting himself to drugs. He was suffering little, when about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the words, "Help me, help me," he slipped into unconsciousness. After that there was no more pain, and at five minutes past noon he died.

By the resistance that lay in his powerful constitution, by the stubbornness of his fight for life, and by the energy of the constant treatment given to him, Mr. Levy was able to live longer than the experts gathered at his bedside had dreamed he would. Despite the huge dose of the deadly poison, and, despite his 60 years, he lived nearly eight days, although the first antidote was not administered until three hours after the poison had been taken.

Mr. Levy, groping in the dark in the medicine closet of his home in Twenty-second Street on Sunday night of last week, came upon what he thought was his bottle of headache tablets. Thus the mistake was made.

The case has given an impetus to the discussion favoring a distinctive container for poisons, and Dr. Robert Sarnoff, Mr. Levy's family physician, further suggests that this particular poison should hereafter be sold only on a doctor's prescription.

## WOMAN TAKES MERCURY.

### Poison Mistaken for Medicine by Mrs. Holmes—Likely to Die.

Mrs. Mary Holmes was removed from her home, 2,371 Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon to the Harlem Hospital suffering from bichloride of mercury poisoning. Her condition is critical and she is likely to die, the physicians say.

Mrs. Holmes, who lives with her son at the above address, when questioned at the hospital said that by mistake she had taken two tablets of bichloride of mercury on Sunday night, thinking it was a medicine she had been psing. She felt no ill effects from it until yesterday, when she sent for her son, who is a plumber. He came from his place of business and called Policeman Drock of the Lenox Avenue station. Drock sent in a call for an ambulance and Dr. Herring responded from the Harlem Hospital. He rendered first aid and then removed the patient to the hospital, where it was said that she had taken fifteen grains of bichloride of mercury.

## THE OFFER TO ULSTER

### A Sort of Home Rule Within Home Rule, Sir Edward Grey Explains.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a speech at Berwick to-night, explained that what the Government was willing to concede to satisfy Ulster was a sort of home rule within home rule, giving Ulster control of her own education, police, and matters of that kind.

It would thus seem clear that in his recent announcement of policy with regard to Home Rule in Ulster, Premier Asquith had no intention of offering even temporay exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule bill.

# MRS. VAN NESS AT 93 SUES FOR ALIMONY

### Testifies in Action Against Husband's Executors to Recover $26,400 and Interest.

### GOT A DIVORCE IN 1867

### Daughter and Son-in-Law Swear to Their Ignorance of Any Agreement Made by Plaintiff.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Deborah Van Ness of Garden City, first of the three wives of the late Cornelius Henry Van Ness was helped to the witness stand in the Supreme Court to-day to testify in the suit she has brought against her husband's estate. She is 93 years old. She demands $26,400 in alimony with the interest since the time of her divorce. Inasmuch as Mrs. Deborah Van Ness divorced her husband in 1867, the accumulation is considerable.

The defendants in the action are the executors of her husband's will, whose defense is an agreement on a settlement of $10,000, dated 1867, bearing what purports to be the signature of Mrs. Deborah Van Ness. She swore yesterday she could not recall ever having signed such an agreement, and she appeared to have the liveliest recollection of the events of a half century ago.

Apparently, she had come to court remembering everything but her spectacles. After inspecting the agreement critically she said that the last part of the signature looked like hers but that she would not swear to the first part.

When she married Van Ness, he was a poor boy, employed as shipping clerk. When he died at Cornwall, in 1911, he was worth more than $1,000,000, most of it the property left him, it is said, by the second Mrs. Van Ness, who was Louise B. Wright.

The third Mrs. Van Ness, a handsome and modishly gowned woman of middle age, was a spectator of to-day's court proceedings. This Mrs. Van Ness was Miss Alice Wood. According to the story circulated here to-day, she was a woman of 27 years when she sprained her ankle in front of Mr. Van Ness's home, so that she had to be carried in. Later she and Van Ness were married.

Strong witnesses for Mrs. Deborah Van Ness were her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ross Parsons. Mr. Parsons, who is a musician of distinction, was formerly secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. In 1867, when the agreement, it is said, was signed, Mr. Parsons had not yet married Miss Van Ness. On the very day of the date of the agreement Mr. Parsons and the mother and daughter were preparing to sail for Europe for a five year's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Parson testified that this was the day of farewells at the home at 53 Union Square, and that friends were coming to the house all day. Throughout the excitement of departure, they said, Mrs. Van Ness was never out of their sight, and they never saw her sign such an agreement or sign anything.

## MORE DELAY FOR THAW.

### Governor Gives Until Nov. 4 for Filing of Briefs.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27.—Harry K. Thaw, accompanied by his attorneys, appeared before Gov. Felker in Rochester this afternoon, and after a legal battle in which every point was contested by William Travers Jerome, the Thaw lawyers succeeded in gaining further time in which to file their briefs. The new time limit is Nov. 4, and Mr. Jerome will have until Nov. 6 to file his answer. It is expected that the decision of Gov. Felker in the matter of extradition will follow immediately after Nov. 6.

Mr. Jerome argued that the case had already dragged too long and it should be disposed of at once. He said there was no precedent for granting such a continuance, and charged that it was worse than absurd to challenge the faith of a sister State in asking for the extradition of a man of Thaw's stamp. He said that bribery had been one of the characteristics of the Thaw case since its inception, and once more spoke of the Thaw millions being used to thwart justice.

He was followed by ex-Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, who was loudly cheered by the crowd when he likened the New York special deputy to the "Hound of the Baskervilles." Ex-Gov. Stone said he was willing to make oath that he knew nothing of any bribery in connection with the case. Mr. Jerome took five minutes for a rebuttal, and ex-Gov. Stone also talked a few minutes before the hearing was closed, and Gov. Felker then announced his decision.

## BUTLER SURRENDERS.

### One of the Alleged Thaw Conspirators Is Released on Bail.

Richard J. Butler, who, with Harry K. Thaw, Eugene Duffy, Roger Thompson, and Michael O'Keefe, was indicted for conspiracy in connection with Thaw's escape from Matteawan, surrendered to Justice Gavegan in the Criminal Branch of the supreme Court yesterday and was released on $3,000 bail. Duffy, who, according to his counsel, Owen Bohan, also was to have surrendered, did not appear, but his lawyer promised that he would be on hand to-morrow.

Butler was ready to surrender early in the day, provided that he could be assured of immediate arrest, but as Inspector Faurot, head of the Detective Bureau, who had possession of the warrant, spent the morning at the trial of Ernest Muret, Butler could not be arrested until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A surety company furnished bail, and he was released without having to go to the Tombs.

At the request of Deputy Attorney General William A. McQuade the court adjourned until Thursday the hearing on the motion of Thaw's counsel to quash the indictment. The motion is based upon the fact that Thaw was adjudged insane, and, therefore, could not be indicted legally.

**German Cruiser for Mazatlan.**

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The German protected cruiser Nuernberg sailed to-day from Yokohama for Mazatlan, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, where she will stay during the disturbances in that country. The German cruiser Berlin will soon arrive at Vera Cruz to relieve the cruiser Hertha.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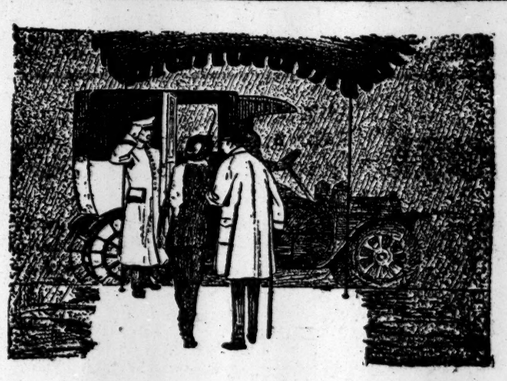

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# Photographs of the American girl will be too late after this week

The New York Times has asked all its readers for photographs of the young women whom they regard as best representing the typical American girl.

Next Saturday, Nov. 1, will be the last day of the contest.

Twenty-nine of the photographs received before that day will be selected for reproduction in a special section of The Times's Christmas Edition. This section will be illustrated by the new and wonderful rotogravure process.

The one picture most typical of THE GIRL OF TO-DAY will be chosen to cover the entire front page of the Christmas Section.

Judges in the contest will be seven distinguished artists: Howard Chandler Christy, Philip Boileau, C. Allan Gilbert, Harrison Fisher, James Montgomery Flagg, Penrhyn Stanlaws, and Clarence F. Underwood.

**Conditions of the Contest:**

The subject's name and address, as well as the date when the picture was taken, must accompany each photograph.

No photograph more than one year old will be eligible.

No photograph received after Nov. 1, next Saturday, will be considered.

ADDRESS

**THE GIRL OF TO-DAY**
**The New York Times**
**New York City.**

# GIANTS WIN AT JOPLIN---FOOTBALL PRACTICE---WOMEN'S GOLF---ATHLETICS

## GIANTS WADE IN MUD TO 13 TO 12 VICTORY

### Walter Johnson Pitches Three Innings, but Matty Dodges Snow and Cold.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.

*Special to The New York Times.*

JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 27.—You can't help but admire the enthusiasm of the baseball fans in this country. They're 22 karat pure, and neither rain nor snow nor hurricanes can kill their interest in this world's tour of the Giants and White Sox. I never would have believed it if I hadn't been here. A four-inch snowstorm left the baseball park here deep in mud and water. The air was chilly, and a ball game under the conditions was the last thing that any one would expect to see.

In spite of these awful weather conditions the people of Joplin wouldn't listen to a proposition of postponing the game. No siree; they wanted a game, and insisted on it. So more than 4,000 of the most enthusiastic fans I have ever seen at a ball park were here today when we defeated the White Sox in a fine old-fashioned slugging match by a score of 13 to 12.

As baseball the game was a big joke, but, mind you, this wasn't the fault of the players. The playing field was in such condition that it was simply impossible to play ball. The boys did the best they could. The fact that Walter Johnson of Washington was scheduled to pitch attracted people from towns a hundred miles away from here. Johnson came all the way from Coffeyville and worked for three innings. Mathewson was in no condition to pitch, so the two great boxmen did not face each other.

Johnson refused to take any money for his journey here and appearance against the Giants, so the committee in charge of to-day's festivities went over to Kansas City yesterday and bought Johnson the finest gold watch they could find. When the pitcher came to bat in the second inning, A. B. Reese, an Oklahoma oil operator and promoter of the game in this city, stepped out and made the presentation speech. The crowd yelled with delight. It was a fine tribute to Johnson, and he enjoyed every bit of it.

This flattering reception, however, proved to much for Walter, and in the third inning Chief Meyers and Sherwood Magee smashed out two-base hits, followed by a hard single by Johnson from which two runs resulted. Johnson retired after this batting tribute. But before he went he showed the Giants and the crowd some speed which made the ball look pretty small. In the first two innings he put the Giants down in order.

This was the biggest batting bee of the trip thus far. In all 36 hits were made, 17 for the Giants and 19 for the White Sox. Anything hit out of the infield went for a two-bagger. Sam Crawford carried off the batting honors with a mighty home run in the first inning. "Wahoo Sam" slammed the ball over the right field fence, far over the heads of the crowds, the automobiles, and the darkies. The ball after a long, tiresome trip, landed peacefully in Jim Jones's front yard, and one of Mr. Jones's little sons showed his honesty by bringing back the ball. That seemed so different from what happens in the Polo Grounds in New York, where it would take a first-class dentist to extract a baseball from some of the fans. In all there were seventeen two-base hits made, which we call batting with a vengeance.

Joe Benz relieved Johnson for the Sox after the third inning, and young Faber pitched the last inning. Bunny Hearne pitched seven innings for the Giants when he was relieved by Art Fromme. All the pitchers suffered from the batting earthquake. Bunny Hearne got a warm reception in the first inning. With one out, Rath singled and Tris Speaker obliged with a double. Then came Crawford's homer, scoring two ahead of him.

After the Giants disposed of Johnson in the third we went after Joe Benz. Snodgrass, Magee, Larry Doyle, and Merkle got two-baggers, and with a base on balls and an out, four runs resulted. The game was slowed along, both teams hitting hard and making a merry-go-round of runs which seemed to please the crowd immensely. Three runs in the seventh cinched the game for us, although the White Sox unloosed a rally in the ninth which carried over one run and brought them up within one run of tieing us. In the seventh Doolan walked, Donlin singled, Meyers flied out, and Doolan scored. Fromme singled, and while Snodgrass was being put out Donlin scored. Magee was safe on Crawford's error and Fromme crossed the plate. This gave us a safe lead and the Sox were unable to catch up.

Our party was tendered a banquet and reception here to-night, and we were treated royally. The people here were unusually hospitable and made us feel glad we came. After the banquet our party went to a boxing match. It's so long since we have seen fair weather and a dusty ball field that we have forgotten how it looks. To-night we go to Tulsa, and warmer and fairer weather is promised. But, to tell the truth, we have lost all our faith in weather reports. What we want to see is a little warm sunshine. The score:

| NEW YORK. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sn'dg's,cf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Magee, lf | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Lob't, 3b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| M'kle, 1b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| Doyle, 2b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| D'lan, ss | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Donlin, rf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Meyers, c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Hearne, p | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Fr'me, p | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 37 | 13 | 17 | 27 | 12 |

| CHICAGO. | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W'ver, ss | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Rath, 3b | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Sp'ker, cf | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| C'ford, 1b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Daley, rf | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Sch'fer, 2b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| M'tick, lf | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Schalk, c | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| J'son, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Benz, p | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Faber, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 44 | 12 | 19 | 24 | 19 |

Errors—Weaver, Speaker, Crawford, Schaefer, Donlin, Meyers.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | —13 |
| Chicago | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2—12 |

Two-base hits—Speaker, Mattick, Doyle, (2,) Meyers, Magee,—(2,) Schalk, Doolan, Donlin, Crawford, Snodgrass, Merkle, Benz, Weaver, Rath, Daley. Home run—Crawford. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; off Hearne, 2; off Fromme, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Hits—Off Johnson 5 in three innings; off Benz, 11 in four innings; off Faber, none in one inning; off Hearne, 14 in six innings; off Fromme, 1 in three innings. Double play—Johnson and Schaefer. Sacrifice flies—Snodgrass, Donlin, Crawford. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

### Building Trades Close Season.

After an interesting series of games the Building Trades Baseball League has completed its playing season. The United States Metal Products Company won the championship trophy with a percentage of .856. Cauldwell-Wingate Company was second and Radley Steel Construction Company, George A. Just Company, and C. T. Willis, Inc., tied for third place. The games were well attended, and marked interest was displayed by the employers and employes. The cup will be presented to the winning team at the Building Trades Baseball League ball on Thursday night at Palm Garden. The final standing follows:

| Team. | Pc. |
|---|---|
| United States Metal Products Company | .856 |
| Cauldwell-Wingate Company | .715 |
| Radley Steel Construction Company | .572 |
| George A. Just Company | .572 |
| C. T. Willis, Inc. | .572 |
| Post & McCord | .285 |
| Turner Construction Company | .285 |
| Levering & Garrigues | .143 |

### Smith-Miller Bout Friday.

On account of the postponement of the Ritchie-Cross bout this week, the Atlantic Garden A. C. on the Bowery has decided to stage a heavyweight bout on Friday night, bringing together Gunboat Smith and Charley Miller, the California heavyweights. This bout had been originally carded for to-night at the Bowery Club, but was postponed for a week on account of the strong counter attraction at Madison Square Garden. So when it was announced yesterday that the Ritchie-Cross bout was postponed, the Atlantic Garden management decided to put on the Smith-Miller event on Friday night of this week.

## NO OFFER TO TOM LYNCH.

### President of National League Laughs at Outlaw League's Plans.

When President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League heard yesterday that the Federal League would offer him a job if he was out of work, he laughed. And after laughing again, and then a couple more times, he admitted that the Federal outlaws hadn't made him an offer yet. August Herrmann's plan to oust Mr. Lynch isn't meeting with much success. Since the Cincinnati magnate announced that he was going to back Robert Brown of Louisville for the place, many baseball men have rallied to Mr. Lynch's support.

His latest champion is Clarke Griffith, manager of the Washington Club of the American League. "It wouldn't surprise me to see Tom Lynch re-elected," said Griff. "There is always a lot of scrapping in that league. I used to be in it, and I know. But by the time the magnates get together in a locked room and discuss the pros and cons of the case, they may decide that the best man to lead the league's councils is Tom Lynch. However, they have my permission to make Mrs. Pankhurst President if they wish."

Ban Johnson hasn't exactly come out to champion Mr. Lynch, but he has informed Herrmann that if the National League must have a new President, the American League, which sits in council with him on the National Commission, would like to see a man just as honest and one who knows just as much baseball as Mr. Lynch. Mr. Herrmann may construe that statement as he sees fit.

Baseball men say that Herrmann's scheme for an inter-league series after Aug. 1 hasn't a chance, because not a club owner in the American League is in favor of it. There can be no inter-league series without the approval of President Ban Johnson and his colleagues, and every one of them is said to be opposed to the innovation. In American League cities like Cleveland and Washington, where there is only one major league team, baseball fans have decided that the American League is much the stronger of the two organizations and National League clubs would not be a great attraction there. However, American League clubs would be a big attraction in Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, and that is one of the strong reasons why Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Dreyfuss are so much in favor of the inter-league series.

Owner Charley Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox, whose judgment stands for something in the American League, is very much opposed to the scheme. He believes that any inter-league series like that suggested by Herrmann and Dreyfuss would look too much like co-operation between the major leagues and would tend to subdue the rivalry between the organizations. The older baseball men think that the game under its present conditions is too well established to introduce any innovations. The double season was tried in 1892. Cleveland winning the first half and Boston the second, and in the play-off Boston beat Cleveland decisively.

Manager Griffith of Washington does not believe that the demands of the baseball players for changes in their contracts will meet with favor at the league meetings. Griffith thinks the players have made a mistake in re-electing Dave Fultz President of the Players' Fraternity. He thinks an active player should be at the head of the organization.

"Were several of the players to go in person," says Griff, "and present their arguments, there is no question that they would be satisfied with the result. Dave Fultz is most unpopular with the National Commission. In fact they have openly declared themselves as being opposed to any appeal that may come from him."

The agents of the Federal League who have been looking for sites for baseball parks in Long Island City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, will make their reports to the league at its meeting in Indianapolis at the end of the week. Since the players of the major leagues have shown a disposition to balk the Federal League is taking itself quite seriously. They look forward to a break in the ranks of organized ball and expect to be on hand to reap the benefits.

The officials of the organized ball have been watching the outlaws closely for some time, and it is believed that the league will drift into oblivion after the league meetings, when it is expected that the demands of the ball players will be amicably settled. It would require something like a few million dollars to back a new league, and that is a lot o money to put back of an unknown proposition.

## CADETS BADLY BATTERED.

### Came Out of Tufts Game in Poor Physical Condition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Chalk diagrams on a blackboard hung in the "gym," interspersed with clear-cut forceful words from the coaches, was the order of the day for the Army's football squad this afternoon. All hands were glad of a chance to rest, for the coaches had planned a strenuous campaign for the balance of the week. No special preparations are being made for the Notre Dame game next Saturday, notwithstanding the fact that the Army tackles the Westerners at a most inopportune time. The men came out of the Tufts game in rather poor conditions. Meacham, the Army's promising guard; Capt. "Benny" Hoge, end, and Weyand, the big tackle, are severely used up. This trio has been worked hard during the last week, and it is thought that a rest for a day or two will do them good.

Some extreme methods will be put into effect this week in an effort to strengthen the Army's defensive game. Tufts on Saturday and Colgate a week earlier found soft spots in the Army line. This sagging of the first line of defense will come in for some close attention. "Hank" Fish, Captain of Harvard's 1909 team; Schults, a former star centre on one of Yost's Michigan teams, and Lieut. Boyers, Captain of the Army's team of 1902, who was a star centre, have been devoting some time to the big men in the Army's fore wall. McEwan and Waddell, who are fighting it out for the pivotal position, are expected to profit by this instruction, and the coaches look for a general strengthening of the Cadets' defensive play before their final practice on Friday. A long scrimmage will be on the programme for every day this week. Hodgson, Huston, and Benedict are all expected in the line-up to-morrow, but it is unlikely that Weyand or Meecham will get back for a day or two.

## LESTER QUITS IN FIFTH.

### Langford Knocks Him Down Four Times in California Bout.

TAFT, Cal., Oct. 27.—Sam Langford of Boston, the negro heavyweight, demonstrated to-day that Jack Lester of Cleelum, Wash., had no right to enlist in the army of white hopes. The two met in a boxing bout scheduled for twenty rounds. Lester was knocked down for the count of seven in the second round. In the fourth he was knocked down three times, and was saved from being knocked out by the bell. When the gong rang for the fifth round he was still so groggy that he did not arise from his chair, and the referee gave the fight to Langford.

### Fois Wins at Billiards.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, E. Fois defeated F. Earle by the score of 16 to 13. Both were playing at the sixteen-point mark, and the contest required seventy innings. Two games were scheduled to be decided, but C. B. Terry, national amateur Class C champion, who was to oppose L. Cohen, arrived too late for competition. This evening the final two games of the preliminary round will be decided, with D. Wilson and H. Moore, both sixteen-point players, in the first game, and J. Frager and C. Marris, scratch men, in the second contest. To-morrow night the five games of the semi-final round will be played.

## HART STIRS UP PRINCETON ELEVEN

### Old Tiger Captain Inspires the Players and They Work with Lots of Ginger.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Princeton's football coaches were scarce to-day, but what the staff lacked in numbers it made up in action. The appearance of "Eddie" Hart, Captain of Princeton's 1911 championship eleven, was the signal for fire and dash in the Tiger practice which has not been shown this season. Hart was more than "on the job." He donned regular football togs and placed himself before the Tiger line so he could see just what was right or wrong. He did not have all the praise for the players, but he did have lots of encouraging words for the team as a whole and for the men individually, and the way he went through the eleven slapping the men on the back or telling them how close to perfection they were, was inspiration to the players. The men seemed to take a real delight in doing the work to-day. His policy relieved the monotonous grind through which the men have been going during the season in the process of learning the plays. He is here for the rest of the season.

The 'Varsity came in for comparatively light work this afternoon. The coaches had the entire squad on the field for awhile, but soon sent all away with the exception of the eleven first string men, who were put into the team. They engaged in a long signal drill around the edges of the field, the regular oval not being dry enough for play. Phillips returned to tackle on the left side, and Gile went to left guard again. He continued to do the kicking for the 'Varsity, dropping back on the formations. His punts averaged about forty yards. The ground is still heavy for booting the ball, and Gile, while not visibly affected by the weight of his shoes, did not get them off as quickly as he would have liked to. The passing of Eddie Trenkmann at centre is getting better gradually, and his throws for both Gile and Baker were better to-day than they have been for some time.

Hobey Baker worked on his drop kicking this afternoon and had good success. Most of his attempts were made from the thirty-yard line, and with a few exceptions at the very start before he had accustomed himself to the ground he put them over with ease and regularly. After the scrimmage he tried some goals from touchdowns at difficult angles and also sent them in the majority of instances over the bar.

## HARVARD IN GOOD SHAPE.

### Crimson Now Preparing for Princeton—Logan at Quarter Back.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Harvard came out of its game with Penn State without an injury, and to-day Percy Haughton had all the regulars on the field to begin work in preparation for the Cornell and Princeton games. The 'Varsity team, practicing as it lined up against Penn State in the first half, was the same lineup that will go against the Tigers two weeks hence.

Capt. Storer remained at right end and Gilman at right tackle, both men showing up well enough even in Saturday's mud to convince the coaches that they have made no mistake in shifting the Crimson leader to the wing of the rush line. Also it seems likely that the regular quarter back at last has been selected. Logan did so well against Penn State that he is now considered the first-string man. He always has driven the team better than either of the other quarters, and Saturday his handling of the ball was clean both in scrimmage and on kicks. A tendency to fumble has been his only weakness, and as he handled the ball well under the miserable conditions that existed Saturday it is believed that he will come through all right.

Prior to going out onto the field the Harvard men were instructed at the blackboard for an hour, and then had a long session of individual coaching. The second team put in the afternoon on Princeton's plays which will be used against the 'Varsity this week. No special preparation apparently is being made for Cornell.

C. C. Felton, brother of Sam Felton, Harvard's great kicker, was taken up to the 'Varsity squad to-day, and with Mahan and Brickley was coached by Sprague, who kicked for Harvard in 1908. Bradlee, who has been trying for quarter back, has recovered from his injury, but was used as a half back to-day. Mittendorf, Elkin, and Curtis, three second substitute linemen, are now Harvard's only injured players.

The Harvard freshmen will go to Hill School on Saturday, their game with the Princeton freshmen scheduled for Nov. 8 having been canceled.

### Lafayette Comes Out to Limber Up.

*Special to The New York Times.*

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The muddy suits of the Lafayette football team stood out in contrast to the beautiful weather which greeted the resumption of practice on the field this afternoon. The 'Varsity men reported in the field considerably stiffened as a result of the fierce game in the mire on Saturday afternoon. There were no serious injuries recorded. However, on account of the stiffness, there was no scrimmage, but merely a fast limbering up signal drill, the manipulation of the men in this drill shows that Coach McCaa is contemplating some changes in his line-up. While these changes may not enter into the team of first choice, the substitutes will be changed around. Blackburn, who has been a substitute half back all season, was tried out at full back, and will doubtless be called to relieve Scheeren should the necessity arise. Hammer, Scheeren's understudy heretofore, became a half back on the scrub, and will be called for Kennedy or Brown. Pardee, who made a sensation in his play at end on Saturday, received special coaching from the coaches. Strict secrecy was observed in the practice. This will be in order for the balance of the season.

### Navy Improves in Punting.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—With half of the local games behind them and the hardest contests of the schedule to start next Saturday, the Naval Academy football squad started the week's work with great earnestness this afternoon. The coaches gave the players the usual lecture as to the work against Maryland Agricultural College last Saturday and warned them that Lehigh, Bucknell, and Pennsylvania State, which will be their next opponents, would be teams of an entirely different calibre from those which have been played recently. The midshipmen are particularly anxious to win from Lehigh and Bucknell, as they lost to both of them last year. The practice period this afternoon was devoted to signal work and kicking. There is improvement along the latter line, Leonard, Valil, and Blodgett doing particularly good work.

### Cooney to Coach Exeter Academy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Jim Cooney, the famous old Princeton tackle, is going to spend a couple of weeks coaching the football team of the Exeter Academy. Cooney, who is a superintendent of a salt plant near this city, left here this evening for Exeter.

### Cornell's Cross-Country Team.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Cornell cross-country team, which is to meet the Harvard harriers over the Belmont course at Cambridge next Saturday, was selected to-day by Coach Jack Moakley. Although Cadiz is the only one of last year's point winners on this year's team, the general average of the Ithacans is up to the standard. Potter led the Ithacans in the trials followed by Hoffmire and McGolrick. Potter and Hoffmire, the crack runners of last year's freshman team, are coming fast, new and are expected to make things hum. Spelden, the Varsity two-miler who was a month late in coming out for practice, finished eighth, and is rapidly developing speed. Capt. Kinsley also came through in good style after a bad early season spell. The other men to run are Kent, Frederickson, Ward, Cadiz, and Hardman. The team will leave for Charlottesville on Friday.

## FOOTBALL TALK AT CORNELL

### Team's Failure Saturday Discussed by Coaches and Players.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Cornell took stock this afternoon after Saturday's upset at the hands of the Pittsburghers and found herself a bit battered, but determined to make a desperate effort to play Harvard next Saturday without the game proving a walkaway for the Crimson. The entire squad gathered in a lecture room on the hill and talked it over with the coaches, as well as getting Dr. Sharpe's plans for the week thoroughly in mind.

Practice was shifted to the secret variety to-day, and from now on none, except those having business to be there, will be allowed on the gridiron. It was reported to-day by Physical Examiner Mumford that contrary to expectations the squad would be in fine shape for the Harvard game. This does not include Williamson or McCutcheon, who were on the side lines most of last week and have little chance of getting back in the game. Williamson may play Saturday, but his injury is sure to trouble him, and his effectiveness will be considerably less than it has been.

Shuler is back with the squad after a week's rest, and Mehaffey and O'Hearn, two of the best ends, are expected to round into shape nicely. In that event Mehaffey, who has been subbing for O'Hearn, will get the place at left end, displacing Rees. No changes in the line-up are contemplated, except that Hyland will be given special coaching for right guard by Dan Reed.

Dr. Sharpe is planning a back field shift, however, of considerable importance. He is seeking another quarter back to relieve Barrett, who, through weariness, has weakened in critical moments in recent games, and he thinks the man for this place is Shuler. If Shuler proves a success as quarter back, Taber will be used at left half, where he is more valuable to the team than at quarter back.

## YALE ELEVEN RESTS.

### All Except Avery and Cornell Spend Day at Meriden C. C.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Only two first-string players went on the gridiron for Yale this afternoon, Ben Avery at left end and Tommy Cornell at left half back. Their companions spent the day quietly at the Meriden Country Club because of the excessive strain of the game played on Saturday against Washington and Jefferson through mud and rain. The regulars returned to-night.

Rush line shifts planned by the coaches did not await their return, but were injected into to-day's line-up. Mike Madden went to tackle, after trials at both half back and guard, where he played Saturday. He is manifestly too light for guard, but did well for a novice at tackle to-day. Stillman was tried at end, although his three years' experience in football has been at tackle.

Pumpelly was promoted to the 'Varsity, but is not likely to crowd out Wilson, whose line boring and defensive play have been phenomenal. Caldwell, who played centre on Saturday, was moved into guard. Exceptionally long and painstaking drill in forward passing and in signals was superintended by Head Coach Jones, and the belief that, because Yale did not attempt forward passing Saturday, the eleven will not add the feature to its repertoire, is without foundation. Arthur Howe, head coach last year, joined the coaching staff, and Carl Flanders and Ralph Bloomer will come to-morrow.

The 'Varsity eleven showed ignorance of team play and failed to score, while the scrubs pushed a touchdown across the line. The line-up:

Left end, Avery; left tackle, Loughridge; left guard, Way; centre, Miller; right guard, Caldwell; right tackle, Madden; right end, Stillman; quarter-back, Hammer; left half back, Cornell; right half back, Beckert; full back, Pumpelly.

## PENN DOWN TO WORK AGAIN.

### Team Came Out of Carlisle Game Without Injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27. — With every man in the best of condition after the hard game with the Carlisle Indians on Saturday, Head Coach Brooke of the University of Pennsylvania eleven lost no time in getting the Quakers down to hard work to-day in preparation for the contest with Pennsylvania State here this week.

The 'Varsity team, made up almost entirely of second string men, was sent through a thirty-five minute scrimmage against the scrubs. Avery, the star half back, and Kelly, the end man, having recovered from injuries, returned to the game for the first time in three weeks. The 'Varsity had little trouble in scoring two touchdowns and also kept the scrubs from crossing their goal line.

Three former Red and Blue gridiron stars were on the field to-day and helped out the coaching. They were Bob Folwell, at present coach of Washington and Jefferson; "Danny" Hutchinson, coach at Wesleyan, and Bob Torrey, the all-American centre of the 1904 eleven.

## BIG DEMAND FOR TICKETS.

### Army Subscribers' Requests Must Be In Before Nov. 1.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Lieut. Philip Mathews, Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, which has charge of the distribution of tickets for the Army-Navy football game among subscribers in the Army Athletic Council, gave out the following statement to-day:

"Owing to the largely increased demand made upon the Army Athletic Council this year for seats for the Army and Navy football game in New York, the council is obliged to announce that applications for tickets for this event must be in the hands of the Athletic Committee before Nov. 1.

"Every effort will be made to supply seats to subscribers whose applications reach the committee subsequent to that date, but no assurance can be given that such applications can be filled."

### Dartmouth Takes a Rest.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 27.—The victorious Dartmouth team had a day of rest to-day, as a reward for its victory at Princeton, and the only activity in football circles consisted of cleaning the mud-soaked clothes and patching up a few bruises. Considering the character of the game, the fact that but one man was seriously hurt, speaks well for the physical condition of the squad. Lounsbery, and, who was crippled near the end of Saturday's game, is hobbling about on a crutch, but will be in shape again in a week. Snow, the only other Dartmouth man to show injury, had a severe bone bruise when he entered the game, but his condition was not made worse by his play.

Practice will be resumed to-morrow, but the team may work in a leisurely fashion for the Pennsylvania and Carlisle games. It has an easy task on its hands Saturday, when it meets the unlucky Amherst eleven. Afternoon will be given from now on to the Pennsylvania and Carlisle formations, as ex-Coach W. F. Randall, '06, who saw them play Saturday, has reported them.

### Long Walk for Indian Warriors.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 27.—Because a number of the players were badly bruised in the game against the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday, Coach Warner thought it best to relieve his men from any work on the gridiron this afternoon and had them take a long walk in the country, to substitute a limbering-up exercise. Regular practice was indulged in by the substitutes who did not play Saturday and the scrubs. Rudiments were indulged in a short time, while the signal practice was comparatively long, closing with a scrimmage between the substitutes and scrubs eleven, coached by Lone Star. Although the eleven is suffering from a number of bruises received in the game against the Quakers, no severe injuries were sustained, with the exception of Pratt, who is suffering with a lame foot and may be compelled to stay out of the game for a few days. Gayletta, who did not play in Saturday's contest on account of an injured ankle, is now in fairly good condition as the result of the rest and will be in shape to play against Lafayette.

## AMERICANS WANT BERLIN MEET LATER

### Time Set for Track and Field Events Too Early for Our College Athletes.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The principal events of the Olympic games to be held here in 1916 are to be decided between July 1 and 10 according to an announcement made to-day by the German Olympic Committee. The June dates contemplated earlier were abandoned by the Committee at the instance of the United States, which objected because the college athletes from that country would be unable to attend at that time of year.

The football and hockey championships are to be contested on May 29 and June 5, respectively, and the rowing on Aug. 12. The dates for the sailing, golf, &c., have not yet been fixed.

The Committee has not decided to what extent supplementary sports are to figure in the programme of the Olympic games.

James E. Sullivan, American Olympic Commissioner, announced last night that he would request the German Olympic Committee, on behalf of the United States team, to postpone the opening of the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916 at least one week. According to the cables received from Berlin to-day, the opening events in the track and field programme are set for July 1. This date would prove a handicap to the American team, according to Mr. Sullivan, since it would require the United States representatives to sail before the closing of the American colleges and universities, from which many members of the 1916 team are expected to be recruited. In discussing the conditions Mr. Sullivan said:

"It was the original intention of the German Olympic committee to open the track meet about the middle of June. When I was abroad last Summer I explained the situation from an American standpoint and requested the later date. The German committee evidently made a concession to us, but even to open the games on July 1 will work a hardship on our team in 1916. The Stockholm games began on July 6, and a similar date at Berlin would be far more acceptable. Over 50 per cent. of the team will be college students, some of whom will be graduated in the Spring of that year. In many cases it would be impossible for them to leave college before June 15 or later. To sail on the day's line-up Miller Madden went to tackle, after trials at both half back and guard, where he played Saturday. He is manifestly too light for guard, but did well for a novice at tackle to-day. Stillman was tried at end, although his three years' experience in football has been at tackle.

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"I am in favor of a final tryout after the sectional meets in which every winner, second, and third man shall compete. These final tests should be held at a central point such as Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, or Buffalo, and the first six finishers in each track and field event chosen to form the United States team. Under these conditions it would be a fair deal and no favor for all, and those who ultimately made the team would be without question the best in their events.

"According to the present plans of the American Olympic Committee the team, which will consist of about 150 athletes, will be quartered in some suburban hotel near Berlin during the games, and the American Consul at Berlin has already been requested to secure list of suitable quarters in order that they may be inspected and a selection made during the Summer of 1914, when members of the American committee will be in Berlin attending the Olympic conference for the final arrangements for the games. Incidentally it can be stated that the team will not be taken to Europe in a specially chartered steamer, as was the case in 1912."

## BEST ATHLETES NAMED.

### Prominent Runners and Walkers Nominated for Championships.

With the closing of the entries for the first of the Fall championships of the Amateur Athletic Union—the seven-mile walk and the ten-mile run—which are to be decided at South Field, Columbia University, next Saturday, it is noticeable that the fields include the best men in the country in their specialties, which appears to warrant the belief of the officials that new records in each case will be the outcome.

With the exception of Willie Kramer of the Long Island A. C., every man of prominence in distance running has had his name sent in for the seven-mile event. Kramer declares that he is not quite up to a hard race over the flat at present, but that he will be on hand to defend his cross-country title against any one later in the season.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finn who has had the sports world by the ears ever since the last Olympic games by his fine footrunning here, is the favorite for the ten-mile race. It is said that he contemplates taking a fall out of the present record for the route, 52 minutes 34 4-5 seconds, held by George Bonhag, made nearly four years ago at Celtic Park.

Willie Kyronen, another youthful Finn, who a short while ago made his début in distance running, and who is competing as an unattached athlete, is expected to take the measure of Harry Smith, the champion at the distance. The other entries are: Nick Gianicopolas; a Greek from Yonkers; Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.; Harry Hale, Mohawk A. C.; Harvey Brick, Bronx Church House; John Eke, Irish-American A. C., and Herbert Robinson, unattached.

In the seven-mile walk quite the best field of a generation has signified its intention of starting, and it is confidently anticipated by close followers that a new mark will be made to displace the one of over thirty-three years' standing, which was made in 1880 by Eugene Merrill of Boston. His time was 54:07.

The heel and toe aspirants will be Richard F. Remer, Irish-American A. C., who is generally slated as the winner; Al. Voellmeke, Pastime A. C., the title holder; Fred Kaisar and A. Rasmussen, both of the New York A. C.; Edward Rank, Mohawk A. C., the three-mile champion of America, and several others of lesser prominence.

### Vanderbilt Player Injured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—Tom Brown, a Vanderbilt tackle, suffered a broken bone in his foot and a torn cartilage in his neck in Saturday's game with Michigan, it developed, to-day. He will be disabled until Thanksgiving Day, at least.

### Arkansas Champions Defeated.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., Oct. 27.—Mississippi College football team to-day defeated the Henderson-Brown College eleven, champions of Arkansas, 7 to 2.

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Is Continental
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Gun Metal, Patent Colskin, Russet
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## SEASON'S BEST CATCHES.

### Biggest Fish of Various Species Landed in Near-by Waters.

The fishing season is now practically closed, except for Winter salt water fish. Here are the big salt water fish taken during 1913, and their captors:

Atlantic Salmon.—Charles G. Bissell, in Bangor Pool, 16 pounds.

Angler.—Max Martin, at Mussel Beds, 60 pounds; Ed Stack, at Mussel Beds, 45 pounds, and Joe Brown, at Mussel Beds, 25 pounds.

Barracuda.—R. B. Sawyer of Brighton Beach, 5 pounds.

Black Drum.—John Skidmore, in Jamaica Bay, 66 pounds; R. F. Heilfenstein, at Corson's Inlet, 53 pounds; Jim Hanley, at Corson's Inlet, 32 pounds.

Bluefish.—Mrs. E. D. Cahill, off Elberon, N. J., 10 pounds 8 ounces; Charles Bergland, at Fire Island, 6 pounds 4 ounces; Joseph Jennings, at Klondike Banks, 5 pounds 8 ounces.

Blackfish.—Capt. Michaels, at Mussel Beds, 19 pounds 8 ounces, (two fish on one cast, 11¼ and 8 pounds; Peter Daly, at Mussel Beds, 14 pounds 8 ounces;) Robert Hains, at Black Warrior Wreck, (two fish at one cast, 7¼ and 6¼,) 13 pounds 10 ounces.

Channel Bass.—Joseph Cawthorne, in Corson's Inlet, 60 pounds 4 ounces; R. M. Helfenstein, in Corson's Inlet, 47 pounds 8 ounces; James Lyons, at Seaside Park, 44 pounds 8 ounces.

Cod—N. Corson, at Seventeen Fathoms, 29 pounds 3 ounces; Gus Schwartz, at Farms, 25 pounds 8 ounces; Otto Gern, at Rocky Hill, 24 pounds.

Flounder—Paul Hart, at bell buoy off Rockaway Point, 4 pounds 2 ounces; Thomas J. Kelly, at Wreck Lead, 4 pounds; H. McDicken, at Freeport, 3 pounds 8 ounces.

Hake—Hugo Ruppreht, at Seventeen Fathoms, 14 pounds 2 ounces; M. Mayer, at Iberia Wreck, 10 pounds 2 ounces.

Kingfish—Gus Krack, at Long Beach, 2 pounds 4 ounces.

Lobster—William Fendrick, at New England Banks, (angling,) 12 pounds; Peter Dalessandro, at Rockaway Shoals, (angling,) 1 pound 3 ounces; Dan McMullen, off Rockaway Shoals, (angling,) 6 pounds 8 ounces.

Ling—"Pop" Laffrantz, at Ambrose Channel Lighthouse, 5 pounds 3 ounces; J. Sweltzer, at bell buoy off Rockaway Point, 4 pounds 9 ounces; John Morrisey, at Cholera Banks, 4 pounds.

Mackerel—H. Linderman, at Seabright, 9 pounds; James Davis, at Seabright, 6 pounds.

Pompano—John Messler, at Punta Gorda, 21 pounds.

Porgy—John H. Raphiel, at Seabright, 5 pounds.

Plaice—Capt. Walley, in Great South Bay, 15 pounds 12 ounces; Mark Hennie, at Fire Island Wreck, 13 pounds 8 ounces; Fred Brenner, Jr., in Jamaica Bay, 11 pounds.

Pollock—Lewis, at Seventeen Fathoms, 16 pounds 2 ounces.

Sea Bass—Peter F. Alonr, at Seabright, 11 pounds, (three fish taken on two hooks at one cast;) Dan McMullen, at Rockaway Shoals, 9 pounds; Jonas Mayer, at Cholera Banks, 8 pounds 12 ounces.

Striped Bass—Edward E. Davis, at Asbury Park, 53 pounds 8 ounces; Frank Henes, at Asbury Park, 53 pounds 8 ounces; James G. Applegate, at Asbury Park, 50 pounds 8 ounces; Robert Coster of Belmar, N. J., 28 pounds; H. Mayer, in Corson's Inlet, 19 pounds; Dr. Halsey, in Broad Channel, 12 pounds 8 ounces; Dr. Schulter, in Jamaica Bay, 11 pounds; George Eaton, at Edgemere, 8 pounds.

Shark—Thomas and Richard Lee, Joseph and William Wiley, William Brown, J. Arnold, and P. Bauman, in Pumpkin Patch, Jamaica Bay, (twenty-two fish,) 2,000 pounds; Capt. Morson, at Seabright, 450 pounds; Karl H. Doering from Canarsie, 300 pounds.

Sea Eel—B

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## MORALITY, NOT EXPEDIENCY.

The President's policy of morality rather than expediency in dealing with the situation in Mexico must be admitted to be justified, in view of the obvious fact that recognition by our Government of the Provisional Government in Mexico could scarcely have averted the fresh calamities that have befallen our sister republic in the last month. Gen. HUERTA has suppressed the legislative department of the Mexican Government and constituted himself Dictator. All pretense of constitutional authority has been abandoned. The promised election, conducted under conditions which indicated that the will of the people, or any part of them, could not possibly prevail, has turned out to be ineffective, and the iron rule of the old soldier in the National Palace has been indefinitely prolonged. No fewer than nine distinct revolutions against the Provisional Government are now in progress, and since Mr. GAMBOA, as Foreign Minister, asserted in replying to the suggestions of Mr. LIND that HUERTA had 80,000 soldiers in the field and would soon restore peace, the danger of anarchy has greatly increased. It has often been said that with recognition by the United States Gen. HUERTA might have been enabled to hire more soldiers and end the warfare sooner. But on Sunday he issued an order increasing his army to 150,000 men. He must have money to feed and equip them.

Obviously HUERTA's ambition has not been to establish a government of the people in Mexico, or to permit any interference with his own Dictatorship. As that most outspoken of Mexican statesmen, MANUEL CALERO, the Liberals' candidate in the farcical elections, remarked the other day, "the situation is damnable," and there is no evidence that recognition of HUERTA as a matter of expediency would have helped to make it any better. A policy of morality has therefore triumphed over a policy of expediency, and the nations of the world must come in time to approval of President WILSON'S method of treating the Mexican situation, especially when the full meaning of his speech in Mobile yesterday is comprehended. His assurance that we have no idea of securing one foot of new territory by conquest was not needed to convince his fellow-citizens of the purity of his motives. It merely reflected the true sentiment of the nation. His remarks on the evil influence of some foreign concessionaires on the affairs of Latin American nations will be accepted as having a significance of immediate import. We cannot be fast friends with our Latin American neighbors, he insisted, except on terms of equality. Sympathy and understanding must draw us together, and there can be neither if we lend support, for expediency's sake, to any temporarily dominant or partly dominant faction whose methods justify the world's distrust. This is the position in regard to Mexico in which some European Governments now find themselves. They have not a word to say in favor of HUERTA, who seems to be out of touch with all the parties and factions in Mexico except his own military group.

What the outcome will be in the stricken republic nobody can tell. But there is much encouragement for all fair-minded citizens of the United States in President WILSON'S prophecy that the nations to the south of us will draw closer to us because we are "to prove ourselves their friends and champions on terms of equality and honor."

## THE BEILISS TRIAL.

The prosecution in the trial of the "ritual murder" case in Kieff has practically closed. So far as can be judged from the reports that have been allowed to come out of Russia—and we may be sure that the censorship has not been prejudiced in favor of the accused—there has been no substantial evidence of the guilt of the accused. The incriminating witnesses seem to have broken down under examination; the more important of them have been discredited; it has been shown that the prisoner had no motive for the crime, and several witnesses have testified that he was not near the scene of the crime when it was committed. On the other hand, much indirect evidence has been given that the killing was done by a band of criminals who found that the Yushinsky lad was about to inform against them.

It is to be noted with interest that the actual conduct of the case so far seems to have been much more impartial and fair than could have been expected from its previous history. Though some testimony was introduced as to the alleged practice by the Jews of "ritual murder," it was so impertinent and so palpably matter of mere opinion, or worse, that no court in any other modern country would have permitted it. On the other hand, testimony also has been admitted strongly contradicting this. The Superintendent of Police in Kieff, who had been removed, degraded, and imprisoned on the charge of protecting Jews, was allowed to tell of his investigations and of the grounds for his conclusion that BEILISS was guiltless and others guilty. And it has been reported that throughout the trial the Presiding Judge has been patient and impartial and has taken special pains to put ignorant witnesses, of whom there were many, at their ease.

All this is in strong contrast with the way in which the accused was treated previous to the time of the trial, with his close confinement for two years, and with the behavior of the police. It is in contrast, too, with the suppression of the journal which criticised the prosecution for the wicked absurdity of its accusation. On the other hand, the Black Hundred—the anti-Semitic organization responsible for systematic outrages on the Jews—is making desperate appeals to passion and prejudice and inciting the lower classes to violence and pillage. Apparently there is going on a serious change in the policy of the Government of Russia, due to the indignation aroused abroad and at home by the earlier history of the Beiliss case. It will be well for Russia if the change can effectually be carried out.

## WHAT THE ELECTION IS FOR.

Now that everybody has called everybody else a liar, it will be well for the voters of the city during this last week of the campaign to get a clear idea of the objects to be attained by the election next Tuesday. It is impossible, from whatever point of view the strife is considered, to escape the conclusion that the purpose of Tammany, on the one hand, is to secure complete control of the city government, and of those who oppose Tammany to prevent that very thing. It has been said a thousand times that Tammany is the issue, and it is true.

Voters who want honest government have two things to accomplish. They must keep the Mayor's office out of the grasp of Tammany, because the Mayor has the power to appoint many heads of departments, and under Tammany department heads patronage would go exclusively to Tammany. That would mean that minor offices would be filled by Tammany men, that inefficiency would be the rule and graft the custom. Moreover, heads of departments have to transact a great deal of business for the city in the making of minor contracts not otherwise provided for by law, and in the sale of city property. Under a Tammany Mayor a rich field of spoil would lie open before Mr. MURPHY'S organization.

The second thing to be attained is to keep the Board of Estimate out of Tammany's hands, and that is even more important, for as has been demonstrated during the past four years it is the real governing body of New York City. It has very great powers, far too great to be safely intrusted to men selected by Mr. MURPHY, because the one unvarying principle of subserviency to Tammany guides him in making nominations. Control over millions of expenditure will be exercised by Mr. MURPHY if the election goes his way.

It is not merely for economy in administration, but for common honesty in government that the election of Fusion nominees opposed to Tammany must be achieved. And both the Mayoralty and the Board of Estimate must be kept out of Tammany control. It is vital, it is imperative, if decent government is to be had during the next four years. The issue is too direct, too simple, to escape the comprehension of anybody. It is as plain as the difference between good and bad.

## THE INCOME TAX REGULATIONS.

The law levying the income tax was passed with a view to the collection of the tax rather than the convenience of the taxpayers. The same is true of the Treasury regulations for the administration of the law. The law for the collection at the source needs only a page or two for expression, but the Treasury requires as many columns to say how it will, and others must, comply with the law. Those desiring to fulfill their lawful duty, therefore, must inform themselves regarding both the law and the regulations. The regulations are not the law, but the law gives the Treasury the power and duty to draw up rules like this, and there would be great difficulty in showing that the law might be complied with in other ways than the Treasury's.

The law itself has imposed exposure of private affairs, either to the Government or to those in intimate financial relations with the taxpayer. The regulations go further than this. Whoever wishes to collect interest coupons through the usual channels must attach a declaration of ownership and a claim of exemption, if any. The coupons and the statement will pass together through all the agencies intervening between the owner of the coupon and the payer of the coupon. Either this, or else the claim of exemption must be waived, and the deduction of the tax will be made when the coupon is paid by any other source than the debtor. The intent of the regulation is not only to collect the tax, but to collect it from the owner of the bonds, rather than from the issuer of the bonds, who might be willing to pay the tax, or be compelled to by the nature of his contract with his creditor. The intent is disclosed by the provision that the statements shall be delivered to the collector of revenue, whose duty it is to make and deliver a bill for the income tax. If an owner's name reaches the authorities for one bond or coupon, it is safe to say that he will have to account for all his property other than that disclosed by the payment in question.

It is not good citizenship to evade the law or to give counsel to that end, but it is permissible to all to follow the law according to explicit official directions. It would seem that the nuisance attending the cashing of coupons might be avoided if the collection is made direct, instead of through the banks. If the original obligor is willing or is obliged to pay the tax himself, there can be no question of exemption and no necessity for any publication of a claim to it or of reporting the ownership. The regulations themselves provide that interest upon bonds registered both as to principal and interest may be sent by check when the obligor pays the tax, or without payment of the tax upon the filing of the claim for exemption. Those who dislike the procedure with coupon bonds will prefer the registered form, and payment of interest, like dividends, by check. It is even possible that this preference may serve to reverse the relative valuations for coupon and registered bonds. The coupon form has ruled a shade higher, because of its greater convenience, both for ownership and for transfer, but the registered form may come into greater demand for considerations regarding the tax payment.

The regulations require the statements to be made in a certain form, on paper of a stipulated size and quality and color. To provide these certificates, to fill them out, and to handle them according to rule is going to give trouble to the banks as well as to the bond owners. Trouble means expense, and it is not improbable that banks will make a charge for collections which heretofore have been gratuitous. A quarter or a half dollar for a coupon, or a percentage on larger sums, will not be much, but as an addition to an income tax it will be like another inch on a man's nose. Those who pay the tax and those bothered by the method of collection will do well to grin and bear it. The more they squawk the more the Wall Street batters will smile, unless it shall turn out that the city owns fewer bonds than the country, as was the case with the Government bonds. If the wail should come from the country, that would be different.

## THE BROOKLYN COURT HOUSE.

The Brooklyn Judges are as accommodating and public-spirited as could be desired. They are so far from desiring to impede a public improvement on which all Brooklyn has set its heart, and of which the Court House is a small part, that they are willing to waive their own preference for another site inconsistent with the plans affecting the entire neighborhood of Borough Hall and the terminal of the bridge. The only reason why they hesitated to do so was that they did not know that they had been asked to do so.

It would be inconsistent with the spirit of this grateful comment to inquire—or to state—the reason why they were left in ignorance of so important an official communication for so many weeks and months. The important thing is that the Judges know at last what is expected of them, and they have called a meeting next week for the purpose of earning the public approval which awaits their action. Next week means next week. There is to be no rapid transit delays in the matter. With the Judges' assistance an entire quarter of the borough can be regenerated, and it is of importance to the whole city that it should be done in the only feasible and generally approved manner.

## NOT OLD AT FORTY-FIVE.

The mortality figures recently published by the Census Bureau have been interpreted in some quarters to prove that a man is past his prime at forty years. A careful examination of the figures themselves shows that this conclusion is utterly unwarranted. The specific death rates, corrected for age and sex, indicate that, in 1911, 14.5 persons died among every thousand males between the ages of 35 and 44, while the death rate for women of the same age was only 10. Between the ages of 45 and 54 the specific death rate was 23.3 for every thousand men and 16.2 for every thousand women. Certain alarmists have added together these specific death rates in the attempt to show that the mortality between the ages of 35 and 54 is 68 per thousand of population. Statisticians know very well that specific rates cannot be added in this way, and conclusions based on such crude and ignorant manipulation of Government figures need occasion no anxiety.

What the Government report does show is that the mortality curve for the United States is not essentially different from that traced in foreign countries. This curve approximates the form of the letter J. The base of the letter represents the most vigorous years of life, from 10 to 35, when the mortality is lowest. The numerous diseases of infancy cause the curve to climb upward a little way on the left side, while the approach of old age causes the right side of the letter to mount steadily and almost vertically upward, until the highest mortality is reached at 75 years and over. Such a curve is common to all countries, and the fact that the mortality increases between 35 and 50 years does not warrant alarming inferences about the so-called Osler dictum. The erroneous interpretations recently published have been emphatically denied by the Census Bureau. They are entirely without foundation, and they show a woeful ignorance of the true nature and meaning of the figures contained in the Government's report. They seem also somewhat cruel, adding further discouragement to the slowly increasing incidence of mortality at the older ages.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY GAME.

A great deal of the criticism of the management of the forthcoming football game between the teams of the army and navy cadets of West Point and Annapolis at the Polo Grounds seems to be justified. It is well understood that a large part of the sum of $24,000 paid to the army and navy players, if not all of it, will be devoted to the relief funds of the two institutions. Of course, the players will have considerable expense and this might properly be met by the sale of some of the 35,000 seats reserved for their use.

The New York Baseball Club, however, must reimburse itself for its large money outlay by the sale of its share of the seats and boxes, and these are now being put on sale at such extravagant prices as to cause much unfavorable comment. The worst that can be said, and it is probably also the best that can be said, of this enterprise is that our great national schools for the education of the officers of the army and navy ought not to be associated with a huge speculative enterprise of this kind. The army and navy players were naturally attracted by the opportunity to have their annual football contest in the great arena of the metropolis. There was, of course, no thought in their minds of the inevitable association of their fair names and the dignity of their schools with a monster speculative enterprise. The charge of $100 for a box at a football game may not seem exorbitant to persons who are accustomed to paying huge sums to see prizefights, but we fancy that these future officers of our army and navy do not care to have any enterprise in which they are concerned judged on precisely that basis.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

### Capt. Barr Fully Vindicated.

Whatever of feeling or impression there may have been that Capt. BARR of the Carmania did not do what and all he could to rescue the people imprisoned on the burning Volturno will disappear from any except particularly obstinate minds on reading the plain and simple story of that dreadful night as copied from the Carmania's log book.

There has not been, so far as can be recalled, any criticism of Capt. BARR from those best qualified to judge him—from those, in other words, familiar with the handling of big ships in heavy seas. They, on the contrary, and Capt. INCH of the Volturno with notable emphasis, have all declared that the Carmania was admirably handled and took an effective part in the work done. A good many landsmen, however, could see only that after a single attempt to send a boat to the Volturno, Capt. BARR contented himself with manoeuvring at a considerable distance from the wreck, and allowed all of the imperiled passengers and crew to be taken off by boats from the smaller steamers that arrived later on the scene than did the Carmania.

That these facts would arouse adverse comment was promptly realized by Capt. BARR, as was shown by the defensive and explanatory quality of the very first dispatches sent out by him. The dispatches were not easily understandable ashore, and their wording lacked something of tactfulness, so talk went on to the effect that Capt. BARR might have shown more energy and courage than he did. These suspicions had for basis, however, only the circumstance that the actual work of rescue was done by boats from the other ships. They ignored the highly important fact that the Carmania's size and the nature of her motive power made impossible for her the delicate handling which the performance of such a task required. She could not be turned quickly, and she could not be backed at all. She could only do what she did—assist the rescuers by offering her huge bulk as a slight protection from wind and waves, and using her powerful lights to facilitate the passage of the boats launched from the smaller and handier craft.

All this appears with minute detail in the log book, and it forms what seems to us to be a complete vindication—a narrative worthy to take its place in the chronicles of the sea.

### Sincerity and the Newspapers.

A too common misunderstanding of journalistic possibilities and customs is revealed in certain statements made and questions asked by the ex-President of the New Haven road in a conversation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST.

Referring to the harshness of much that has appeared in the papers about him of late, Mr. MELLEN did more than intimate that much of this severity had for motive something else than a desire to tell the truth and to be just, and that what was written would have been kinder had the writers been free to express their real opinions of him and his work. "Newspaper men cannot write what they believe," he said. "Don't they write as the policy of their paper is? Don't they write this way or that, as they are told to do?"

Now there is a sort of foundation for Mr. MELLEN'S suspicion, but only in exceptional cases, far rarer now than ever before, is it of the sort he thinks. Of course [illegible] but [illegible] and

### Streets and Railways Are Compared.

As bearing on the demands for the nationalizing of the railways in order that they may be run with greater regard for the safety of passengers, The Railway Age Gazette notes that "the State" hasn't succeeded very well in protecting the lives of the people using the streets.

Roads "the State" has long—always, in fact—controlled absolutely, and yet last year highway fatalities caused by automobiles alone in twenty-two American cities numbered 691, while all the railways in the whole country killed only 207 passengers, and their total death list, including employés, but excluding trespassers, was six less than the automobile record.

And the railways carried over 994,000,000 persons, each an average distance of over thirty-three miles.

This is truly a startling comparison, but its lesson is not that railway travel is as safe as it might and should be. It does seem to show, however, that one is in less peril when in a railway train than when walking along a city street. There is no contributory negligence in the former case, however, and that makes a difference.

## SEVRES AND SILVER.

### Interesting Exhibitions on the Liner France and at the Plaza.

An exhibition of Sèvres ware and other porcelains of French origin will be exhibited on board the steamship France, at the French Line Pier, foot of West Fifteenth Street, from 1 to 5 this afternoon. The exhibition is entirely free to the public, who are admitted without ticket or formality of any kind during the hours mentioned, and is given under the auspices of the French Government, which is anxious to show the best products of the French porcelain workers' art to the art connoisseurs of the United States. The great manufactory at Sèvres was a pet of the French Kings in the eighteenth century, and the colors, "bleu de roi," "rose Pompadour," &c., are named in honor of royal patronage. Within recent times improved methods of manufacture have given a new impetus to the industry, and the modern product is worthy of study. Probably no one attending the exhibition on board the France will omit from his next European trip via Paris the half-hour detour by the Ligne de Versailles, past little towns, framed in verdure, to the manufactory itself, where the history of the ware is illustrated by specimens especially chosen for their typical value.

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Robert Partridge has brought over from London and is showing at the Plaza Hotel the Clanwilliam collection of old Sèvres, eighteenth century furniture, and early English silver. The Sèvres pieces are rich in color and decoration and of high quality. One garniture of three vases painted by Bertrand with clusters of flowers and fruits on a light royal blue ground covered with gold oeil de perdrix is of special magnificence, and belongs to a set, two jardinières of which are in the Wallace collection. These and the jeweled "Morin" and "Dodin" vases speak in joyous accents of the reign in which the little orange-rooted village set in woodland, between Paris and Versailles, produced its wares regardless of expense or labor, bent only on securing the utmost richness of effect. The immense prices brought by old Sèvres at recent auctions, prices that equal those paid for old masterpieces of painting, are due, no doubt, to this supreme care for technical excellence. The silver includes a "Nautilus Cup" of sixteenth century silvergilt, and the other examples are from the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., William and Mary, and the earlier Georges. In a special case are grouped several exquisite examples of enameled watchs from the reigns of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., and Louis XVI. The designs are in a large style, a number coming from the famous brothers who signed themselves "Les deux frères Huard les jeunes," and whose figure work well deserved its high renown. The colors are rich and warm, with a quality seldom approached in later periods of enameling.

### Wilson's Policy in Porto Rico.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is all very well for President Wilson, the author of "The New Freedom," to have said in his speech delivered at Swarthmore, Penn., that "no Government can endure without the consent of the governed," but what about Porto Rico, for which he has recently appointed a Governor and several public officers unknown to the people there, and without consulting their wishes?

If his maxim is true—and we Porto Ricans firmly believe it is—then the government of the "carpet baggers" in our island is certainly doomed, as we have been unanimously protesting against it, and to no avail, under the very same man who utters such elevating thoughts! The trouble with American public men like Messrs. Wilson and Bryan is that they preach in their orations very beautiful doctrines which may impress the people here, but which to us Porto Ricans are inconsistent with the treatment accorded to our island. MANSES DE BETANCES.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

### A Safe Election Bet.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Confident that the candidate of my choice will be next Mayor of New York, I am willing to lay a wager of one thousand against one on him.

His name? M——l.

Any takers? E. A. W.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1913.

## SLAVES OF TAMMANY.

### Gen. Hawkins Urges a Revolt for Political Liberty.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the name of all that's decent, patriotic, and manly, let us ask, how much longer are the people of this city who live respectable and useful lives going to submit to the control and rule of an organized association of human vultures, banded together for loot, fraud, and criminal practices, who glut and fatten by methods of political jobbery and robbery—the result of their easily acquired control of public affairs? What has become of our American manhood, once the boast of an honorable nation? In what dark corner of the coward's paradise are these pale-faced crouching things of to-day who would pass for men to be found? They are, and they know it, submitting without protest to the tyranny of brutal, unblushing, unconcealed, defiant, and openly organized rascality, which for the last fifty years has controlled and plundered our commonwealth and its lesser communities to an extent never known before, or if known not recorded historically.

These our masters, the graduates and outpourings from the rum shops and gambling dens, have filched from the taxpayers fortunes which in amounts make them the envied of all rascaldom. At first they were satisfied with tens, twenties, and hundreds, and with the growing hunger came demands for thousands, and now their insatiate maws are demanding and getting hundreds of thousands, which in several well-known instances have increased to millions. It has been estimated that in the last fifty years the members of this organization and its immediate adherents have obtained by fraudulent devices at least five hundred millions of dollars of the people's money, for which neither substance nor service of any value has been received. Unless we can turn these rascals out, the present academic methods of abstraction are sure to continue.

How can we disentangle decency in our political affairs from the control of this hideous, seething mass of unprecedented crime, which is so filthy morally that its foul eminence is known to the universe? Who will issue the call for a great uprising of the decent people, and how many among them will dare to come forward and sign it?

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Oct. 25, 1913.

## DEFENDS AMENDMENT NO. 1.

### President Miller Says It Would Thwart the Land Speculators.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The claim that the adoption of Constitutional Amendment No. 1 by the people at the coming election would be apt to plunge the city into speculation is not borne out by the experience of other cities. Frederick C. Howe in "City Building in Germany," (Scribner's, May, 1910,) says:

> When Frankfort lays out parks, boulevards, or docks, it condemns land in excess of its needs, and pays for the whole enterprise by reselling the surplus and thus reaping the benefit of the new values.

The amendment provides that the Legislature may authorize cities to take excess lands in condemnation. The Legislature, in order to give authority to the cities, must pass a general law on the subject. In this general law all the safeguards may be placed which are necessary to prevent speculation by the city. It seems unwise to forego the benefit of so excellent a rule because it might be abused.

This amendment has had the opposition of sincere people who fear possible speculation by the cities, but the strongest opposition comes from the professional speculators who get advance information of coming condemnation proceedings and buy up the lands from private holders. Then they claim and obtain "consequential damages" for injuries to the remaining portions of the lots after what is necessary for the improvement is taken, as well as payment for what is taken. The consequential damages and expenses of the proceedings are heavy burdens on the neighboring property owners and the city. If the condemnation proceedings are carried on before a Justice of the Supreme Court and the city takes the whole of a lot or building, so as to avoid consequential damages, the disappointment to the speculator must be sad.

CYRUS C. MILLER,
President of the Borough of the Bronx.

Bronx, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1913.

### Judge Bartlett's Career.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Amid the storm of popular indignation which seems about to overwhelm Tammany as it has not been overwhelmed since the Tweed overthraw, in which THE NEW YORK TIMES took such a leading and memorable part, it should not be forgotten that one Democratic nominee has a signal claim on the confidence and the votes of the people of New York State in general and of the greater city in particular.

Elected to the Supreme Court in Kings County, Judge Willard Bartlett from the first showed himself both able and independent. In the fight of William Jay Gaynor against the Brooklyn ring, Judge Bartlett made permanent the injunction granted by Judge Cullen which prevented the city from being robbed of about $1,200,000 through the East New York water steal scheme. His absolute freedom from bias in trials, both civil and criminal, has been a notable feature of his career. He has been a model Judge in all respects, and this great city, his life-long home, should be proud to see him at the head of the court of which he is an honored member. H. M.

New York, Oct. 24, 1913.

### Curbing the Mail Drivers.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is high time that an issue be made of the reckless driving of United States mail autos. The single letter addressed to our honorable Mayor hardly emphasizes the need for immediate action. Many persons may think that their narrow escapes were due to their own carelessness. I met one of these vehicles to-day driving south at a terrific speed on northbound car tracks, with a trolley almost obstructing my view. This, together with the reading of your article, confirms my belief that drastic action should be taken. JESSE ANGUS,

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

### Bottles Containing Poisons.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It is most pitiful to read of the numerous cases of accidental poisoning that have occurred recently, and the suggestion in THE TIMES for legislation on the matter of special bottles for poisons is a good one. But why wait such an unconscionably long time as the passing of such a bill would necessarily take?

An extremely simple plan is to stick several pins into the cork of a bottle containing poison, allowing the heads to protrude from the top of the cork. Upon looking for medicines in the dark no serious mistake can then occur. EDWARD DAY BARRETT.

New York, Oct. 25, 1913.

### Prof. Hebermann Not in Politics.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

You will greatly oblige me by stating that I am not the "Prof. Hebermann, City College," mentioned in to-day's issue of THE TIMES under the caption "Germans Against Tammany." In all the forty years during which I have been connected with the City College I have always refrained on principle from any public participation in political movements, and I have had nothing whatsoever to do with the organization referred to in the report printed in to-day's TIMES. CHARLES G. HEBERMANN,
College of the City of New York, Oct. 25, 1913.

## RIGHT TO GOVERN.

### Women's Fighting Methods Show They Don't Deserve It.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The position of the Suffragists is amusing. They hide a very small head under the assertion that they do not officially stand for militancy in the United States "because it is not necessary here," while the individual suffragists throng to do honor to the exponent of a policy of destruction.

We are constantly surprised at the failure of the suffragists to come out squarely in favor of militancy. From the anti-suffrage point of view, the militants are perfectly justified in fighting. It is the only logical thing to do. That is why we are opppsed to woman suffrage. But, while we admit the logic of war in a fight for power, we mean war on persons and property, not on decency. The nation can arm itself against the former, but the insidious poison instilled into the minds of the growing generation we are at a loss to combat.

The militants in a childish way are doing the necessary thing to get possession of a power held by men, which men as yet are not willing to yield without a struggle. If men were willing to give up their power it would be because they have already lost it. One of the great fears of strong women (women big enough of heart and mind to submit to authority) is that men are becoming feminized, that they are losing their power to govern.

If New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts hold the suffrage movement in check we shall doubtless have militant demonstrations in this country, for there are suffragists logical enough to acknowledge the element of force in government.

The inability of the women to rise to a proper conception of organized armed opposition or demand shows them still lacking the right to govern, because they still lack the power.

Mrs. WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT,
Chairman Legislative Committee of the Guidon Club.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

## MEDALS FOR NEW YORK MEN.

### Federal Government Rewards Gallant Firemen and Policemen.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Seven silver medals for heroism in rescuing drowning persons were awarded to-day by William G. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury Five of the winners of this honor are members of the New York Police or Fire Departments. They are John J. Ward of the Fire Department; Engineer George C. Farr and Fireman Joseph P. McDonald of the fire boat Zophar Mills, and Sergt. James J. Skehan and Patrolman Harry Taylor of the Thirty-ninth Police Precinct.

Sergt. Skehan and Patrolman Taylor rescued two men from drowning in the East River on June 25, 1912, while several scows were burning.

Fireman Ward, whose gallant conduct won him a silver medal, was on duty on Floating Engine 86 on Jan. 21, 1909, when he heard cries for help in the North River.

"It was night and very dark and the water icy cold," says the Treasury Department's announcement. "Ward jumped into the river, succeeded in getting hold of the drowning man, John Cochran, and after a struggle brought him near enough to the pier to reach a heaving line thrown out to them."

Engineer Farr and Fireman McDonald won their medals for gallant conduct in rescuing a man who had accidentally fallen into the East River at the foot of Beekman Street on June 8 last. On the night of May 18 last Farr saved a seaman from drowning at the same place.

## GROUSE PLUMAGE BARRED.

### Treasury Reverses Ruling Allowing Entry of Unplucked Birds.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—As part of its policy for the strict enforcement of the provision in the Underwood tariff law which prohibits the importation of aigrette plumes and the plumage of wild birds, the Treasury Department to-day issued another ruling.

Collectors are instructed not to admit unplucked grouse into the country under bond. If grouse are hereafter admitted, they must be stripped of their plumage before shipment to the United States.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Hamlin, authorized on Oct. 17 the Collector of Customs to permit the entry of certain unplucked grouse on bond for the return to the Collector of the plumage taken from the birds. Under that ruling an importer might bring in unplucked grouse, then pluck the birds and return the plumage to the Collector to be destroyed.

The ruling issued to-day announces that the department will refuse to grant permission to take similar action in cases of future importations after Nov. 15, and therefore reverses the previous instruction from that date.

## BRYAN FOR NAVAL CURB.

### Approves Halt to Fleet Expansion if Powers Do Likewise.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Secretary Bryan cordially approved to-day Secretary Daniels's statement that if other naval powers agreed to suspend naval construction for a stated period, or, as Winston Churchill put it, "take a naval holiday," the United States also would gladly do so.

A similar idea marked Secretary Bryan's original proposal to the world powers for a universal peace compact, but was abandoned when it became evident that it would arouse strong opposition.

## FILIPINOS CONFIRMED.

### Senate Approves Wilson's Selection of Natives for Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Wilson's nominations of four native Filipinos to the Philippine Commission, one of whom is to be Secretary of Finance and another Justice for the islands, were confirmed to-day by the Senate.

Senator Borah had given notice that he would block confirmations unless satisfactory assurances were given that the nominees were opposed to slavery in the islands.

### Difficult.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Is any one keeping track of the number of times the "shorter and uglier word" is being passed in this campaign. PEG.

New York, Oct. 27, 1913.

## PROSE AND POETRY.

The one, undaunted, sails along—
Her clear, cool brow could think no wrong;
The city dust-blow in her face—
She moves with mingled force and grace—
A Victory of Samothrace!

Her sister stays a while to pose,
Or dream a dream or smell a rose:
All things are lovely to her sight—
The pain, the joy, the dark, the light—
A thrill, she stumbles through the night!

Forget those roses by the way!
This earth's no earth for dreams, I say!
And yet the gods on high decree
That stumbling dreamers first shall see
The lights that beckon Victory!

JANE BURR.

# FREE-ENTRY RULINGS FOR SHOW IMPORTS

### Provide for Exportation of Stage Properties, Autos, Airships, and Animals After Service

### NOT FOR PERMANENT USE

### Importers to Give Bonds Under Six-Month Limit — Sport Imports Confined to Non-Residents.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Regulations for the free entry of those imports which the Underwood tariff law permits to come into the United States under bond for six months for exhibition purposes were issued to-day by the Treasury Department. These include theatrical scenery and properties, certain works of art, race horses, aeroplanes, motor boats, animals and wild beasts, when brought into the country for exhibitions or contests. These articles are covered by Paragraphs 398, 582, 653, and Sub-section 4 of Paragraph J of the Underwood law.

The regulations prescribe the forms which must be filled out showing the quantity, invoice value, and marks of identification to be taken into consideration at the expiration of the six months' period during which the articles are admitted, so that they may be properly identified when exported out of the country. A form of bond required to be given on the entry of the articles is prescribed, and the penalty for violation is to be double the duty which would be assessed if the articles were brought into the country permanently.

It is provided that in the case of animals it must be conclusively shown that they are for exhibition or competition, and that animals for training for a subsequent racing exposition are within the terms of this part of the law.

The new regulations require that upon the entry of theatrical scenery, property, and apparel, bought by managers of theatrical shows arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such shows, an affidavit would be required from the manager or proprietor to the effect that the properties are to be taken out of the country again. The department ruled that trained or performing animals imported for exhibition in theatres or menageries are to be admitted free under bond under this provision of the law.

In another regulation the department holds that the provision in the Underwood law limits the free entry under bond of automobiles, motor cycles, bicycles, aeroplanes, airships, balloons, motor boats, racing sculls, teams and saddle horses and similar vehicles and craft to such imports as are brought into the United States by non-residents for touring purposes or for contests.

While the bonds for the temporary admission of theatrical effects and works of art for exhibition are to be for six months, these bonds may be extended for an additional six months on application to the Treasury Department. But the department holds that the bonds for the free entry for a period of six months for animals for exhibition purposes cannot be extended.

Respecting models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use only in their establishments as models, the Treasury Department has ruled that these models may be admitted free, but that they must be indelibly marked "models" at the time of importation so as to render them unfit for use other than as models. The department also decided that samples of women's wearing apparel and fabrics imported as samples shall be indelibly marked, stamped, cut or slashed so as to render them unit for use except as samples.

#### Drawback Regulations.

Other regulations issued cover the drawback privilege respecting articles made in the United States from imported materials for exportation, and also relating to flavoring extracts, toilet and medical preparations made from domestic tax-paid alcohol.

Under Paragraph O of Section 4 of the Underwood law, on the importation of articles made in the United States from imported materials, a drawback equal to the duties paid on the imported materials used in such manufacture, less 1 per cent., is allowed.

The department's regulations hold that where a principal product and a by-product result from the manipulation of imported material, the disposition of the drawback distributed to such by-product shall not exceed the duty assessable under the Underwood law on a similar by-product of foreign origin when imported into the United States from the country from which the material used was imported.

The department has decided that where a by-product results from the manipulation of imported material, and no duty is assessable on a similar by-product of foreign origin, no drawback is allowable on the by-product produced from the imported material. In such a case a drawback equal in amount to the duties on the imported material used in the production of both the principal product and the by-product, less the original deduction of 1 per cent., is allowable on the principal product when exported.

The department has also decided that a drawback is allowable on the exportation of flavoring extracts, toilet, and medicinal preparations, including perfumery made in the United States with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol, the drawback being equal in amount to the tax paid on the alcohol used.

## HALT MONEY BILL CHANGES.

### Senators Secretly Hear Jenks Explain His Central Bank Plan.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Though hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency ended formally on Saturday, they were continued to-day informally behind closed doors, the chief witness being Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell University.

President Wilson was anxious to have the hearings closed long ago, but the most the committee conceded was to adopt a resolution bringing them to an end on Oct. 25. The secret hearing to-day was simply to continue the appearance of carrying out the terms of the resolution.

Prof. Jenks was requested to formulate a measure embodying the idea of a central bank of issue, and presented a copy of the bill he had prepared and explained its details. He said that if he had known Mr. Vanderlip was preparing a measure so nearly identical with his own, he would not have carried his work to conclusion. Questioned as to the plan outlined by Mr. Vanderlip, Mr. Jenks pointed out what he considered technical defects.

The committee discussed with the witness a possible amendment which would maintain the regional reserve bank form proposed by the Administration bill, but which would eliminate the control of the regional institutions by the banks. Such a plan would insure Government control of the entire system, as contemplated in a central bank plan, and would maintain the local character of the institutions, which is advanced as an argument for retaining the regional plan. In this connection the committee discussed the opening of the stock of the regional banks to public subscription, or providing for capitalization of the banks by the Government, in order to obviate forcing the banks to subscribe.

It is believed that the executive study of the bill for amendment will begin to-morrow, though other witnesses will be called in to explain particular provisions as they are rewritten.

# 'INDIAN SUMMER' IS SOMNIFIC IN EFFECT

## Though It Contains Some Charming Passages, It Is Negligible as Drama.

## TOUCHES ON MANY THINGS

### But Mr. Thomas Declines to Come Down to "Brass Tacks" and Mr. Mason Also Hesitates.

INDIAN SUMMER, a drama in four acts by Augustus Thomas. At the Criterion Theatre.

Frank Whitney ..... John Mason
Jim Ewing ..... Harry Leighton
Leonie ..... Mary Norton
Dr. Allison ..... Walter Hale
Randall ..... Wright Kramer
Mrs. Mary Harvey ..... Maud Hosford
Forrest Grahame ..... Warner P. Richmond
Katherine ..... Martha Hedman
Jane Boutell ..... Amelia Gardner
Jack Boutell ..... Creighton Hale
Chauffeur ..... Donald Clayton
Detective ..... Carroll Barry

The most exasperating thing about the later Augustus Thomas style is that no matter how discursive the play may be—and "Indian Summer" is discursive—there are always occasional flashes to suggest what a really splendid play Mr. Thomas might have written if only he had come "down to tacks." That, however, in his later mood, seems to be a most difficult thing for him to do. And so in "Indian Summer," which must ultimately depend for its effect upon the melodramatic phase, he spends three-fourths of his time in creating atmosphere not particularly vital to the issue, and in skimming the surface of every imaginable subject from "whip-poorwill's eggs" to the "most alluring flavors in the world."

It is very nice, to be sure, to get all this knowledge from Mr. Thomas without having to consult the cyclopedias, but, when all is said and done, it would be much nicer to get it in an after-dinner conversation when the drama isn't waiting.

That the thing has become more or less an obsession with him, rather than a necessity in his plays, is illustrated, for example, in such a passage as that in which Frank Whitney in this play pauses to advise the hungry, hard-used mother of a boy murderer that she is to have cold chicken, salad, and champagne, when as you may imagine, the last thing in the world she, or any one else would be thinking about, is the contents of the larder. And so throughout the play Mr. Thomas is tedious with detail.

When he writes a love scene it is filled with the charm and when he comes to a situation, as he ultimately does here near the end of the third act, the flash is there. But for a large part of the time "Indian Summer," in spite of its good writing—or should one say because of it—moves very slowly, and its story of a self-sacrificing artist who assumed another's fault in order to prevent an ugly scandal in the church is articulated most laboriously.

Twenty years have passed after this moment of heroic self-sacrifice when the play opens. The father has died, and the artist himself, now famous and successful, is on the shadowy side of life. But he is finding his sunshine in the gray-green eyes of a lovely girl model, affianced to another, but already under the stronger spell. At this point the old story crops up again on account of a murder by the boy, who has resented an insinuation against his mother's character, and so all of the old pals, including the artist who has passed for his father, are drawn into the net of tragic circumstances. Which would seem to promise material for a swiftly moving cumulative series of dramatic incidents. But, barring a really charming sounding of the evening love song echoed in the ears of Morning, not much happens to arrest and fix attention until the boy, pursued by the police, arrives in the studio, takes flight over the rooftops, drops in through the skylight, and is shot down by the pursuers, to die later on after the girl, who loves him, has discovered that he is her brother and realized the full story of the artist's sacrifice.

No one knows better than Mr. Thomas how to convey and enforce a mood in the theatre, and there are frequent passages in the play where the relations of the characters and incidents are such as to create a sense of life. But, taken in its entirety "Indian Summer" is somnific in effect.

Nor was the tedium relieved last night by Mr. John Mason's slowness, which manifested itself in such exaggerated pauses that the sense of what he had to say had been conveyed ages before the words left his mouth. Mr. Mason is a superlatively fine actor, and he plays in usual with an abundance of authority and variety, but how he did hang upon Mr. Thomas's text! Each "if," "and," and "but" were delivered as though they represented words of weightiest prophecy. Some of the others, too, came under this influence, but on the whole the cast is to be credited with good performances, Miss Martha Hedman being especially distinguished by her rare beauty and charm and the exquisite delicacy of her acting. Amelia Gardner was excellent in her now familiar emotional exposition, and Harry Leighton touched a character bit very neatly.

Maude Hosford, Walter Hale, Wright Kramer, and Mary Norton merit an appreciative word, and the others served.

## MIZZI HAJOS APPEARS.

### De Koven Gives Consent, but "Her Highness" Creditors May Attach.

Reginald De Koven, composer of the score of "Her Little Highness," who at first refused to permit Mizzi Hajos to appear in a condensed version of the musical comedy in vaudeville, withdrew his objections yesterday, and the little Hungarian actress went on with the play at the Palace Theatre.

Fresh troubles are in store for the act, however, as creditors of Werba & Luescher, who produced "Her Little Highness" at the Liberty Theatre, and went into bankruptcy when it failed, threatened last night to attach the costumes which Miss Hajos was using, and may take that step to-day.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harry Mestayer has been added to the list of players at the Princess Theatre.

Wilkie Bard began his second and last week at Hammerstein's yesterday and in "The Night Watchman" and "She Sells Sea Shells" scored an even greater hit than he did upon his first appearance here.

Mrs. Louis James and her company made their first appearance yesterday at the Union Square Theatre in a one-act playlet, "Making a Play." The sketch is by Robert Garland and was well received.

A large party of suffragists will attend to-morrow evening's performance of "The Fight" at the Hudson Theatre, the occasion being the special woman's suffrage night.

Robert Hood Bowers has been engaged by H. H. Frazee as musical director for "The Madcap Princess," the new Victor Herbert comic opera. Mr. Bowers left last night for Boston to join the company.

The spectacle "America" gives its hundredth performance at the Hippodrome this afternoon.


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## ACTRESS PLAYS DETECTIVE.

### Trails and Helps to Capture Man Who Robbed C. De Mille's Auto.

Agnes Marc, an actress living at 119 West Forty-seventh Street, played detective last night, and after a more or less exciting chase, which lasted about twenty minutes, succeeded in having an automobile tire thief locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

Miss Marc was standing in front of her home when she saw Cecil De Mille, the playwright drive up to a near-by house in his automobile. Mr. De Mille left the car and a moment later a taxicab pulled up alongside and the taxi driver hastily unfastened an extra automobile shoe from the De Mille machine, placed it in his own car, and drove away.

Miss Marc had time to get the number of the taxi and she immediately went to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and reported the matter. Deectives called up the Bureau of Licenses and discovered that the driver of the taxi had given as his residence the Twenty-seventh Street branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A detective and Miss Marc started for the Y. M. C. A. building, and on the way picked up Mr. De Mille and told him of his loss. The playwright took them in his machine and started down to Twenty-seventh Street, but in crossing Forty-second Street the automobile was held up by the traffic policeman there.

While waiting to get across the street Miss Marc saw standing in front of Hammerstein's Theatre a taxi with the same number as the one she had seen driven up to the De Mille machine. She pointed it out to the detective, who arrested the driver and took him back to the police station, where he was held on a charge of stealing the tire and fastenings valued at $62.

## R. C. VANDERBILT FARM SOLD

### Reported in Newport That Sandy Point Has Been Purchased.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—It is reported here that Reginald C. Vanderbilt has sold Sandy Point Farm at Portsmouth, just outside of Newport, which includes a large dwelling, training ring, stables and other buildings.

Miss Manhattan, a show-you-around-show-girl, and she introduced them to each vaudeville act in the play in turn.

The first thing the English visitors saw was a Broadway restaurant where the Agoust troupe of jugglers were the waiters. They juggled everything on the stage from the knives and forks to the tables and lamps.

Later, Archie and Bertie saw Mado Minty, a young woman who came from Europe to appear as "The Human Spider." This proved a novelty and was one of the big hits of the bill. The spider woman is in reality a contortionist and trapeze performer combined, who did very artistic posing and acrobatic feats on a huge spider's web spun upright on the stage. A ballet is performed at the same time and the spider beguiles several of the moths into her net.

Interest chiefly centred in Sam Bernard, who appeared with a large company, including a musical comedy chorus, in "The Modiste Shop," which proved to be a condensed version, running about three-quarters of an hour, of one of his musical comedy productions. Bernard and the act scored heavily.

A novelty was "The Broken Mirror," done by the Schwartz Brothers. This was the old illusion of two men working, one before and the other behind a supposed mirror, but it was done in a novel manner and with much skill.

Alexander and Scott, fanciful figures in vaudeville, did their black or, rather, brown face performance, and the audience was duely surprised when Scott turned out to be a man.

The Ward Brothers stopped being shown around long enough to give their own "silly ass" sketch and to dance and sing. They were at their best then in a line of work with which they were familiar.

Nella Walker and Wilbur Mack were also on the bill in their songs and dances and rapid-fire patter, and Tortajada, a Spanish dancer, who was seen at the Winter Garden several years ago, sang some Spanish songs, and danced.

The entertainment closed with a carmen ballet in five scenes, in which Tortajada appeared as Carmen, having been pressed into service at the eleventh hour when Bolero, another Spanish dancer, who had been cast for the part, was taken ill. Tortajada gave an excellent performance in the part, but it is doubtful if this feature of the entertainment will be cared for by the audiences at the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall. "Carmen" as given is in reality the opera acted without words, as though for a moving-picture performance, and although well done is so long that it is tiresome. The Carmen ballet was one of the much-advertised features of the new venture, but in cutting the performance down to two and a half or three hours, considerable time could be saved in that number.

The rathskeller below the theatre and the dance hall on the roof were not ready for the opening yesterday. The buffet above was in operation, however, and soft drinks were sold in the theatre, and smoking permitted.

# FUN AND NOVELTIES IN NEW MUSIC HALL

## Sam Bernard, in Little Musical Comedy, "The Modiste Shop," Amuses in 44th Street.

## "THE HUMAN SPIDER" A HIT

### Mado Minty Performs Feats on a Huge Web — "Glimpse of Great White Way" and "Carmen" Ballet.

With Sam Bernard as a headliner and with other big acts all more or less strung together under the title of "A Glampse of the Great White Way," Lew Fields and the Shuberts yesterday opened the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and it was after six before the performance was over. With top prices in the afternoon at $1 for the best seats this was a pretty long run for their money that the people who packed the theatre from top to bottom got. Incidentally, the performance can be cut down to the regulation length without hurting it any.

The theatre, under the new plan, is to be conducted as a music hall with performances twice daily. The opening bill is to continue for three weeks and then there will be a change in the vaudeville features. After that changes may come more often.

The idea of the opening performance, or what connected idea there was to it, had to do with the wanderings of Archie Piccadilly and Berties Strand, played by Robert and Lawrence Ward, who wanted to see what was going on along the Great White Way. They were taken in tow by Frances Demarest, as

# KEITH CONTROLS PALACE.

### With United, Takes Over Theatre —Beck Still Has Stock.

With no formal announcement of a reason for the change and with one of the partners in the enterprise apparently very much in the dark about the whole matter, B. F. Keith and the United Booking Office yesterday afternoon took over the Palace Theatre, and from now on that vaudeville house will be known as B. F. Keith's Palace Theatre.

The first news of the change came in a line at the top of the press matter sent out to the newspapers yesterday by William Raymond Sill, press agent for the theatre. This read: "Press matter from W. R. Sill, press representative of B. F. Keith's Palace Theatre."

No other announcement of the change was made and at the United Booking Office it was said that neither Mr. Keith nor the United Booking Office would have a statement to give out.

Martin Beck, who built the theatre and found that he could not operate it because of his agreement with the United Booking Office interests to keep to his own Orpheum Circuit west of the Mississippi River, was forced to take in the Keith interests in order to get bookings for his house. As the Keith people had an agreement with Hammerstein to keep out of the Times Square section of the city, Beck's name always appeared as controlling the place, but it is said that for some time the Keith holdings have exceeded those of Martin Beck and his partners.

Before the house could operate at all as a vaudeville theatre it was necessary to make a settlement with Hammerstein, and it is said that the owner of the Victoria received a cash payment of considerable size. William Hammerstein said last night that there was no objection on his part to the taking over of the Palace by Keith, as that matter had all been adjusted some time ago.

Martin Beck himself denied last night that there would be any change in the Palace Theatre. "I still have my stock," he said, "and I'll still run the theatre. The only change will be that the newspaper ads. will go in with the Keith houses."

In other quarters it was said, however, that the United Booking Office considered that the time had come for changes in the house and that apparently Mr. Beck had not been considered as thoroughly as he might have been.

The announcement of the taking over of the house by Keith came yesterday just as the Times Square section, which the United Booking Office and Hammerstein believed to be theirs themselves, was invaded by the opening of the Forty-fourth Street Music Hall, which, although conducted along the lines of an English Music Hall, and advertised as being everything else except a vaudeville theatre, gave a vaudeville entertainment.

# MARY GARDEN CARRIES CANE

### For Protection, She Says on Arrival —Singer Looks Blooming.

Carrying a slim, little, gold-headed cane which she averred was for purposes of protection, Mary Garden arrived in New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington. She also wore a rope of pearls and a Napoleon hat of blue and she looked blooming. The Summer suns of Scotland had been kind to her.

"I've been playing tennis and riding horseback every day, and never felt better in my life, although I did read reports during the Summer that I was dying," she observed. "I leased a big shooting preserve in Aberdeenshire, but I didn't fire a shot. I don't believe in killing birds."

Miss Garden is stopping at the Ritz-Carlton, prior to the rehearsals of "Tosca," which is to open the Philadelphia opera season.

The passengers of the George Washington arrived at the pier raging because they had been halted at Quarantine the night before. Marie Rappold missed a train for the West, thus failing to appear at the first concert of her season. Other singers who came on the George Washington were Marguerite Farrari Natzenauer, Rita Fornia, and Vannie Marcous.


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## SOCIAL NOTES.

The Prince of Monaco, who has been at the Ritz-Carlton since his return from the West, is sailing on Saturday for Monte Carlo. The Duc de Vallambrosa and Lord Victor Paget are arriving at the hotel to-morrow from Montreal to spend several weeks.

Lady Cheylesmore of England is on the Lusitania and will go to Newport on her arrival here to visit her mother and sister, Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. French Vanderbilt. Lady Cheylesmore was here during the Summer, but had to return suddenly on account of the illness of her son.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum arrived yesterday on the George Washington and went to the Buckingham, where Mrs. Varnum's daughter, Miss Justine Ingersoll, has joined her. There has been a change in the ushers at the wedding on Thursday of Miss Ingersoll and Dr. Harold S. Arnold. Prof. Hiram Bingham and Mr. Charles Montague Bakewell are to be ushers, Prof. Bingham taking the place of Henry Hulce.

Lispenard Stewart is at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club before returning to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Robert Goelet has closed her Newport stay and returned to town. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer and Miss Millicent Rives have also come to town from Newport for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Willets Collins of 151 East Seventy-fourth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. The child has been named Stephen Willets Collins, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Collins spent the Summer at Greenwich.

Prof. and Mrs. Percival Lowell of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Manhattan for a visit.

Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham and family have returned from Europe and will be at the Hotel Gotham until March 1.

Mr. Robert A. Sands and Miss Katherine S. Sands, who arrived from Europe last week, are now at their house, 101 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa is stopping at the Holland House.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Chatillon have returned from Connecticut and will be at 230 Riverside Drive for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harde are at the Ritz-Carlton for several weeks.

Mrs. Sanford Bissell and Miss Doris Bissell have returned to New York and are at 69 East Fifty-sixth Street for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Louise P. Thweatt, daughter of Alexander Stephens Thweatt, to Oscar Jackson Meyer of Germantown, Penn., is to take place to-night in the North Presbyterian Church, 115th Street and Broadway. Mr. Meyer is a relative of Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate General.

Mrs. Francis Livingston Pell of 158 East Sixty-third Street is to give a reception on Dec. 2 to introduce her cousin, Miss Mildred C. Mordaunt. The reception is to be at the home of Miss Elizabeth Marshall, 14 East Sixtieth Street, Miss Mordaunt's aunt, with whom she is to spend the Winter, with her sister, Miss Elizabeth Mordaunt.

Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam of Philadelphia is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Edward W. Robinson, at Great Neck, L. I. Mrs. Robinson gave a dinner Saturday evening for Bishop Sessions of Louisiana.

The first of the season's dancing teas arranged by Miss Florence Doane took place yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. The patronesses included Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Mrs. E. P. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Read and the Misses Eleanor Laird Hastings and Fanny de Groot Hastings have returned from Ridgefield, Conn., and are occupying their city home.

Dr. George A. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon closed their Southampton villa last Saturday and returned to town for the season.

## HAROLD RANDOLPH RECITAL.

### Performance of an American Pianist in Aeolian Hall.

It was a laudable ambition of Mr. Harold Randolph to give a piano recital in New York as he did yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall; not that New York is likely to lack piano recitals this season, but Mr. Randolph wished to put in a plea for American artists who have made their studies at home. Such a one is he—director of the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore, American born and American taught. Nor is his piano playing unknown in New York, being perhaps best remembered in connection with his friend Ernest Hutcheson, in the interpretation of music for two pianos.

Mr. Randolph would doubtless lay no claim to be a virtuoso. He is a pedagogue, and likewise a sober and serious-minded artist, treating his art with respect; sometimes a little cool, sometimes a little dry in his playing, not often thrilling his hearers with power or passion. But he showed ripe judgment, fine intelligence and sincere musical feeling. He did, perhaps, his best in an arrangement by Busoni of a Toccata, Adagio and Fugue for organ by Bach, which he played with a fine tone, clear enunciation, and a correct feeling for the formal proportions of the work. There was brilliancy in his playing of an Allegro by Scarlatti; and in Brahms's Intermezzo in E flat minor he revealed a composition of profound, sad beauty that pianists have avoided in public. There were many portions of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" that were finely played; but his work as a whole needs a somewhat broader style, a larger conception. The last group of his programmes included pieces by George F. Boyle, Ernest Hutcheson and Emmanuel Wad, which, if they are not the work of Americans, were probably produced in America.

### "Oh, I Say," Staged in Springfield.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 27.—At the Court Square Theatre to-night the Shuberts presented "Oh, I Say," a farce with music, which is to go to the Casino Theatre, New York, later in the week. The cast includes Walter Jones, Alice York, Charles Meakins, Jeffreys Lewis, Joseph W. Herbert, Nellie King, Joseph Phillips, Cecil Cunningham, Elizabeth Arlians, Dick Temple, and Julian Alfred. The score is by Jerome D. Kern, and Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare are responsible for the adaptation, which was made from the English version of the original French farce.

### "General John Regan" on the Stage.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 27.—"General John Regan," a four act comedy by Canon Hannay of Dublin, was seen for the first time in this country at the Apollo Theatre to-night. This play will follow "The Fight," at the Hudson Theatre on Nov. 10. Arnold Daly appeared in the rôle of Dr. O'Grady, and Maire O'Neil made her American début in the part of Mary Allen. Others in the cast were Harley Haywood, Frederick Burton, A. G. Andrews and W. G. Fay.

## WEEK'S BILLS IN THEATRES.

In the theatres where the stock companies are playing and where the programme is changed weekly the following attractions are offered this week: "The Master Mind" at the Bronx Opera House, "Sister Beatrice" and "The Interloper" is the double bill at Keith's Harlem Opera House, "Her Own Money" is at the West End. "The Blindness of Virtue" is the first week of a three weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House, "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is at the Metropolitan, May Irwin in "Widow by Proxy" is at the Grand Opera House, "Satan Sanderson" is at the Cecil Spooner Theatre, "A Romance of the Underworld" is being repeated at the Academy of Music, Alice Lloyd and a large supporting company are at the Colonial, Pavers are at the Royal Theatre, "The Call of the Heart" is at the Prospect Theatre, Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott have begun their farewell season at the Shubert Theatre, Dunninger, the magician, heads the acts at the Eden Musee; "The Liberty Girls" are at the People's Theatre, "The Golden Crook" company is at Miners in the Bronx, Robie's "Beauty Show" is at the Columbia Theatre, and Dave Marion and his burlesquers are at the Murray Hill.

At Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre Jesse L. Lasky's "Call of the Cure" heads the bill, and others are Bernard C. Reinold and company in Joseph Hart's production of Rupert Hughes's "How Hofmeister Did It," Valerie Bergere and company in "The Bowery Camille," Mabelle and her Sylvan Ballet, Paul Morton and Naomi Glass in a musical comedy, the Avon Comedy Four, Franklin Batie, Ward and Weber, Blanche Colvin, and Maude Vincent's dogs.

Eddie Foy and the Seven Little Foys top the bill at the Alhambra Theatre the coming week. Others include Joseph Jefferson and company in "Poor Old Jim," Farber Girls, Morris and Allen, Ed Vinton and Buster, Moran and Wiser; McMahon, Diamond, and Clemence in "The Scarecrow"; Montambo and Wells, and "The Five Idanias," European gymnasts.

Mizzi Hajos, late star in "Her Little Highness," heads the bill at the Palace Theatre, in a one-act operetta, "Queen Kane." Assisting her is Wallace McCutcheon and a company of twenty-four players. Clifton Crawford is also on the bill, and others are Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Jack Boyle; Guerro and Carmen, Nichols's pigeons, cats, and dogs working together; McDevitt, Kelly and Lucy in "The Piano Movers and the Actress;" Alexander Brothers, and the Hassmans.

At Proctor's 125th Street Theatre is "The Purple Widow," a musical comedy; Matthews and Harris, Kid Burns, The Three Seals, an animal feature; Wardell and Hoyt, Jarvis and Harris, Fields Varnes, the McCarvers, Minnie Arnold and Kittie Young and Walby, and black and white photo plays, which are changed daily. A new programme of vaudeville acts will be given on Thursday.

At the Colonial Theatre is Lillian Lorraine, late of Ziegfeld's Follies, in new songs and dances; Cecil Lean, assisted by Olen Mayfield and James Billings, in "Acting Songs"; Bernard Granville, William A. Brady's vaudeville playlet, "Beauty Is Only Skin Deep"; Will Cressy and Anna Dayne in "The Man Who Remembered," Owen McGiveney in "Bill Sikes," The Gee Jays in miniature stage productions, Sprague and McNeece, and Moore and Young.

"The Nine Piano Bugs" head the bill the entire week at Loew's American Theatre and Roof Garden. Others on the bill for the first half of the week are Bonnie Gaylord and Pertie Herron in "On and Off," Cecil Eldred and Carr, Eugene Emmett, Clarke and Verdi, Lohse and Sterling, Payne and Keene, and the photo drama, "The Streets of New York." The acts for the last half of the week will include "The Nine Piano Bugs," and an added feature, "In Old New York," with eight people, Clarke and Verdi, Romalo and Delano, Techow's Cats, Watson and Lloyd, Marie Olcott, and the Harbinger Trio, complete the bill.

Marie Franchinetti and her dancing nymphs are one of the features at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, and others are Potsdi, Tinkan and company, Jim Tenbrooke Trio, William P. Burt and company in "The Redemption of Mame"; Bartell and Hanley, Karlton and Kifford, cartoonists, and black and white photo plays, which are changed daily.

Heading the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the first half of the week is "The Song Dream," an octette of soloists in songs of olden days. Others are Uneeda and Irving, Marion and More, Favor and Sinclair, James Reynolds, King and Klingman, black and white photo plays, and another change of bill on Thursday.

At Keith's Bronx Theatre this week the bill is headed by Velaska Suratt and company in "Black Crepe and Diamonds." Others are Melville and Huggins, in "Putting on Airs"; Bowers, Walters and Crooker, Elida Morris, Imhoff, Cohn and Corenne in "Success Louder," 6 Ar., Golden and de Winters, in "A Ventriloquial Surprise"; Clara Ballerini; Paul La Croix, and Lockett and Waldron, dancers.

Wilkie Bard, in new character songs, is again the top liner of the bill at Hammerstein's Victoria. Others on the programme are May West, The Berrons, Bert Melrose, Julia Curtis, Libonetti, Lawton, the Brochards, and Dobbs and Reynolds.

James and Bonnie Thornton, Belle Baker, Mrs. Louis James, and "The Housewarmers" are the features at the Union Square Theatre. Other acts are the Gordon Highlanders; De Witt, Burns and Torrance in "The Awakening of Toys"; Clark and Verdi, Walter James, and Millard Brothers, comedy cyclists.

### Brooklyn Amusements.

Joseph Santley and "When Dreams Come True" have moved over to the Majestic Theatre for a week, and "Years of Discretion" is at the Montauk, and the De Kalb Theatre has Olive Wyndam in "What Happened to Mary."

Keith's Bushwick Theatre has Gus Edwards's Song Revue of 1913 in "The Fountain of Youth in Six Spouts." Others are Howard and Ratliff, assisted by Dorothy Hayden, in "A Happy Combination"; Leo Carillo, Fredrika Slemond and company in "Liz," Herbert and Goldsmith, Edwin George, Halley and Noble as "The Lady and the Hero"; Charles and Anna Glocker, and the Five Castillians in bronze reproductions.

Harry Tighe and His Collegians in "Taking Things Easy" are at Keith's Orpheum Theatre. Others on the programme include "Neptune's Garden of Living Statues," Raymond and Caverly, Willa Holt Wakefield, Robert L. Dailey, James H. Culten, Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, and Will and Kemp.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 25, averaged 13.83 cents per pound.—Adv.

## KILLED BY A CHICKEN BONE.

### Frank A. Paulson, Hotel Belmont Cashier, Dies After Operation.

Frank Ashmore Paulson, cashier of the Hotel Belmont, died on last Saturday after an operation to dislodge a tiny chicken bone from his throat.

Two weeks ago Mr. Paulson, while eating chicken for dinner, swallowed a tiny piece of bone, which became lodged in the esophagus. It bothered him for several days. Finally, after four days, when it had resisted efforts to dislodge it, an operation was decided upon. This was performed a week ago last Friday night. But at that time it was found that an infection had set in. Then pneumonia developed, and the patient, whose strength had become almost exhausted, could not rally. He left a widow.

The funeral will take place at 10:30 A. M. from the home of his brother at 211 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, where Mr. Paulson was born fifty-six years ago. The pall bearers will be members of the staff of the Belmont.

Mr. Paulson attended Princeton for two years, and was there while President Woodrow Wilson was a student. After he left college he went into the insurance business and then into the hotel business. He managed the Monticello Hotel in Norfolk, Va., and a hotel at Virginia Beach. When the Greeters, the association of hotel men, was organized Mr. Paulson was a charter member.

## GERALD PAGET DEAD.

### Prominent Yachtsman, Turfman, and Soldier Dies in London.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gerald Paget, prominent in society, yachting, and turf circles for many years, is dead at the home of his mother, Lady Paget. He was 59 years old. As aid de camp of his brother, Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, he served in the Boer war in South Africa. Gerald Cecil Stewart Paget was formerly a Captain in the Northumberland Artillery Militia. In the Boer war he served with the Twelfth Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry and won the Matabele War Medal. In 1877 he married Lucy Anne Emily Gardiner, daughter of the late Richard Gardiner, M. P. Two daughters survive him. His brother, Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, married a daughter of the late Paran Stevens of New York. His father, Lord Alfred Paget, died in 1888.

### Bury Admiral Maynard with Honors

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 27.—Rear Admiral Washburn Maynard, U. S. N., was buried with naval honors this afternoon, services being held at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. H. L. Stevens, with army and navy officers attending. The Rev. William Safford Jones of Channing Memorial Church officiated. The naval escort consisted of two battalions of infantry and one of artillery, of apprentice seamen from the training station, with band and bugle squad, under Lieut. Joe Morrison. The pall bearers were Rear Admiral William B. Capterton, Capt. Roger Welles, Capt. Volney O. Chase, Pay Director Livingston Hunt, Paymaster John W. Morse, and Passed Assistant Paymaster David G. Allen. Flags at the naval station, Fort Adams, and on all the naval craft were half-staffed until the conclusion of the services.

### Gen. John W. M. Appleton.

Gen. John W. M. Appleton of Salt Sulphur Springs, West Va., was killed on last Saturday by a bull on his farm. Gen. Appleton served in the Union Army throughout the civil war as Major of the Fifty-fourth Masachusetts, a colored regiment. He was Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Watkinson of West Virginia. Gen. Appleton and his associates brought the White Sulphur Springs thirty-two years ago, and had since managed the resort.

## Obituary Notes.

JACOB BAUM, 58 years old, a member of the clothing form of Rosner, Baum & Co., 35 Sixth Avenue, died suddenly of heart disease at 180 East 115th Street. He was accompanied by his son, Philip Baum, a lawyer of 74 East 115th Street. Mr. Baum is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

PETER N. HONEYMAN, who was appointed receiver for the Rockaway Valley Railroad, died Sunday at his home in Germantown, N. J., from injuries he received in a fall two days ago. He retired from the mercantile business several years ago. Mr. Honeyman is survived by a daughter and son.

Paymaster U. S. AMMEN, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday at the Mare Island Hospital, California, after being treated for several months for tuberculosis of the brain. He was a son of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, who fought in the civil war.

Mrs. GEORGE W. BAKER, aged 91 years, widow of the founder of the South Bend Chilled Plow Works, is dead at South Bend, Ind. She was the oldest woman in that city.

MAX STERN died of heart disease at his home, 315 West Seventy-ninth Street, on Sunday. He was 71 years old. Mr. Stern was a retired cloak manufacturer. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Gold, and a son, Nathan D. Stern.

RICHARD CLEMENT WHITTIER, Captain of the Yale crew which defeated Harvard in 1905, died in a hospital at Brookline, Mass., on Sunday. Death was due to Bright's disease. Since his graduation from Yale Mr. Whittier had been master of the Pomfret Boarding School until this Autumn, when illness compelled him to give up the position. He was 30 years old. Mr. Whittier is survived by a widow.

The Rev. Father JOHN W. FITZSIMMONS, who since June, 1909, had been pastor of the Corpus Christi Church at Mineola, L. I., died on Sunday from heart disease. He was 43 years old and was born in Brooklyn. Father Fitzsimmons was ordained to the priesthood when he was twenty-six, and before going to Mineola was assistant at St. Francis of Assisi and St. Vincent de Paul Churches, Brooklyn.

ANTON TODDROSS died Sunday at his home, 4,701 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. For many years he was a dry goods merchant at 79 Wadsworth Street, Manhattan. Mr. Toddross was a member of the Church of St. Nicholas and the American Syrian Society. He was born fifty years ago in Beirut, Syria, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty years. His wife, four sons, and four daughters survive him.

ALBERT BAKER COMSTOCK, a wholesale fish dealer of Fulton Market, died Sunday at his home, 69 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was prominent in Masonic circles and left a widow and a son.

THOMAS McCLEARY, for thirty-seven years a resident of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, died at his home, 485 Bedford Avenue, on Sunday from apoplexy. He was born in Belerin, County Derry, Ireland, seventy-six years ago, and was prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn for years. His wife and two children survive him.

GEORGE H. REEVES, a retired manufacturer, died yesterday at Greenport, L. I. Mr. Reeves was a descendant of one of Long Island's oldest families, and when a young man he established a cooperage plant in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, which was later converted into a box factory. Mr. Reeves was a Director in several corporations and was prominent in Masonic circles.

THOMAS CHUTE died yesterday afternoon at his home, 96 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, at the age of 80. Mr. Chute was for more than twenty-five years a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

FRANK J. GANTER, for twenty years a contractor at 172 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, died Sunday at his home, 644 Macon Street. He was born in St. John, N. B., fifty-five years ago.

DANIEL LEAHY, a retired liquor dealer, died from heart disease yesterday at his home, 200 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland seventy-eight years ago and was a prominent member of Brooklyn Lodge, B. P. O. E. His wife, daughter, and three sons survive him.

Col. WILLIAM S. GREENOUGH, former member of the Massachusetts Legislature, died suddenly of apoplexy in Wakefield while telephoning at his home Sunday night. He served on the staff of Gov. Robinson, and was 70 years old.

JOHN REID CHRISTIE, Jr., 23 years old and a graduate of Princeton University of the class of 1913, who died Oct. 13 at the home of his father in France, was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday.

Mrs. JEANETTE GUGGENHEIM, widow of Moritz Guggenheim, died of heart disease yesterday at her home, 485 Central Park West. Mrs. Guggenheim was born in Buchau, Germany, 68 years ago, and had lived in this country for the last twenty-one years. Formerly she resided in Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, with her son, Jacob Guggenheim, of the Japanese Import and Export Company. Mrs. Guggenheim is survived by three sons, Jacob, Albert, and Bernard Guggenheim, the last two of New York City.

EDWARD J. KETCHAM, a shipbuilder, who assisted in the construction of the Monitor, died Sunday at his home, 128 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, in his eighty-second year. He was born in the old City of New York, and for sixty-three years lived in Williamsburg.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

WEINBERG—LOEBL.—Ruth Loebl to Harry Weinberg.

## Married.

MARAIS—STAMBAUGH.—At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Saturday, Oct. 25, by Father La Farre, Anna Broadbent Stambaugh to Murray Humber Marais. Residence 171 Edgecombe Av., New York City.

## Died.

BARBER.—Oct. 26, 1913, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, Carrie B, Barber of Northfield, Mass. Funeral at Northfield Church, 2 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1913.

BAUM.—Jacob, suddenly, at New York City, in his 58th year, beloved husband of Anna Baum and father of Harry, Philip, Morris, and Minnie. Funeral at his late residence, 150 East 115th St., Oct. 29, at 11 A. M. Omit flowers.

BRAINARD.—Alfred H., dearly beloved husband of Hesta Judd, at Rochester, Minn., Oct. 25, 1913. Funeral service Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1913, from his late residence, 222 Hartford Road, South Orange, N. J., upon arrival of Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:51 P. M., arriving at Mountain Station 2:27 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

BURRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Oct. 23, 1913, Rebecca Burrell, widow of John Burrell, in the 86d year of her age. Interment made in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHANDLER.—Oct. 25, John, aged 40. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, 2:30, o'clock.

COOPER.—On Oct. 25, 1913, Maggie Cooper in her 58th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 61 West 98th Street, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock.

COLLINS.—John J., 196 Clermont Av., Oct. 25. Funeral to-day.

COMSTOCK.—Albert B., 69 Hart St., Oct. 26.

CONKLIN.—Frank E., 375 7th St., Oct. 24, aged 55.

DALY.—James A., 503 Atlantic Av., Oct. 26.

DRISCOLL.—Daniel, 439 13th St., Oct. 25. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FINK.—

# INCOME TAX DOUBTS ARE NOW CLEARED UP

## Bankers Find Treasury Regulations Simplify System of Collections and Exemptions.

## EXPERT EXPLAINS METHODS

### Collecting at the Source Freed of Complications by Device of Identifying the Coupons.

The regulations of the Treasury Department as to collecting at the source the normal income tax on interest maturing on bonds and other similar obligations of corporations, published on Sunday, were regarded yesterday by officers of banks and trust companies as having solved the perplexing problems in this regard that have been disturbing them ever since the bill was passed.

The chief means to this end was the provision in the regulations for certificates of ownership to be attached to coupons, thus relieving banks or turst companies from the duty of withholding 1 per cent. from payments to persons with incomes small enough to exempt them from the tax and of endless confusion in adjusting refunds in such cases.

The regulations, it was held, would also prevent the overpayment of the tax by corporations issuing bonds containing a covenant to pay such tax as might be imposed, making the bonds tax-free to the purchaser. Most bonds contain this clause, and it has been pointed out that while an individual with an income of less than $3,000, if single, or $4,000, if married, might be depended on to demand exemption from any tax on the payment of which would fall on him, the same would not be true of individuals holding bonds tax on the income from which had been assumed by the corporation. Such investors would hardly come forward and contend for exemption merely to save money to the corporation, and the result would be that the corporation would pay the tax for many who were not taxable.

The provision for certificates of ownership, it was said, would put the debtor corporation in possession of information as to whose coupons they must pay the tax on and whose were exempt.

Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who is Chairman of the Trust Companies Committee that has been working on the clarification of the administrative features of the law, said yesterday that the regulations should commend themselves to the common sense of the business community.

"In compiling them," he added, "the Treasury Department seems to have added to the 'collection-at-the-source' method the proposal originally made by the committee of 'information-at-the-source.' In these regulations the collection is made simple and direct, and many complexities of the law are eliminated.

R...

Uni... As the Law Will Work.

...ge." The Government is to be particularly congratuated upon the ruling it has made exempting non-resident foreigners from the provisions of the income tax. This removes the doubt which was occasioned by some equivocal language in the bill as originally drafted."

The Trust Companies Committee made public an explanation of the workings of the law, as interpreted in the regulations, which was prepared by its expert accountant, Stuart H. Patterson.

The law, Mr. Patterson observes, while providing that the tax on bond interest shall be collected at the source, fails to define the source, so that any bank through which the coupons passed might feel obligated to withhold the tax. Under the Treasury regulations the source is clearly defined, and for all interest on obligations of domestic corporations the debtor corporation or its paying agent is the source, except where the bondholder fails to identify the class to which he belongs, in respect to liability or exemption, by attaching an ownership certificate to his coupons.

In this latter case the first person, bank, or trust company purchasing the coupons or receiving them for collection becomes the source and attaches to the coupons the name of the person from whom the coupons were received at the same time withholding the tax from the proceeds of the coupons. Where income is from foreign countries, in every case the first person, bank or trust company receiving the item is the source.

Where an individual claims an exemption on one of the ownership certificates," says Mr. Patterson, "he fills in thereon the amount of the exemption then claimed. To illustrate, if the amount of coupons accompanying a certificate is $100 and the individual claims exemption, he will fill in $1 as the amount of exemption claimed on that particular certificate. In the same manner he will continue to claim exemptions until he has reached the limit allowed by law. Should he claim more exemption than he is entitled to it will be known to the Government because, no matter where these certificates are taken up by the debtor corporations, whether in New York, St. Louis, or New Orleans, all of these certificates will undoubtedly eventually find their way to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which he resides and be assembled under his name.

### When Corporations Guarantee.

"All individuals should keep a record of the amount of exemptions that they claim from time to time, so that they will not inadvertently claim more than they are entitled to in any one year.

"We will now follow these certificates through the banks, to the paying agents for the debtor corporations. We will also first consider the case where the debtor corporation has agreed to pay the interest without deduction for tax. The first is, perhaps, the case in point that from a corporation which owns some of the bonds of the debtor corporation. The paying agent pays these coupons in full, because under the law no tax is held out against corporations, and places the certificate in the exempt pile. The second certificate is by an individual claiming exemption, or by a non-resident foreigner who is not subject to taxation, so his coupons are paid in full and the certificate placed in the exempt pile. In the third certificate is that of a person who makes no claim for exemption, but here again the paying agent pays the full amount of the coupons, because in not claiming the exemption he is in effect admitting that he has taxable income, and consequently the debtor corporation performs its covenant and assumes the payment of his tax by paying to him the full face value of the coupon. Occasionally a collecting agent's certificate will come to him when the owner of the bonds has failed to attach an ownership certificate to his coupons, but here again the debtor corporation pays the full face value of the coupon, because in such cases the first collecting bank withholds the tax.

"It will therefore be seen that in all cases where the mortgage contains this covenant the entire amount of the coupons is paid by the debtor corporations as formerly. While in the case of mortgages with the covenant no deductions are actually made by the debtor corporation, it is nevertheless responsible to the Government for the amount of the tax of taxable persons, in the same manner as if it had actually withheld the tax on paying the coupons. The paying agent will place the certificates of taxable individuals in a separate pile, and when totaled the certificates will show the amount of tax deductions for taxable persons. Before the twentieth of the following month the debtor corporation or paying agent is obliged to deliver the certificates, together with a list, to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

"In the mortgages which do not contain the covenant the proceedings are exactly the same as described above, except with respect to individuals not claiming exemptions, in which instances the paying agent will of course deduct the tax and pay the bondholder only 99 cents on the dollar.

"It will be observed that the tax on income from foreign securities is collected in a different manner than the tax on income from domestic corporations, even though the corporation has a branch office in the United States. This is apparently necessary because foreign coupons deposited in the United States for collection might go directly to the foreign country for payment, instead of to the paying agent in the United States, and consequently the Government would lose taxes if the paying agent was selected as the source for this class of income. The Treasury Department has therefore apparently for this reason designated as the one to withhold the tax the first person, or bank, purchasing or accepting for collection such coupons, checks, or bills of exchange, and such person or bank must procure a license.

"Inasmuch as no tax can be held out against corporations and non-resident foreigners, and as individuals also have a lawful right to claim exemptions on income of this character as well as domestic interest, the regulations of the Treasury Department provide that these exemptions may be claimed by certificates, the same as in the case of interest of domestic corporations, except that the person or bank first purchasing or receiving these coupons, &c., shall retain the certificates, while the coupons, checks, or bills of exchange themselves bear the evidence to subsequent holders of whether they are exempt from taxation or the tax has been withheld."

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Public Library Columns Are Works of Art—Belting at Lower Duty.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has affirmed the Board of General Appraisers in holding highly ornamented marble columns imported for the New York Public Library to be sculptures under the Tariff act of 1909 and therefore dutiable properly at 15 per cent. ad valorem. When the columns were imported Collector Loeb held them as manufactures of marble at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199. The Sterling Bronze Company were the importers. The General Board sustained their contention. The Government appealed to the court.

The court threw out a protest by the General Electric Company made under the act of 1909 on substitute platinum wire in the form of a sleeve or tube of platinum passed over a wire which supported it. The importer claimed free entry for it as platinum wire, or duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 480 for an unenumerated manufactured article. The board overruled the claims, without affirming the correctness of the Collector's return. The court affirmed the board.

The Balm Link Leather Company won a protest over the classification under the act of 1909 of machinery belting, of cotton and India rubber, the rubber being the component of chief value. Assessment was at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of rubber. The claim was for 30 per cent. as belting for machinery. The board overruled the protest. The court reversed the lower tribunal and sustained the protest.

## TO STANDARDIZE COTTON.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Twenty Cotton Exchanges were represented at a meeting held here to-day to consider grading the staple so that there might be in all the cotton markets of the world a universal system. The Department of Agriculture has adopted a Government system embracing nine grades. This grading has been followed by the New Orleans Exchange, but there have been almost as many gradings as Exchanges, and it is desired to establish uniformity in grading, so that the "middling," or "strict middling," or whatever it may be, will be the same in New York as in New Orleans, and in all the other Exchanges. To this end co-operation of the foreign Exchanges is being sought.

The representatives of the Exchanges had a conference with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, and he agreed generally with the object in view. It may be necessary to have new legislation on the subject.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Rain and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate south, shifting to west winds.

Georgia—Fair Tuesday; cooler in east and south portions. Wednesday, probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Florida—Fair Tuesday, probably preceded by showers in the peninsula; cooler in northeast portion. Wednesday, fair; light to moderate west winds.

Alabama—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled; light, variable winds.

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled; probably local rains and colder; moderate, variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair in south, unsettled and colder in north portion, Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and colder.

Utah—Cloudy and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Oklahoma—Cloudy Tuesday, probably followed by rain or snow and much colder at night, with high north winds. Wednesday unsettled and colder.

Arkansas—Fair Tuesday, probably followed by local rains and colder Tuesday night or Wednesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Clearing Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled, probably rain and colder.

Ohio—Rain and colder Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled, variable winds.

Indiana—Rain, followed by clearing Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled and colder; moderate, variable winds.

Illinois—Rain Tuesday, probably followed by rain, turning into snow and much colder late Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate, variable winds, becoming high north Tuesday night.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy, with pbrobably rain, Tuesday. Wednesday, rain, turning into snow, and much colder; moderate, variable winds, probably becoming high north Tuesday night.

Upper Michigan — Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow Tuesday. Wednesday, snow and colder; moderate, variable winds, becoming high north.

Wisconsin—Rain or snow Tuesday, much colder at night. Wednesday, snow flurries and colder; moderate, variable winds, becoming high north.

Minnesota—Snow and much colder, with a cold wave Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; high, north winds.

Iowa—Rain or snow and colder Tuesday; cold wave in northwest portion. Wednesday probably fair; colder in east portion; high north winds.

Missouri—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday rain or snow and much colder, with high north winds.

North Dakota—Clearing and colder, with a cold wave Tuesday. Wednesday fair, with rising temperature.

South Dakota—Snow, followed by clearing Tuesday; much colder, with a cold wave. Wednesday fair.

Nebraska—Snow and much colder, with a cold wave Tuesday; high north winds. Wednesday fair.

Kansas—Snow and much colder Tuesday; cold wave in west portion; high north winds. Wednesday fair.

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Baldwin Calculating Machine Company—F. H. Patterson, Nov. 26, 1910, $1,780.

Elenberg, Charles—M. Mayer et al., May 7, 1908, $107.

George C. Edgars Sons & Co.—N. Y. Edison Company, July 30, 1913, $241.

Polansky, Charles—Bronx Borough Bank, Feb. 17, 1908, $423.

Jaeckel, Hugo, Hugo, Jr., and Richard, also William J. Whited—H. F. Bindseil et al., Nov. 17, 1909, $256.

Abrahams, Jacques E.—White Rats of America Pub. Co., Oct. 20, 1913, $223.

Yuzak, Ranga and Herant, also Yuzak, Tavshanjian, Nov. 22, 1911, $3,874.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

About one thousand five hundred pieces of heavy weight dress goods and men's wear fabrics from the lines of the American Woolen Company will be sold at auction today and to-morrow, by Burling & Dole. They include chincrillias, boucles, and other cloakings.

Imports of jewelry and precious stones at New York in the week ended Oct. 18 were valued at $427,208, compared with $805,199 in the previous week.

The local demand for Norway mackerel is good, and prices have suddenly advanced. No supplies of this fish can be obtained from abroad, as holders are awaiting further advances before offering their stocks.

Fur imports at this port in the week ended Oct. 18 totaled $222,609 in value.

### CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Sicilian olive crop in 1912 was almost a failure. In 1911, which was considered a good average year, 288,036 metric tons of olives were picked, producing 73,921 metric tons of pure olive oil. The 1912 crop produced only 60,100 tons of olives, which yielded about 8,500 tons of oil.

Of wool produced in the Melbourne, Australia, Consular district in 1912 the United States took from South Australia $87,082 worth and from Victoria $2,290,934. No Western Australian wool was shipped direct to the United States.

Imports into Persia from the United States in the fiscal year ended March 20, 1912, amounted to $66,801. Exports to the United States from Persia in the same period were valued at $1,000,000. The 1911 imports [illegible] Persia and the export [illegible]

# IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

### Light on New Brazilian Tariff.

For the benefit of its members doing an export business with Brazil, the American Manufacturers' Export Association gives in its current letter the following information concerning the new Brazilian tariff law, which will become effective about Jan. 1.

"The Brazilian tariff specifies several thousand rates of duty, of which almost all are specific duties expressed either in réis per kilogram of weight or réis per numerical unit, and relatively few are levied in the form of a percentage duty ad valorem.

"The official value of merchandise taxed ad valorem is equivalent to the consular invoice value obtained by converting the actual value into Brazilian currency at the exchange rate of 12d. sterling per 1$000, stipulated in the tariff law. As at present, the actual foreign exchange rate is about 16d. per 1$000 paper, it is apparent that the nominal ad valorem duty rate is therefore but 75 per cent. of the effective rate actually charged.

"The warehouse charges are levied upon the 'official value' at the rate of 2 per cent. for importations of machinery and 1 per cent. for importations of other general merchandise per month or fraction thereof, and are payable in the paper currency of Brazil.

"The port charges are levied on importations passing through the Custom Houses of Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Bahia, and about ten other specified ports, at the rate of 2 per cent. of the official value, and are payable in gold."

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### Doubt Pearl Renovation Reports.

Local importers of gems were skeptical yesterday regarding the report from Paris telling of the renovation of pearls by submission to an electrical process involving untra-violet rays, with a resultant increase in value. It was admitted that the action of these rays on pearls was not fully known here, but it was said that the known forms of renovation were so uncertain it was unlikely that the foreign dealers would risk the rays' action on enough of their pearls fully to test the process. Pearls were formed in many layers, it was said, and dealers often took a chance of increasing the value of their holdings by taking off a layer or two to get a cleaner and more lustrous surface. Often these results were satisfactory, and the "trimmed" pearls, while smaller than before the operation, were much more valuable. Many times, however, this peeling has been known greatly to reduce the value of a pearl and often to destroy it entirely. Peeling is regarded in the trade as a risky, but legitimate, practice. Even if the new process were satisfactory, according to a prominent importer, it is nothing to get excited about. It is feared, though, that some dishonest retailer will make capital of the report because of the inability of the average consumer to determine pearl values.

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### Merchants' Fall Programme Big.

The first annual dinner of the Merchants' Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 8. The speakers will include Mayor Kline, the Mayor-elect, and other city officials. The diner will launch the association's Winter activities, which will include an investigation and possible revision of telephone rates; hearings on the proposal to make New York a "free port"; an effort to bring about a speedy completion of the improvement of the South Brooklyn water front, and an improvement of the west side water front of Manhattan; a careful supervision over the city's expenses, with a plea for the enforcement of economy so far as compatible with efficient service; a campaign looking to the removal of the Post Office to another site; a plan to decrease fire losses and insurance outlays by promotion of fire prvention measures, and to revise the building and factory laws in a way that will give full protection; a reasonable effort to protect local business interests against unfair and discriminatory freight rates; a campaign to attract new industries to the city, and an endeavor to bring about an expeditious and economical construction of the new subways.

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### Bad 'Phone Manners Lost Order.

A certain textile house in this city lost a $8,500 order yesterday through a display of bad telephone manners on the part of the girl in charge of the house switchboard. According to the buyer, he called up this house rather early in the business morning and asked to speak to the manager. The girl had evidently been instructed to take the names of persons calling, but had not been told how to do it. Instead of asking, "May I have your name?" or "Who is speaking, please?" she demanded sharply "Who are you?" To this the buyer said he answered, "I'm a man who is through buying from your house as long as you are there." He said that he was not going to ask her discharge, but that he was going to buy somewhere else until the house got a girl who knew that "the voice with the smile wins."

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### Gray Goods Business Unsettled.

Only a hand to mouth business is reported in the gray goods end of the cotton cloth market, owing to the advance in cotton and business uncertainty. Many houses here have already withdrawn prices, as general conditions are said to be too unsettled to do business on anything but an "at value" basis. Export trade with Mexico is quiet, due to the agitation over the Presidential election. Several steamship companies are refusing to accept freight consigned to certain ports in that country unless it is understood that they will not be held responsible for loss, damage, or late delivery. Higher freight rates are also asked for goods consigned there. There is said to be a strong tendency toward still higher prices on export goods.

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### Can't Keep Out Northern Jobbers.

The effort to keep the heavy jobbing trade of the South from coming to New York and other Northern points, which, it is said, will be made by the Southern Dry Goods Merchants' Association, was regarded with indifference here yesterday. A prominent jobber said that so long as values were established in this city the buyers would come here. He pointed out that every reputable mill in the United States and Europe was represented in New York and also that this city was the financial centre of the country. So long as many important mills were located in New England and other Northern districts, he asserted, the Southern wholesalers would never shut out the New York jobbers.

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### New Appraising Division Made.

F. A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, announced yesterday that he had formed a new division in his office to examine and appraise all manufactures of leather, (including gloves), furs, and fur waste, wool, hides, felt hat roundings and waste, skins, brush fibers, flax waste, ramie waste, paper stock and rags, jute bagging, burlap waste for paper stock, sugar, cocoa, and chocolate products, glucose products, and confectionery. The new division, which will be known as the eleventh, will be in charge of C. C. Keenan. Mr. Keenan was recently made an Assistant Appraiser by President Wilson.

## SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Practically all lines of staple cotton goods have been in active demand in the last few days as a result of the resumption of the advance in cotton. Prices are firm generally, with spot goods scarce.

Current hosiery business is light here, despite continued efforts on the part of many jobbers to obtain additional Fall merchandise and to place more business for Spring delivery.

Imported plaid ratines, selling around 62½ cents a yard, are proving popular numbers in Spring dress goods. The better grades of these goods are reported scarce.

A number of contracts for deliveries extending into next Spring have been placed in this market for Guatemala coffees and [illegible]

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE AMERICAN AUTOMATIC SWITCH COMPANY, manufacturer of automatic electric switch and interlocking mechanism, of 103 Park Avenue, and capitalized at $200,000, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $155,536, and nominal assets of $124,120. Among the creditors are William Church Osborn, $108,761; James S. Laing, $37,442; First National Bank of Stamford, Conn., $4,500, and the estate of J. Roosevelt Shanley, $1,881.

UNION CONSTRUCTION AND WATERPROOFING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Union Construction and Waterproofing Company of 63 Gansevoort Street by these creditors: Hydrex Felt and Engineering Company, $164; John P. Kane Company, $104, and Joseph Murray & Co., Inc., $341. The company was incorporated in April, 1902, with capital stock of $25,000.

O'BRIEN-CREDAZZI COMPANY, INC.—A petition has been filed against the O'Brien-Credazzi Company, Inc., importer of Italian products and dealer in tobacco at 74 Cortlandt Street, by these creditors: Guido Erina, $2,400; C. Mirabella, $351, and Columbia Cork Company, $6. Judge Hand appointed Hamilton M. Dawes receiver under a bond of $2,500, with authority to continue business thirty days, on the application of Stamper & Side, attorneys, who said the company had six retail grocery stores, four in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $5,000. The company was incorporated in January, 1913, with capital stock of $20,000.

CHARLES F. SMITH, dentist, of No. 138 East Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $34,634 and assets of $2,390. Of the liabilities, $25,000 is in a suit for damages brought by Thomas Van Cliff, and $5,500 is a deficiency judgment growing out of the foreclosure sale of Nos. 945 to 949 St. Nicholas Avenue.

BERTHA ROTTER, dressmaker, of No. 16 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,995 and assets of $415.

ABRAHAM RAFSKY of No. 49 West 116th Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $3,387 and no assets.

WEBB, RAMON & ESPINA.—Lucius W. Webb, Ramon Gonzales, and Nicasio Espina, who compose the firm of Webb, Ramon & Espina, dealers in men's furnishing goods at No. 174 Perry Street, have filed a petition, with liabilities of $915 and assets of $711.

HARRY D. LANE, proprietor of a general store at Lanesville, in the Catskills, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $18,064 and assets of $6,500.

HERMAN MARCUS.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Herman Marcus, dealer in furniture at Yonkers, with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar cash.

ARKIN & GUILD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Arkin & Guild, manufacturers of dresses at No. 135 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $35,517 and assets of $6,959.

MOSKOWITZ & SWETOR.—Schedules of Moskowitz & Swetor, manufacturers of dresses and costumes at No. 109 West Twenty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $28,030 and assets of $8,500.

PEERLESS PLUMBERS' SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Peerless Plumbers' Supply Company of 4,125 Third Avenue show liabilities of $6,097 and assets of $5,524.

SCHWARZKOPF & SALMORE.—Schedules of Schwarzkopf & Salmore, manufacturers of human hair goods at 201 East Twenty-first Street, show liabilities of $53,607 and assets of $22,675. The schedules were filed prior to adjudication in order to put through a composition.

WILLIAM K. HOLMES, Jr.—Schedules of William K. Holmes, Jr., of 1 Madison Avenue, formerly President of a planing mill company in Brooklyn, show liabilities of $37,097 and no assets.

SOLOMON A. VAN DER POORTEN.—Schedules of Solomon A. Van der Poorten, doing business as A. Van der Poorten & Son, dealers in tobacco and cigars at 2,259 Second Avenue, show liabilities of $7,497 and assets of $3,116.

"HER LITTLE HIGHNESS" COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed William Herkel, Jr., receiver for "Her Little Highness" Company, which produced the play of that name at the Liberty Theatre up to Oct. 18, under a bond of $3,000.

WEISS & KATZ.—Judge Hand has appointed Hamilton M. Dawes receiver for Weiss & Katz, plumbers of 197 Broome Street, under a bond of $4,000. Liabilities, $12,498; assets, $12,845.

S. S. GREEN & CO., INCORPORATED, manufacturers of umbrella handles at 175 Grand Street, have made an assignment to Samuel H. Abraham.

### Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, formerly President of a burial and cremation company; liabilities, $30,897.

A. HOROWITZ & SON, builders of 868 Kelly Street; liabilities, $393,245.

ALFRED B. MASON, investment broker of 417 West 114th Street; liabilities, $188,454.

MARTIN LIEBHOLZ, dealer in ostrich feathers of 62 University Place; liabilities, $37,281.

ENGELSKIRSCHEN BROTHERS, cafe and restaurant at 53 West Nineteenth Street; liabilities, $28,412.

RICHARDS BROTHERS, seeds, 37 East Nineteenth Street; liabilities, $21,194.

PERSHING & CO., cotton barleder, of 2,119 Hughes Avenue; liabilities, $1,248.

HARVEY BRETT, salesman, Matteawan; liabilities, $6,923.

GILEN W. GREGORY, restaurant manager, 17 West Thirty-second Street; liabilities, $7,199.

ISAAC ROCHLERNER, diamond setter, 27 Eldridge Street; liabilities, $9,597.

DANIEL C. McMANN, fireman, 1 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $2,894.

PETER RIEKER, liquors, 617 Columbus Avenue; liabilities, $8,178.

SILVERMAN & ITZ, dry goods, Peekskill; liabilities, $4,630.

LOUIS SOLOMON, salesman, 923 St. John's Avenue; liabilities, $3,275.

BLANCHE UHLFELDER, Yonkers, liabilities, $9,533.

ABRAM WEINSTEIN, woolens, 188 Ludlow Street; liabilities, $2,735.

## JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrahams, James M.—Paterno Construction Co., $354.

Barry, Joseph—P. M. Grausman, costs, $111.

Brennan, George H.—J. H. Tooker Printing Co., $269.

Baum, Abraham, and Samuel Moncharsch—B. Topf, $137.

Barker, Warren S.—P. J. Herron, $177.

Baker, James C.—Wm. Cox, $148.

Barron, Sachs—Wood & Selick, $102.

Braase, Marie—Washington Savings Bank, $4,786.

Boyer, Jeanne—Judkius & McCormick Co., $681.

Blumberg, Abraham, gdn.—S. Horn, costs, $114.

Casey, Thomas F.—E. Muller, $218.

Clark, Nancy J.—G. D. Hawes, $169.

Clark, Mary F.—G. L. Hobart, $215.

Collins, Charles G.—E. Doyle, $504.

Ciccolella, Salvatore and Margherita—Williams & Anderson Co., $834.

Cooper, George R.—M. Y. K. Gillmore, $122.

Dreyfuss, Samuel—H. C. Friedman, $589.

Doherty, Charles J. G.—H. L. Budlong, $870.

De Respino, Concetta—T. Fuliano, $119.

Fabri, Gaetano L.—M. Sherman, $434.

Frost, James—J. E. L. Davis, $978.

Fabri, Gaetano L.—M. Sherman, $199.

Feldman, Jacob L.—Bernard Willner, Joseph Doniger, and Martin Borgenson—H. Schnitzer, $121.

Friedman, Bernard—J. Weiderholt, $124.

Goldberg, Israel A., Rose Schulte, and Charles J. Hardy, executors—City of N. Y., $1,197.

Gilligan, Edward J.—N. N. Salzman et al., $721.

Herman & Naegell—City of N. Y., $255.

Hoffman, Harry—S. Rauch et al., $105.

Hochberg, H. Strauss, and Max Sommer—Madison Roof Garden Co., $225.

Johnson, Alice, and John D. Ganfalos—People, &c., $500.

Kline, Floyd M.—National Cigar Stand Co., $723.

Kunslie, Emil—J. Bernhard, $224.

Kudella, Frederick—H. Cordes, $177.

Lederer, George W.—B. M. Griffin, $405.

Leanowitz, Jacob—Century Bank of the City of N. Y., $819.

Morrisse, Herbert J.—M. L. Grey, $254.

Moore, Florence, or Florence F. Upham—W. B. Godfrey, $271.

McCormick, Thomas J.—E. S. Howard et al., $121.

Miller, John E.—P. Livingston, $221.

Mortimer, Clara, and Ethel Briggs—B. Tilser, $362.

Mazza, Louis—L. Dendero, $246.

Mulholland, Katherine—S. Rosenberg, $141.

Newman, Randolph M.—D. Y. McClary, $108.

Newman, Williams & Marling et al., $168.

Oshinsky, Kassell—I. Lewis, $294.

Potter, Emily C.—Udall & Ballou, $294.

Patterson, Robert S., and Frederick Grasmuck, adm.—Hydrogen Furnace & Fuel Co., $1,068.

Pryor, Charles A.—Eldridge Co., $107.

Powell, Mary V.—Wilkesbarre Realty Company, $1,097.

Potter, Emily C.—A. J. Schmidt et al., $408.

Reynolds, Charles B.—M. Schiller, $1,176.

Rubenstein, Joseph—M. Mallawista, $652.

Reardon, Frank—W. Keller, Jr., $194.

Riley, Jerry F.—R. Fixel, $238.

Smith, Edgar H., and John H. Jamesson—Peoples National Bank of Sidney, N. Y., $270.

Spiegel, David—A. Spiegel, $130.

Smith, Albert L.—H. Koenigsberger, $149.

Spalokhaver, William J.—W. F. Allen, $103.

Steits, Charles—D. M. Ponzo, $112.

Sherman, C.—City of N. Y., $272.

Shea, Joseph—H. Iskowitz, $130.

Sessions, Leigh J.—O. Hamel, $669.

Tierney, Julia—John Buckle, Inc., $104.

Train, Bernard—Maurice O'Meara Company, $176.

Talbert, William W.—Riviera Realty Company, $321.

Terry, George H.—A. C. Snyder, $278.

Wormser, Samuel and Jennie—J. Trattner et al., $467.

Weeks, Charles R., trustee—City of N. Y., $106.

Walsh, Samuel H.—J. H. Tooker Printing Company, $269.

Williams, Sidney—H. Gelston, $264.

Weissberger, Simon—N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Company, $108.

Same—Sears and Triest Company, costs, 107.

Commercial Delivery Company—R. Martin, $174.

Fleming, Gertrude—Edward W. [illegible]

Sterling Building and Operating Company, $333.

H. H. Walker, Inc.—H. C. Jones Engraving Co., $406.

Supplement Pub. Corp.—G. B. Folsom, $169.

Hydrolith Company of N. Y. and W. Stewart—A. Whitman, $348.

Clarles Bert & Co.—Fred Hollendre & Co., $190.

Approved Auto Specialties Company and John B. Brandneth—Glass Journal Company, $1,028.

New Idea Arc Light Company—City of N. Y., $113.

T. R. McMann Company—City of N. Y., $381.

Mutual Taxameter Cab Company—F. K. Gartian, $753.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. B. Roney, mfg. dept.; C. E. Hutchinson, hosiery, underwear; 320 Broadway.

Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; H. W. Walker, underwear, furn. goods, sweaters, neckwear, suspenders; 320 Broadway.

Elly & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Cardie, corsets, ladies' underwear; 256 Church.

Pittsburgh D. G. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. B. Dawson, linens, white goods, corsets, neckwear; 43 Leonard.

Knox, Thomas, Spear Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. A. Routh, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 350 Broadway.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Fogarty, white goods, linens, domestics; 72 Leonard.

Bryne & Hammer D. G. Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. E. Maloney, sweaters; 61 Leonard.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods, silks, flannels; 214 Church.

Lazarus Bros., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Herman, domestics, linens; 214 Church.

Kaufman, C. A., Co., New Orleans, La.; C. M. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 256 Church.

Horne, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; L. A. Hubach, rugs; E. Holcombe, silks, dress goods; 320 Church.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; A. Bates, notions; toilet, leather goods, jewelry, umbrellas; Miss G. Lucas, Miss M. Powell, representing; 55 White.

Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss E. Johnson, millinery; 214 Church.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, coats, suits, dresses; 350 B'way.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons; N. C. Collins, notions, toilet goods, jewelry; Mr. Henry, dress goods; Mr. Gibson, representing; Mr. Olmstead, representing; 2 Walker.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.

Rieke, W. M., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; A. J. Cauley, dry goods; 75 Spring.

Maison Blanche Co., New Orleans, La.; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits, dresses; A. Felber, hdkfs., ribbons, neckwear; 114 5th Av.

Lonewstein, B., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; G. J. Woods, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, fancy goods; Miss M. Frank, ladies', Infants' wear; 22 E. 17th.

Reins, & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Meiss, white goods, linens, ready to wear; 856 Broadway.

Moody Dry Goods Co., Fargo, N. D.; A. L. Moody, fancy goods, carpets; Park Av.

Reiser, M., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Reiser, cloaks, suits; M. Reiser, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; C. Meyers, jewelry; 116 W. 32d.

Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Wilson, untrimmed hats; 11 W. 32d.

Boston Store Dry Goods Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; Henry Kaufmann, jobs of ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Miss K. Finnegan, laces; 2 Walker.

Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; A. Felber, ribbons, neckwear; S. Kronheim, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 148 W. 23d.

Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Lipman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; C. L. Kresky, domestics, white goods, silks, linens; P. Waters, fancy holiday goods; 41 Union Square.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. McEdwards, silks, velvets; 114 5th Av.

Marks-Isaacs Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Kronheim, men's, boys' clothing; 148 W. 23d.

Hale Brothers' Co., Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses, children's wear; 220 5th Av.

Kline Garment Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. B. Yerx, underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 7 E. 20th.

Kline Cloak & Suit Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Mitchell, coats; 7 E. 20th.

Kline Cloak Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Salkey, coats; 7 E. 20th.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia Penn.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss Barnes, muslin; E. Bohn, leather goods; C. M. E. Whitely, linings; Miss Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss E. Ramsey, infants' wear; J. Scammell, books; Miss Aultschuler, ladies' garments, (basement); Broadway and 32d.

Boston Store, Fort Smith, Ark.; A. H. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; 15 West 28th.

Federman & Levy, Columbus, Ohio; M. J. Federman, jobs coats, suits; 15 E. 26th

Siegrist & Fraley Co, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. B. Smith, furs; 29 W. 22d.

Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss K. E. Coakley, muslin underwear; B. F. Raphael, men's, boys' furn. goods, basement buyer; W. Silbermann, ladies' skirts; Levy, ladies' waists; A. C. Smith, children's dresses, coats, petticoats, corsets; C. C. Cooper, ladies' suits, coats; W. Foley, millinery; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.

Margolis & Jacobs, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

Sage Knox Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; S. Saxe, jobs dresses; 9 E. 20th.

Weis, M., Dept. Store, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Weiss, novelty, evening coats, jobs, basement; 49 W. 27th.

Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. Sternfeld, coats; 221 4th Av.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bark, corsets; 221 4th Av.

Stewart & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. Sternfeld, coats; 221 4th Av.

Lewin-Neiman Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; H. Lewin, jobs untrimmed hats; 221 4th Av.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Hobson, upholstery goods; 834 4th Av.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; O. Heffiin, domestics, wash goods; 4 Washington Place.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Rubin, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; P. Ullman, laces, embroideries; Mrs. Schultz, ladies' neckwear; 71 W. 23d.

Wasson, H., & Co., Columbus, Ind.; S.

# $2,000,000 IN STAMPS SEEN IN BIG SHOW

### Specimens Shown Include Rarities Which King George of England Covets.

### PLATE HERE WORTH $50,000

### Stamps Are Shown at Philatelic Exhibition Worth from $9,000 to $12,500 Each.

America's first International Philatelic Exhibition was opened promptly on time yesterday afternoon in the Engineering Societies Building, 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth Street. The hundreds of frames, containing hundreds of thousands of used and unused stamps, whose total estimated market value is more than $2,000,000, were all in place when at 2 P. M. the doors were opened to the public.

The attendance was greater than even the most enthusiastic of the exhibition's officers expected, and unstinted praise was bestowed on the immense variety and attractiveness of the show. The women visitors were almost as numerous as the men.

Henry J. Duveen's fine specimens of the unused one penny and two pence "Post Office" Mauritius, the original issues of this British colony, were among the strongest magnets to the crowd of sightseers. The value of each of these stamps is variously estimated at from $9,000 to $12,000. There is only one other unused copy of the one penny known, and it is in the private collection of M. Philippe le Renotiere of Paris. It is so rare that King George V. of Great Britain has been unable thus far to add one to his stamp collection. There are sixteen known copies of the unused two pence. Other Duveen rarities, which attracted much attention, were the British Guiana issues, including two copies of the provisional issue of 1856 on blue surfaced paper, and two copies on dark blue "sugar" paper. Mr. Duveen's rare Genevas were another feature.

The magnificent collection of United States and Confederate stamps owned by George H. Worthington of Cleveland, Ohio, also elicited heartiest praise. Among them was the Alexandria, black on blue, the evolute of which is between $9,000 and $10,000.

**Collection Valued at $100,000.**

Included in the other exhibits were the stamps of Great Britain, owned by Sydney Loder of London and valued at $100,000; Charles Lathrop Pack's Canada, Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, New South Wales, Liberia, and South America stamps; State Senator Ernest R. Ackerman's $25,000 collection of United States and British Guiana specimens; Clarence E. Chapman's United States Postmaster, Carrier and Local stamps, valued at $80,000, and Dudley L. Pickman's miscellaneous stamps, worth $150,000.

D. Field of London made the interesting announcement that he had brought to this country the original plate from which the first Mauritius stamps were printed, and which is estimated to be worth $50,000. It is owned by Sydney Loder, whose intention is to present it to the British Museum, on condition that a reprint of this stamp shall never be made from the plate.

Among the visitors were Frederick T. Melville of London, editor of various philatelic journals and President of one of the leading stamp associations of Great Britain; L. L. Hausberg, also of London, and A. G. Heaton, President of the New York Philatelic Association. Mr. Heaton is the artist from whose paintings the fifty-cent Columbian stamp and the ten-cent Omaha stamp were engraved. He said that the exhibition was the finest of its kind that he had ever seen.

**An Art, Not a Hobby.**

In the evening the official opening exercises were held in the auditorium of the building. Addresses were made by Julius C. Morgenthau, Chairman of the Executive Committee; George H. Worthington, President of the exhibition; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, President of the American Philatelic Association; Frederick R. Cornwell, former President of the same association, and Joseph E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The last named gave a most interesting account of the methods used in the printing of postage stamps, and paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty and honesty of the 4,000 men and women employed in the bureau. He said that the present exhibition was the most magnificent ever held; that the work of the engraver might not favorably be compared with that of the painter, and that philatelists were wedded not to a hobby but to a high art. He gave remarkable statistics as to the number of stamps issued annually and of the materials used in their production.

## NEED PLAYGROUND FUNDS.

### Association Tells of Its Summer Work for Children.

The Park and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York, of which George Gordon Battle is President, Miss Lillian D. Wald Vice President, and James A. Renwick Treasurer, sent out yesterday the report of its work for the season, which closed on Sept. 6. In five vacant-lot playgrounds, 8 recreation piers, 7 roofs and yards, and 10 guild and street centres 30,000 children were amused and entertained with games, folk dancing, story telling and dramatics, basketry, hammock making, woodwork, and athletics.

The vacant-lot playgrounds were fitted with swings, seesaws, slides, sand boxes, basket-ball and tennis courts, and temporary shelters, and the roof and yard playgrounds were similarly equipped. The association also brought about the acquisition of the East River Heights park site for a much-needed playground.

While the association suspends its work at this time of the year for lack of funds, it says that it could do its best work in the cooler months in the tenement-house streets by placing play leaders there. The children not only would be occupied, but kept from the traffic dangers to which over 200 children have been sacrificed in this city since Jan. 1. Money is the one need for the work.

## VOLTURNO FUND GROWS.

### Mr. Schiff, for Red Cross, Receives $143 More.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, acknowledged the receipt yesterday of these subscriptions for the relief of the survivors of the Volturno disaster:

"Anonymous".....$2 Helen K. Carpenter.10
Cash .....1 Mrs. Julius Beer...25
"A. L.".....10 Brooklyn Friend.... 1
Sig. I. Newman....10 Kate H. Claghorn.. 5
"E. M." "In His Name".....50 "R." and "M."... 4
Isaac M. Witt..... 5 "C. D. S." Dutchess County ..... 5
Mrs. A. I. Hunter 5
O. N. Cammann...10 Total.....$143

Twenty-six survivors of the Volturno, who were taken aboard La Touraine on her eastward voyage, having been picked up at the time of the disaster, were brought back from France on the same steamship, arriving in port yesterday. All were taken to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Building at 229 Broadway.

## OCEAN TRAVELERS.

### Some of Those Sailing for Europe To-day and Some of the Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are:

KRONPRINZ WILHELM (Bremen)—W. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bartlett, I. Hamilton Benn, Berhardt Granville, F. R. Levering, William G. Messersmith, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nicholson, Paul Oppenheim, Mrs. Vincent Parke, Mrs. Lionel Spencer, Edwin F. Walker, and J. W. Wilson, M. P.

CINCINNATI (Naples)—Travers Allen, the Duke and Duchess Litta-Visconti-Arese, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Abbott, the Misses Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. William L. Bull, Miss Elizabeth Cheney, Mrs. Henry S. Craven, Col. and Mrs. Harry Cutler, George G. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. John Hopkins Denison, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Davidson, Jr., S. T. Hubbard, H. E. Judd, Mrs. W. E. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Everett J. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. George Megrew, Mrs. J. T. Noyes, Mrs. Francis M. Skinner, Miss Jane Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Tuthill, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Mrs. S. E. Woodworth, and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Whelan.

POTSDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. L. D. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. S. C. Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Petersen, E. de Quay, and Edgar Richards.

Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Asbrand, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Florence Bassett, Miss Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Chave, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn H. Curtiss, Mrs. C. D. Farquarson, the Rev. Charles F. Gibney, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gilfillan, Mrs. G. H. Goddard, Mrs. William E. Gonzales, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Hilprecht, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. How, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. George Fitch Hutton, Seymour V. Hyde, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunham Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Morris, Mrs. William Peck Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Roberts, W. Atmore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John William Scott, Dr. Otto Seidel, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Dr. Max Scharff, Mrs. W. W. Stevenson, Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Whitehouse, and the Baroness Clara Zwiedelnick.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. David G. Allsop, Mrs. Walter S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bulst, Carleton W. Burdick, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cromie, Mrs. W. de Forest Day, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. C. Lincoln Furbush, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hamilton, Mrs. David Hillias Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Keller, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Langan, Col. and Mrs. William G. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. C. Coleman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell Tyler, and ex-Attorney General and Mrs. G. W. Wickersham.

## INCORPORATIONS.

### New York.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Companies incorporated to-day included:

Doty & Scrimgeour Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Brooklyn; paper, wood pulp, &c.; $200,000. Edward S. Peck, Charles A. Heilman, Ethan A. Doty; 736 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Horwitz Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Manhattan; machinery, textiles, apparel; $15,000. Sara A. Horwitz, Clarence Forkart, Joseph Rosenberg; 10 West Ninety-third Street, New York.

Carlton Illustrators, Inc., of Manhattan; drawings, publishing; $15,000. William J. Merrill, Guy C. Clark, J. Remington Charler; 466 West Eleventh Street, New York.

United States Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., of Buffalo; merchandise; $100,000. Clifford B. Miller, Kathryn S. Baker, Lewis H. Baker; 1 Milton Manor, Buffalo.

Burkell Park Development Company, Inc., Buffalo; realty; $25,000. Salvanno B. Nye, William J. Shepard, Woodward W. Sears, all of Buffalo.

The Walsh Sales Company, Inc., of Manhattan; drugs and remedies; $30,000. John O'Connor, Horace G. Stripe, Ira E. Belfry; 1,077 Union Avenue, New York.

Greeley Sight Seeing System, Inc., of Manhattan; automobile tours and express; $10,000. Adolf Allegra, John Allegra, William Allegra, all of 198 First Avenue, New York.

Albany Model, Inc., of Albany; cloaks and suits; $10,000. Fred Berner, Maurice Berner, Benjamin W. Finkelstein; 229 West 111th Street, New York.

Niagara Popcorn Co., Inc., of Buffalo; confectionery; $10,000. George A. Orr, Everett H. Hunt, Elmer A. Partridge, all of Buffalo.

Kolp Sales Company, Inc., of Manhattan; portable structures, motor bus, quarrying, realty; $10,000. Milton B. Kolp, William Thomas, Benjamin F. Foster; 80 Malden Lane, New York.

The Nyack Confectionery Company, Inc., of Nyack; $10,000. Carsten Hellshorn, George H. Teltjen, John Oswald, all of Nyack.

Urban and Suburban Contracting Company, Inc., of Manhattan; construction, decoratin; $10,000. Sam Bottano, Wolf Pelrez, Charles Micacel, all of 54 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York.

Bigas Flux Company, Inc., of Elmira; castings, brass, copper, &c.; $10,000. E. J. Barnes, George Simonds, Burt Stiles; 826 East Second Street, Elmira.

Price & Pierce, Limited, of London, England; forest, mine owners, and ship owners, &c., has been authorized to do business in this State; capital, $1,750,000. Representative, William Lake Hofstra, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

### Dissolutions.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Notices of dissolution proceedings were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the following:

Harlem Planing and Saw Mill of Manhattan, incorporated Jan. 20, 1906, with $600 capital. W. K. Fisher, President; Charles F. Fisher, Secretary.

Blakeman & Henderson of Manhattan, incorporated Dec. 8, 1908, with $60,000 capital. Frank I. Blakeman, President; Caroline E. Henderson, Treasurer.

Automatic Embroidery Machine Company of New York, incorporated June 14, 1913, with $10,000 capital, by David Schoenfeld, George S. Evans, and Ferdinand L. Shloss.

N. Lecakes & Co. of Manhattan, incorporated March 31, 1908, with $9,000 capital. Nicholas Lecakes, President; John A. Foley, Secretary.

Parkville Sash and Door Company of Brooklyn, incorporated Feb. 16, 1906, with $15,000 capital. John Seiler, President; Seth L. Whipple, Secretary.

### Capital Increases.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Increases in capital stocks were recorded to-day as follows:

Commercial Holding Company of New York, from $50,000 to $100,000.

William L. Sherry Feature Film Company, Inc., of New York, from $10,000 to $20,000.

Olean Baking Company of Olean, from $10,000 to $20,000.

Acme Sanative Company of New York, from $10,000 to $25,000.

## FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| British Consol 2½s | 72 | 72¼ |
| French Rente 3s | 86½ | 87½ |
| German 3s | 74½ | 75⅝ |
| German 3½s | 84½ | 85 |
| Prussian 4s | 97½ | 98 |
| Amsterdam 4s | 95⅝ | 96½ |
| Bavarian 4s | 97¼ | 98 |
| Bremen 3½s | 81¼ | 82⅜ |
| Hamburg 3s | 77¾ | 79 |
| Saxony 3s | 75½ | 76⅝ |
| Berlin 4s | 96 | 97⅛ |
| Cologne 4s | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Frankfurt 3½s | 85⅜ | 87 |
| Munich 4s | 93¼ | 94½ |
| Russian 4s | 87½ | 89 |
| Vienna 4s | 81½ | 82 |

## FINANCIAL NOTES.

James W. Hageman, formerly with McClure, Jones & Reed, has joined the brokerage firm of J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co.

F. S. Smithers & Co. have prepared their annual booklet containing information regarding the Standard Oil Company and its former subsidiaries.

The United Paperboard Company, which took over the assets of the United Boxboard Company recently, has reported a profit of $76,229 for the first three months of its existence, the report covering operations to Aug. 30. Gross earnings were $144,093. Stock of the paperboard company is being exchanged for securities of the United Boxboard Company.


## Saturday's Bargains

Saturday—bargain day on The New York Times Want page. Best offerings, at reasonable rates.

Consult this page Saturday; it will be well worth while. Next to last page.


## VANDERLIP DEFENDS HIS CURRENCY PLAN

### Says to Critics His Central Bank Feature Was Drawn at Senate Committee's Request.

### SO WITH ALL HIS WORK

### He Has No Desire to Delay Legislation, He Says, but on the Contrary Wants to Help It Through.

Criticism of his plan for a central bank offered by Jacob H. Schiff and Chairman Glass of the House Committee on Banking brought a reply yesterday from Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, in which he pointed out that he had drawn up the plan submitted last week at the express request of the Senate Committee, to embody in a practical form views which they held.

Mr. Vanderlip said his plan had been discussed and worked out by several of the leading bankers in this city before it was drafted into final form. The provision for a national minimum discount rate, to be advanced progressively to banks as they borrow more money, was considered a particularly strong point in the new plan.

Mr. Vanderlip made this statement:

"I regret that the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency feels that I have drawn a red herring across the path of currency legislation. If a plan for a Government controlled central bank is a confusing factor in the political situation, the men who are responsible for it are members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. I have been merely acting at their request to draft a plan which would embody principles which they firmly held. The principle of a Government controlled bank, giving to all borrowers the same rate, originated with members of the Senate Committee, not with me. Nothing can be further from my purpose than to confuse the legislative situation. My whole aim is to be co-operative and to do what I can to help work out a plan that will be both sound economically and meet every political tenet that is the dominant party holds.

"I believe no one regards sound currency and banking legislation as more desirable than I do, and nothing can be further from my wish than to prevent such legislation. I believe that the bill that has passed the House can be amended so as to become a workable plan. It is not workable now, and I think not a single member of the Senate Committee believes that it is workable. I disclaim absolutely, however, coming into the situation at this time with any intention of blocking the course of legislation. When I first appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee I was requested by that committee to prepare a complete set of amendments to the House bill so as to make it conform to what I believed would be sound ecomonic lines, as well as to make it a practical working measure. I devoted myself to the task and submitted the suggested amendments, with the reason for each amendment, to the committee.

**Asked for Central Bank Report.**

"At the time of the first hearing I was also asked by three Senators to engage my mind with the problem as to whether or not a plan for a Government controlled central bank could be worked out. Immediately after I completed my recommendations for amendments to the House bill, I set to work in answer to the second request. I engaged in this solely as a result of the request made by members of the committee. In no sense did I volunteer the suggestions that resulted. I went to Washington without the slightest intention of going before the committee, but only to hand to the members of the committee the result of the work which they had asked me to do. The committee preferred that I should go before it and elucidate the plan. That is what I have done, and I am not responsible for the fact that the plan seemed to appeal to the intellectual judgment of every member of the committee that heard it, although in some cases their political judgment found barriers in the way of accepting it.

"The suggestion that I have been inconsistent has not been borne out by the facts. I explained to the committee that up to the time that I had undertaken to prepare this plan I had always felt that no central bank could be organized under the control of public officers, because a variation in rates for different sections of the country would be necessary, and the political pressure upon a public board from a community where a higher rate was charged would be such that no public board could successfully resist such pressure and give to the bank sound economic administration.

"In endeavoring to develop the plan, the idea was evolved of charging each bank the minimum discount rate up to 30 per cent. of the total amount that the bank might be authorized to discount at the central bank, and on borrowings above the 30 per cent. minimum a progressively higher discount rate should be charged. That idea solved the objection that I had always felt must exist toward a central bank managed by public officers. It offers a plan for a bank that will rediscount for every other bank on an exact equality, charging the same rate under similar conditions to all.

**The Issue of Fiat Money.**

"The request that the members of the committee had made of me was to prepare a plan for a central bank under Government control, not whether I would recommend some other kind of control. My work on that plan has been strictly in co-operation with the committee, and the result has been my best effort to meet the views of those members who asked me to prepare such a plan.

"For many years I have consistently held that a central institution was the only ideal solution, and in the first hearing gave that opinion to the committee as emphatically as I knew how. In every discussion I have had of the House measure I have tried to emphasize that I believed the gravest danger in it was the plan for the Government to issue fiat money and loan to a bank. All the safeguards thrown about such loans in the House bill in the way of segregated assets and stipulated reserves are merely safeguards thrown about the issuance of these fiat notes. The notes were to be issued without gold cover of any sort. The obligation of the Government was to be complete, both as the creator of the notes and to redeem them, and I strongly feel that any measure which starts the Government on the issue of fiat money to loan to a bank, no matter how good security the first law may provide the bank shall give, is a dangerous step. Every experiment that can be cited in history is a confirmation of that view. If the Government issues fiat money to loan to a group of regional banks, it will be but a step to issue similar money to be disposed of in a less secure way. I feel that the plan I have suggested meets not only sound economic judgment in making the notes the obligation of the bank, but as the bank is a wholly Government managed institution, it also meets the views of those who feel that the Government should control the supply of currency.

"I have given the Senate Committee my best judgment on how to amend the House bill and then on how to meet certain fixed views of members of the committee that there should be an entirely Government controlled central bank. The latter plan seems to me the wiser, but its presentation does not indicate that I am opposed to legislation or that I am trying to confuse the political situation. Neither view is true. I desire legislation and I want to be helpful to the men charged with the grave responsibility of crystallizing sound judgment into legislative enactment."

## PHELPS-DODGE CO. TO RUN ROCK ISLAND

### Moore & Reid Still Majority Owners, but They Will Yield to the Copper Men.

### HOPE FOR BETTER RETURNS

### Announcement Expected After Directors Meet—Railroad Doing Poorly and Its Stocks Low.

After a meeting of the Directors of the Rock Island Company, to be held tomorrow, an announcement of important changes in the Board and in the Executive Committee is expected, which will cover the transfer of the management of the Rock Island system from the Moore-Reid party to the Phelps, Dodge & Co. interests.

Following the election of the two new Directors, who will be named by Phelps, Dodge & Co. to succeed two retiring representatives of the Moore-Reid group, Judge William H. Moore, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is expected to give way to a board member named by the other party. It was said yesterday that Arthur Curtiss James, Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., would be chosen for this place, but a Director associated with Mr. James was authority for the assertion that Mr. James would not take the Chairmanship.

So far as can be learned, Phelps, Dodge & Co. have materially increased their holdings of Rock Island stock during the recent slump without getting a controlling interest. Moore & Reid are supposed to retain a majority of the stock, but they are willing to have the Phelps, Dodge interests assume active charge of the railway, and will vote with the minority in making the above changes. There has been no fight for control.

The change in management is the result of conferences over the increasing difficulties of the Rock Island system, on which the ratio of expenses to earnings has been steadily rising. Moore & Reid have realized that other demands upon their time left them little opportunity to direct the affairs of the Rock Island, and they acquiesced in a proposal to turn the problem over to Phelps, Dodge & Co. Both men will remain on the Board of Directors.

It has been felt for some time that a closer association of the executive and operating departments of the Rock Island would result in more efficient operation and would produce economies which were not possible of accomplishment in the past. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have large mining interests in the Southwest, and own a controlling interest in the El Paso Southewestern, which has been operated on close terms with the Rock Island.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. acquired an important minority interest in Rock Island three years ago, at the time of the collapse of the Pearson-Farquhar syndicate's ambitious attempt to get a controlling interest in Rock Island, Lehigh Valley, Wabash, and Missouri Pacific, which were to have been linked to make a transcontinental system. The syndicate was unable to maintain its position in the market when loans were called by banks, and sacrificed its purchases at an enormous loss. The copper interests have accumulated more stock in the past year.

Rock Island shares and bonds went to a new low level two weeks ago, leading to suggestions of a reorganization of the unwieldy holding company. The preferred sold down to 17½, the common to 11⅝, and the 4 per cent. collateral bonds, back of which the old railway stock is deposited, to 49¼. Last night's prices were 24⅞, 14⅞, and 54¼ respectively.

No change in the company's banking affiliations is looked for.

**Steel Company Fails for $1,500,000.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Creditors of the Leetonia Steel Company of Leetonia, Ohio, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here to-day. Liabilities of the concern are said to be in excess of $1,600,000, a single mortgage to the Commonwealth Trust Company of Pittsburgh aggregating that amount. The company previously had admitted insolvency in a suit brought against it. The liability, the petition says, was incurred in purchase of property and erection of mills.

## COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat and corn advanced vigorously yesterday, while oats was firm. Wheat gained 1½c, following a sharp rise abroad, and corn moved forward ⅞ to 1⅛c on commission house buying. Oats ended the session ⅝c up after scoring a greater advance. In the cotton market quiet trading brought a reaction of 11 to 14 points in the near months, with lesser declines in the others. Provisions were firm and cotton oil sagged.

### WHEAT.

The wheat market developed decided strength, closing at net gains of 1½c. The advance started abroad, where prices were sharply higher in response to complaints regarding less favorable weather conditions in Northern Argentina, as well as in Southwestern Russia. Broomhall cabled that, owing to the drought in India, there was little probability of further exports from that country, as surplus stocks are being shipped in to the drought-affected area. The Northwestern markets were very firm, especially Winnipeg, which showed gains of 1⅜c.

The movement at Northwestern points was considerably larger than last week, but, compared with the very heavy movement a year ago, world's exports were not as large as expected, amounting to 12,696,000 bushels, compared with 13,472,000 last week and 14,144,000 last year. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease of 896,000 bushels, but bonded wheat increased 300,000; the Canadian visible increased 1,098,000, making a total increase in the all-American visible of 571,000 bushels, which brought the total to 75,908,000, compared with 54,527,000 last year.

Export bids were slightly higher, but, while there was a moderate business done early in the day, the sharp advance in values placed the market above an export basis. In the local cash market No. 2 red was quoted at 96c, c. i. f., New York, export basis, and 97½c f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 96⅜c f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 97⅛ | 94⅝ | 93 7-16 | 100¼ | |
| May | 97⅝ | 97⅛ | 97⅝ | 96⅜ | 104¾ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 85½ | 84⅛ | 85¼ | 83⅞ | 93¼ |
| May | 90⅜ | 89⅛ | 90¼ | 88⅝ | 98 |

### CORN.

The corn market was also firm and higher, closing at an advance of ⅞ to 1⅛c. Trading was fairly active, with good commission house buying, and sentiment was influenced by strength in wheat. The cash position was also firmer, and the weather conditions were not favorable for the movement. Interior cash markets were firmer, and there were further numerous complaints regarding husking returns. World's exports for the week were 3,800,000 bushels, compared with 4,039,000 last week and 7,681,000 last year. The visible supply showed a decrease of 277,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 959,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 164,000 a year ago.

In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 79¾c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 70 | 69 | 69¾ | 68⅝ | 53½ |
| May | 71⅛ | 70½ | 71¼ | 70¼ | 52¾ |
| July | 71 | 70¼ | 70⅝ | 70 | 53 |

### OATS.

The oats market was active and firm early owing to the advance in wheat and corn, but lost part of the gain under profit taking and fears of further offerings of Canadian oats, closing at a net advance of ⅝c. The visible supply increased 1,084,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,606,000 last week and a decrease of 418,000 last year. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 44 to 45c; No. 3, 43¾ to 44½c; No. 4, 42½ to 43c; ordinary clipped white, 42 to 44c; fancy clipped white, 44½ to 46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 39⅞ | 39½ | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 32½ |
| May | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43¼ | 42⅞ | 34½ |
| July | 43⅛ | 42¾ | 42⅞ | 42½ | 34⅞ |

### PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed decided firmness early in the day owing to an advance in the hog markets and in sympathy with the strength in corn, but selling developed on the bulge and prices late in the day showed a reactionary tendency. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Tuesday, 30,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 3,200.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lard— | | | | | |
| January | 10.80 | 10.75 | 10.75 | 10.65 | 10.95 |
| May | 10.97 | 10.85 | 10.90 | 10.82 | 10.80 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| January | 10.70 | 10.62 | 10.67 | 10.53 | 10.60 |
| May | 10.85 | 10.77 | 10.82 | 10.70 | 10.10 |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| January | 20.50 | 19.97 | 20.12 | 19.87 | 18.80 |
| May | 20.32 | 20.12 | 20.25 | 20.00 | 18.90 |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market developed a firmer tone, and at the close was 4 to 8 points higher, with the exception of October, which showed a decline of 1 point. There was more or less buying for Southern account, which resulted in considerable covering and discouraged selling.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | .... | .... | 6.88@6.98 | 6.88 |
| October | 6.95 | 6.88 | 6.88@6.95 | 6.89 |
| November | 6.98 | 6.95 | 6.96@6.97 | 6.90 |
| December | 7.07 | 7.03 | 7.06@7.08 | 7.00 |
| January | 7.18 | 7.15 | 7.17@7.20 | 7.12 |
| February | 7.26 | 7.26 | 7.25@7.28 | 7.17 |
| March | 7.35 | 7.34 | 7.35@7.37 | 7.30 |
| April | .... | .... | 7.40@7.45 | 7.36 |
| May | 7.50 | 7.46 | 7.48@7.50 | 7.44 |

### COTTON.

The cotton market was less active yesterday and seemed to be unsettled as a result of realizing or selling for a reaction. Prices recovered most of a midday decline, except on the near months, however, and the close was very steady at a net loss of 11 to 14 points on October and November, but generally not more than 1 to 3 points net lower.

There seemed to be nothing but bullish news with reference to the weather. Unsettled conditions were reported in the Eastern belt, while there were snowstorms in Oklahoma on Sunday followed by freezing weather both in Oklahoma and at a great many points in Texas.

After opening steady, at an advance of 1 to 7 points, with December and January contracts making new high records for the season, the market turned easier under scattered realizing, foreign selling, and local or Southern pressure. After showing a net loss of about 8 to 13 points, December and later months rallied on covering by early sellers and on a renewal of bull support, closing some 5 or 6 points net lower from the top. The easier ruling of near months was attributed to the fact that at last the New York certificated stock is beginning to increase. Something like 6,000 bales have been added to the certificated supply since the middle of last week, and there were further arrivals of consigned cotton here on Friday. No very large shipments are expected until after the November revision, but the uncertainties in this respect also operate against the acceptance of deliveries on October contracts.

Liverpool reported larger offerings of actual yesterday, but the cables were just about in line with the New York close of Saturday. Southern spot markets as officially reported were about 4 unchanged, the exceptions being an advance of 1-16 at Augusta and a decline of 1-16 at Wilmington.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 14.24 | 14.10 | 14.12@14.13 | 14.23 |
| November | 13.90 | 13.77 | 13.78@13.80 | 13.92 |
| December | 14.12 | 13.96 | 14.03@14.04 | 14.04 |
| January | 13.85 | 13.68 | 13.75@13.76 | 13.78 |
| February | .... | .... | 13.70@13.72 | 13.72 |
| March | 13.80 | 13.65 | 13.73@13.74 | 13.73 |
| April | .... | .... | 13.72@13.74 | 13.74 |
| May | 13.77 | 13.60 | 13.71@13.72 | 13.73 |
| June | .... | .... | 13.62@13.64 | 13.64 |
| July | 13.63 | 13.49 | 13.60@13.61 | 13.62 |
| August | 13.38 | 13.30 | 13.38@13.42 | 13.40 |

### COFFEE.

The market was inactive with total sales of only 66,000 bags. Price changes were narrow and after opening 1 point higher the market gained 1 to 6 points and late in the day eased off to close barely steady, net unchanged to 6 points lower. European markets were lower. Havre being ½ to ¾ franc higher, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance. The Brazilian markets were rather heavy with cost and freight offers at the previous low figures of the recent decline.

Spot coffee inactive, unchanged; Rio 7s, 10¾c.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 114,454 bags, against 133,722 last week and 143,956 last year. Of the former amount New York had 91,302 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos were 506,000 bags, against 485,000 last week, 511,000 last year, and 504,000 two years ago.

Contract prices follow:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | .... | .... | 10.10@10.12 | 10.15 |
| November | .... | .... | 10.13@10.16 | 10.19 |
| December | 10.36 | 10.30 | 10.27@10.29 | 10.31 |
| January | .... | .... | 10.09@10.41 | 10.45 |
| February | .... | .... | 10.52@10.54 | 10.57 |
| March | 10.74 | 10.67 | 10.66@10.67 | 10.67 |
| April | .... | .... | 10.77@10.79 | 10.78 |
| May | 10.95 | 10.90 | 10.88@10.90 | 10.90 |
| June | .... | .... | 10.99@11.00 | 11.00 |
| July | 11.16 | 11.14 | 11.00@11.10 | 11.10 |
| August | .... | .... | 11.15@11.17 | 11.15 |
| September | 11.25 | 11.22 | 11.21@11.23 | 11.21 |

### COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 31½@32¼c; firsts, 28@30½c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 30@31c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 24@28c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@26c; factory, June make, firsts, 24½c; current make, firsts, 24c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, No. 1, 23½c; current make, No. 2, 22½@22c; No. 3, 20½@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 15½@15¾c.; white, 15½@15¾c.; colored, average fancy, 15¾c.; white, 15¼c.; undergrades, 12¾@15c; whole milk, daisies, best, 16¼c.; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 15¾c.; twins, best, 15¾c.; daisies, best, 16c.; State, skims, specials, 12@12¼c.; choice, 11@12c.; fresh, specials, 12@12¼c.; choice, 10½@11¼c.; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c.; State, full skims, or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extra, dozen, 34@36c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; nearby, and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@22c; checks, good to choice dry, 20@21c; undergrades, case, $4.80@$5.70; refrigerator specials, fancy, season's charges paid, 27½@28c; firsts, season's charges paid, 26½@27c; seconds, 25@26c; lower grades, 20@24c; dirties, 16@23c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by henneries, whites, fine to fancy, 50@56c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 50@53c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, whites, fair to good, 40@48c; small or otherwise, mostly defective, 32@36c; Western, gathered whites, 32@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery brown, 35@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—No wholesale price changes were reported yesterday for Western beef cuts.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged. The local raw sugar market was also quiet. Prices were as last quoted. The London beet sugar market was quoted at 9s 10½d for October; 9s 9¾d for November, and 10s 2¼d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a fair demand for grocery grades of molasses, but prices were unchanged. Syrups were quiet at former prices.

RICE.—The demand for rice was moderate. Prices were firm, in sympathy with the tendency in the South.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The strength of wheat resulted in a firmer tone in the flour market, but while mills were asking an advance of about 10 cents a barrel, buyers refused to meet these figures.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was quiet, but prices were firm. Resin and tar were quiet and unchanged.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITCH, ELIZABETH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth A. Fitch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at her place of transacting business at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Mott & Grant, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1913.

MORTON C. FITCH,
LITTLETON H. FITCH,
Executors.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, MOTT & GRANT, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.


ESTABLISHED 1894

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### Engineers

FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING REPORTS
VALUATIONS OF RAILROADS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

NEW ORLEANS — 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — SAN FRANCISCO


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# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Show Substantial Improvement—Talk of Gold Imports.

The stock market put its seal of approval on yesterday's developments bearing on the matters in which the stock market specially interests itself. This approval was expressed in an all-around advance which, in some of the leading issues, amounted to upward of a full point. The general level of quotations rose a little more than a half point. The day's developments included a reduction in the official discount rate of the Bank of Germany from 6 to 5½ per cent., a decline in sterling exchange here to a new low level for the year, which was accompanied by discussion of the probability of gold imports at an early date, and some additions to the expressions of confidence that the business of the country would not be unfavorably affected by the country's new tariff policy. To these matters of general import was added specific news regarding the affairs of the Rock Island company, which was favorably interpreted, and which found reflection in substantial improvement in the stock of that corporation, as well as in the collateral trust bonds of the Rock Island and Railroad Company. Above all these matters the status of currency reform, as modified by recent developments, was discussed with keen interest, although in its present position this was a matter which fitted into a broad view of the business and financial outlook rather than into the narrower view which the Stock Exchange takes.

Much significance is reasonably to be attached to the decision of the German bank to lower its discount rate at this time. It undoubtedly reflects confidence in the position of the German market but it seems of even wider significance than that. One inference which was quickly drawn from the reduction by the German bank was that a further rise in the rate of the Bank of England, which has been a matter of discussion practically ever since the rate was raised from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. a month ago, was now unlikely. A further increase in the English rate would be more likely were there any disposition here to force a large gold movement from London to New York. There is evidence of no such disposition, nor is there any occasion for New York seeking gold under conditions which would, in any way, embarrass the European markets. It is hardly needed here at this time, and the power to command gold, and we are apparently close to that point, supplies in itself no reason why that power be availed of. It was regarded yesterday as an open question whether we would soon be taking gold in London, but there is every reason for expecting that this market will show moderation in the matter even to the extent of foregoing gold imports entirely at this time should it appear that exports to New York would put strain on the London market. The money market here remains in entirely comfortable position. The rise in call money yesterday to 4 per cent. hardly presaged anything more than temporary hardening in advance of the Nov. 1 payments.

The news that the Rock Island property was to pass under new management, though not, it appears under new control, was regarded as a forerunner of a concerted effort among all the interests prominent in the Rock Island road to effect economies and to retrieve some of the mistakes of the past. The market busied itself with discussion of possible readjustment of the relations existing between the companies which go to make up the Rock Island concern as the stock market knows it, but whether or not this is contemplated it was felt that much good could come from making the executive management and operating direction of the property better attuned than they have been in the past. Details of possible economies in the operation of the road were cited yesterday which seem to indicate that the Rock Island has, in the past, been laboring under handicaps other than those imposed by the conditions confronting the railroads as a whole.

Bond dealers reported continued demand yesterday for municipal bonds which will be tax exempt under the new income tax. The effect of this kind of buying has extended not only to New York City issues but to many other municipal issues which find a market in this State.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3¼ per cent. The renewal rate was 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4¾@5 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $241,185,304; balances, $10,679,833; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,547,492.

The local banks have lost $2,417,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

### FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4¾ per cent. for short bills and 4⅞@4 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3½ per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 3½@3¾ per cent. in London and 3 per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 49½ pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25f 28½c.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling, high, $4.8515; low, $4.8505; last, $4.8515.
London—Cable, $4.8580.
Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; check, 5.21¼.
Berlin—Cable, 94⅝; check, 94 11-16 less 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ less 1-32; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8075; 90 days, $4.7880.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80½; 90 days, $4.78⅝.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.25 less 1-32; 90 days, 5.26⅞.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 13-16; 90 days 93 7-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 10c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c discount.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d higher in London, at 27 13-16d, and ½c higher in New York, at 60¼c per ounce.

### NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s..May, 1957 | 103 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 4½s..Nov., 1957 | 103 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 4½s..May, 1917 | 100⅞ | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| 4½s..Nov., 1917 | 100⅞ | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101¼ |
| 4½s..Mar., 1930-60 | 98¾ | 99 | 98¾ | 99 |
| 4½s..Mar., 1962 | 97⅞ | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 4½s..Sept., 1960 | 97⅞ | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 4s ..May, 1959 | 95 | 95⅜ | 95 | 95⅜ |
| 4s ..Nov., 1958 | 95 | 95⅜ | 95 | 95⅜ |
| 4s ..May, 1957 | 95 | 95⅜ | 95 | 95⅜ |
| 4s ..Nov., 1955 | 93½ | 94¼ | 93½ | 94¼ |
| 4s ..Nov., 1955 | 93½ | 94¼ | 93½ | 94¼ |
| 4s ..Nov., 1936 | 94 | 96 | 94 | 96 |
| 4s ..1918-1919 | 97¼ | 99 | 97¼ | 99 |
| 3½s..Nov., 1954-5 | 83¾ | 84 | 83¾ | 84 |
| 3½s..May, 1954 | 83¾ | 84 | 83¾ | 84 |
| 3½s..1930-1964 | 82¾ | 84 | 83¾ | 84 |

# TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

### A Check on Speculation.

The general opinion of national bank men that a new currency law permitting rediscounting of commercial paper will bring about higher rates for call money has promoted much conjecture as to the future of Stock Exchange business. The prediction has been made that the days of giant markets are done and that "leaders" in great market movements will never more be heard of because marginal trading on a broad scale will no longer be possible. Stock Exchange members of an analytical trend of mind accept this prophecy in part, but only in part. They argue that while a check will undoubtedly be placed on speculation of the more hazardous sort, there never will cease to be speculation in securities so long as the cost of credit for the purpose lies within reasonable bounds. Call money will be in sufficient supply, they believe, and at rates which, if not low, will be stable, thereby insuring a condition of steadiness to the credit market that will preclude such sharp breaks in prices as in the past when the banks started to call loans. The reform element on the board say that a firm call money market would be welcome. It would simplify their efforts to bring their business up to a standard beyond reproach.

***

### Nervous Half Hour for Bankers.

Bankers of the Wall Street district feared for a time yesterday that the hard study they had devoted to the hastily issued regulations for collecting at the source the income tax on funded securities had gone for nothing. The cause of their perturbation was a dispatch from Washington printed on a news ticker saying that the Secretary of the Treasury had rescinded the rules sent out by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue last Saturday. With Nov. 1, the date the new law goes into effect and one of the heaviest interest-payment days of the year, so near at hand the bankers found themselves in a worse quandary than ever over the income tax. Many of them had devoted valuable time to explaining to their customers the necessary procedure. In the private banking houses there were hasty conferences between partners over the puzzling situation, which came to an end when another news agency published a dispatch saying that the regulations had been altered only slightly, and not in such a way as to nullify their application.

***

### Finding Its Level.

There has been not a little discussion in the financial district over the probable point at which all of the New Haven's misfortunes will be considered written off the price of the company's shares. Day after day, for a long period, the issue touched new low levels. That was due principally to the growing discouragement of shareholders who had kept the issue for investment. When the 8 per cent. dividend gave way to a 6 per cent. rate it dislodged a certain class of holders; when it was promised officially that the 6 per cent. rate would be reduced shortly to 4 per cent., a fresh period of liquidation set in. It looked a few days ago as though the shares had found a resting place around 83, but the latest accident resulted in still another decline yesterday, the shares touching 81½. At the close, however, the issue carried a gain of ⅝ for the day.

***

### A View of German Bank Rate.

The reduction of the German bank rate yesterday was an occurrence satisfactory to bankers at this centre in that it betokend easier monetary conditions, but there was apparently another side to it which was not so pleasing. The discount rate was lowered, it was believed, directly because of the slackening of business in the German Empire. As a reflection of a lessened domestic demand for manufactures, steel makers here found a subject for thought. Anything that seems to portend exports of steel products from Europe was not welcomed and the Imperial Bank's action was viewed with some dismay because of this implication.

***

### Germans Buy Canadian Pacific.

London sold stocks in this market yesterday morning, disposing of about 15,000 shares on balance, it was estimated. Later, however, substantial repurchases were reported, and in this movement Berlin took part by buying Canadian Pacific. Encouragement for German investors to get back a part of their favorite railroad stock, which was let go when money was tight, was credited to the reduction in the discount rate. The shares advanced 2 points.

***

### Eager for Information.

Despite a well-grounded impression that men whose business depends upon the activity of the stock market have not been in receipt of incomes lately of the size to which they had become accustomed, there was a great deal of curiosity in the financial district over the probable workings of the new income tax law. The Bankers' Trust Company, which got out in pamphlet form yesterday morning the regulations covering the collection of the tax as announced in Washington Saturday, was swamped with applications for copies and the supply gave out by early afternoon.

***

### Commercial Paper Dull.

October has not been an entirely satisfactory month for commercial paper brokers. After buying on a fairly broad scale in September, local banks began anew to exercise the discrimination in selecting bills which was a feature of the market earlier in the year, and latterly they have done very little. Brokers say that country banks have been taking up paper steadily, but they have by no means displayed an aggregate demand great enough to bring about a decline of rates. Six months paper is quoted at 5¾ and 6 per cent., with an occasional transaction at a fraction lower. The supply of short-term paper is reported as still far below the amount that could be placed if it was in sight.

### METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet. Copper was dull and a shade easier. Tin was easy. Lead was up 5 points. The close bid and asked prices follow:

| Stand. copper— | —Monday.— Bid. | Asked. | —Friday.— Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 15.87½ | .. | 16.00 | 16.75 |
| October | 15.87½ | .. | 16.00 | 16.75 |
| November | 15.85 | 16.80 | 15.90 | 16.75 |
| December | 15.85 | 16.30 | 15.87½ | 16.75 |
| Lead | 4.30 | .. | 4.25 | 4.50 |
| Spelter | 5.30 | 5.50 | 5.25 | 5.50 |
| Zinc | 5.80 | 5.90 | 5.25 | 5.50 |
| Tin | 40.15 | 40.55 | 40.35 | 40.55 |

London prices yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Friday, follow:

| | Monday. £ s. d. | Friday. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 75 0 0 | 74 10 0 |
| Copper, futures | 73 10 0 | 73 5 0 |
| Pig tin, spot | 184 0 0 | 184 15 0 |
| Pig tin, futures | 184 10 0 | 185 7 6 |

The market ended easy. Spanish pig lead, £20 7s 6d, down 2s 6d. Spelter, £20 12s 6d, up 2s 6d. Cleveland warrants, 51s 7½d, unchanged.

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES

## Occasional Spurts of Activity in Tobacco Issues Relieve Curb Market Dullness.

The outside securities market was very dull during the greater part of yesterday's session. There were occasional spurts of activity in the tobacco issues, but the range of prices in the most active of the group covered only one point. Riker-Hegeman shares rose 3 points to 115, but the amount of stock changing hands was very small.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 475.. | Anglo-Am. Oil | 22 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 21⅞ |
| 1,200.. | Br.-Am. Tob. | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 800.. | Br.-Am. Tob. new | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 275.. | Manhat. Tr. | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1 5-16 |
| 100.. | Marconi of Am. | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 500.. | *Mays Oil | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 425.. | Puebla S. & R. | 3 1-16 | 3 1-16 | 3 | 3 1-16 |
| 15.. | Riker-H. Corp. | 112 | 115 | 112 | 115 |
| 10.. | S. Oil, N. J. | 378 | 378 | 378 | 378 |
| 100.. | Tob Prod. pf. | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 3,500.. | United C. St. Co. of Am. | 93 | 93¼ | 92½ | 93⅛ |
| 10.. | U.S.L. & H. pf. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000.. | *Ariz. Belmont | 13 | 14 | 12 | 13 |
| 1,000.. | *Beaver Con. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 1,500.. | *Big Four | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 700.. | Braden Cop. | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ |
| 200.. | Br. Col. Cop. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 130.. | Buffalo Mines | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 2,800.. | *Canad. G. S. | 17 | 20 | 18 | 19 |
| 2,650.. | *Caribou Cob. | 58 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| 1,500.. | *Diamond B.B. | 2½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 |
| 300.. | Gold. Con. | 1½ | 1½ | 1 7-16 | 1 7-16 |
| 250.. | Greene-C., n. | 28½ | 30 | 28½ | 30 |
| 3,000.. | *Greenwater | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100.. | Kerr L. | 3 15-16 | 3 15-16 | 3 15-16 | 3 15-16 |
| 700.. | La R. Con. | 1 13-16 | 1⅞ | 1 13-16 | 1⅞ |
| 800.. | Mason Val. | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 200.. | McK.-Dar | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 900.. | *Nevada Hills | 71 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| 135.. | *N. U. Bing. | 53 | 56 | 53 | 56 |
| 1,400.. | Stewart | 1 9-16 | 1⅝ | 1 9-16 | 1⅝ |
| 200.. | Ton. Ext. | 1 11-16 | 1 11-16 | 1 11-16 | 1 11-16 |
| 7,000.. | *Ton. Merg. | 57 | 57 | 56 | 57 |
| 100.. | Tri-Bullion | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 5,500.. | Tularosa | ⅛ | 11-16 | ½ | 11-16 |
| 500.. | Tuolumne Cop. | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 500.. | *W. E. Con. | 1 5-16 | 1⅜ | 1 5-16 | 1⅜ |

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,700.. | W. E. Ext. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $26,000.. | St. L. P. & N. 5s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

| | Oct. 27. Bid. | Asked. | Oct. 25. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Writing Paper.. | 1 | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ |
| Bay State Gas | 3-16 | 5-16 | 3-16 | 5-16 |
| Borden's Con. Milk | 114½ | 116 | 114½ | 116 |
| Borden's Con. M. pf. | 105½ | 106 | 105½ | 106 |
| Brown Shoe | 50 | 53 | 50 | 53 |
| Brown Shoe pf. | 86¼ | 92 | 86¼ | 92 |
| Cluett-Peabody | 58 | 62 | 58 | 62 |
| Cluett-Peabody pf. | 97 | 100 | 97 | 100 |
| Con. Rubber Tire | 30 | 33 | 33 | 35 |
| Con. Rubber Tire pf. | 90 | 95 | 90 | 95 |
| Emerson-Brantingham | 23 | 27 | 23 | 27 |
| Emerson-B. pf | 78 | 85 | 86 | 92 |
| Havana Tobacco | 2½ | 4 | 2½ | 4 |
| Havana Tobacco pf. | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Houston Oil | 13 | 16 | 13½ | 15½ |
| Houston Oil pf. | 50 | 60 | 50 | 60 |
| Int. Rub. Tr. ctfs. | 6⅛ | 8 | 6⅛ | 8 |
| Lehigh N. G. S. | 210 | 220 | 205 | 215 |
| Maxwell Motors | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Max. Motors 1st pf. | 21 | 23 | 21 | 23 |
| Max. Motors 2d pf. | 4 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Mex. Oil Co. | 24 | 26 | 24 | 26 |
| N. Y. Transportation | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Otis Elevator | 74 | 76 | 74 | 76 |
| Otis Elevator pf. | 94½ | 95½ | 94½ | 95½ |
| People's Gas rts., w. i. | 1⅜ | 2¼ | 1½ | 2⅛ |
| R. J. Reynolds | 235 | 250 | 235 | 250 |
| U. C. S. Co. of Am. pf. | 111 | 115 | 110 | 115 |
| U. S. Light & Heat | 3 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Willys Overland | 62½ | 64½ | 62 | 64½ |
| Willys Overland pf. | 84 | 92 | 84 | 92 |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barnes King Develop. | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| Butte & London | 33 | 36 | 33 | 36 |
| Butte-New York | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| C. O. D. Con. | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Con. Ariz. Develop. | 3-16 | ¼ | 3-16 | ¼ |
| Copper Mines | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| Davis-Daly Copper | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| Diamond F. Daisy | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| El Paso Con. | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ |
| First National | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Florence | 21 | 25 | 20 | 25 |
| Goldfield Midway | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Gold Hill | 3-16 | ¼ | 3-16 | ¼ |
| Greene-Cananea | 5½ | 7 | 5½ | 7 |
| Halifax Tonopah | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| Mines of America | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| Nipis. Mines Co. | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| North Butte Develop. | ¼ | ⅜ | ¼ | ⅜ |
| Ohio Copper pf. | 7-16 | ½ | 7-16 | ½ |
| South Utah M. & S. | 3-16 | ¼ | 3-16 | ¼ |
| Tonopah Mining | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| Union Mines | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| United Copper | ¾ | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| United Copper pf. | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Victor Tonopah | 25 | 27 | 25 | 27 |
| Wettlaufer S. Mines | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Yukon Gold Mines | 2 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Braden Copper 6s | 148 | 155 | 148 | 155 |
| Braden Cop. new, 7s | 148 | 155 | 148 | 155 |
| Chicago Elevated 5s | 95¼ | 96 | 95¼ | 96 |
| Cons. Rubber Tire 4s | 64 | 67 | 64 | 67 |
| Mason Valley 6s | 60 | 85 | 60 | 85 |
| N. Y. City 4½s, 1990 | 97¾ | 98 | 97¾ | 98 |
| N. Y. City 4½s, 1962 | 97⅞ | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| Western Pacific 5s | 77 | 79 | 77 | 79 |

### STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

| | Monday. Bid. | Asked. | Saturday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil | 21¾ | 22¼ | 21½ | 22⅛ |
| Atlantic Refining | 650 | 653 | 645 | 655 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 280 | 290 | 280 | 290 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 164 | 167 | 163 | 165 |
| Chesbrough Mfg. | 650 | 660 | 650 | 660 |
| Colonial Oil | 115 | 120 | 115 | 125 |
| Continental | 182 | 185 | 182 | 185 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 58 | 60 | 58 | 60 |
| Cumberland Pipe L. | 74 | 77 | 75 | 79 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 342 | 347 | 342 | 347 |
| Galena-Signal Oil | 171 | 175 | 170 | 174 |
| Galena-Signal Oil pf. | 140 | 143 | 140 | 143 |
| Indiana Pipe Lines | 126 | 129 | 126 | 129 |
| National Transit | 39½ | 40½ | 39 | 41 |
| New York Transit | 308 | 312 | 308 | 312 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 109 | 112 | 108 | 111 |
| Ohio Oil | 129 | 130 | 128 | 130 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 367 | 370 | 367 | 370 |
| Solar Refining | 210 | 215 | 208 | 212 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 240 | 242 | 240 | 242 |
| South Penn. Oil | 237 | 239 | 234 | 237 |
| S. W. Penn. P. L. | 150 | 154 | 147 | 153 |
| Standard Oil (Cal.) | 192 | 193 | 191 | 193 |
| Standard Oil (Ind.) | 389 | 391 | 388 | 392 |
| Standard Oil (Kan.) | 403 | 405 | 395 | 405 |
| Standard Oil (Ky.) | 453 | 460 | 450 | 460 |
| Standard Oil (Neb.) | 309 | 310 | 300 | 310 |
| Standard Oil (N. J.) | 375 | 378 | 376 | 379 |
| Standard Oil (N. Y.) | 146½ | 147 | 145 | 147 |
| Standard Oil (Ohio) | 290 | 293 | 290 | 295 |
| Swan & Finch | 285 | 295 | 285 | 305 |
| Union Tank Line | 78 | 80 | 78 | 80 |
| Vacuum Oil | 171 | 173 | 170 | 173 |
| Washington Oil | 40 | 43 | 40 | 41 |
| Waters-Pierce Oil | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 2,300 |

### TOBACCO STOCKS.

| | Oct. 27. Bid. | Asked. | Oct. 25. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 146 | 149 | 145 | 149 |
| American Cigar pf. | 85½ | 87 | 85½ | 87 |
| British-American | 25⅜ | 26 | 25⅜ | 25⅝ |
| British-Am., new | 23½ | 25 | 23½ | 23¾ |
| Conley Foil | 280 | 290 | 280 | 295 |
| Johnston Tin & M. | 163 | 185 | 165 | 185 |
| J. S. Young | 140 | 155 | 140 | 155 |
| McAndrews & F. | 184 | 190 | 183 | 193 |
| Porto Rico-Am. Tob. | 220 | 230 | 220 | 230 |
| P. R.-Am. 6% scrip | 120 | 140 | 130 | 140 |
| R. J. Reynolds | 240 | 248 | 240 | 248 |
| R. J. Reynolds 6% sc. | 100 | 102 | 100 | 102 |
| Tobacco Products | 100 | 125 | 100 | 125 |
| Tobacco Products pf. | 87 | 89 | 87 | 89 |
| United Cigar Stores | 93¼ | 93¾ | 92¼ | 92¾ |
| Un. Cigar Stores pf. | 111 | 116 | 111 | 116 |

### PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Electric Power | 14 | 16 |
| Adirondack Electric Power pf. | 49 | 51 |
| American Light & Traction | 334 | 340 |
| American Light & Traction pf. | 104 | 107 |
| American Gas & Electricity | 75 | 78 |
| American Gas and Electric pf. | 48 | 48 |
| American Power & Light | 66 | 69 |
| American Power & Light pf. | 76 | 78 |
| American Public Utilities | 50 | 53 |
| American Public Utilities pf. | 74½ | 76¼ |
| Appalachian Power Co. | 8 | 10 |
| Appalachian Power Co. pf. | 45 | 50 |
| Cities Service | 74 | 77 |
| Cities Service pf | 70 | 73 |
| Commonwealth P. R. & L. | 53 | 55 |
| Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf. | 75 | 77 |
| Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s | 90 | 95 |
| Electric Bond Deposit pf. | 63 | 67 |
| Electric Bond & Share Co. pf. | 97½ | 100 |
| Empire District Electric 5s | 80 | 85 |
| Empire District Electric 5s pf. | 70 | 75 |
| Federal Light & Traction | 26 | 28 |
| Federal Light & Traction pf. | 74 | 76 |
| Federal Utilities Co., Inc. | .. | 32 |
| Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf. | .. | 72 |
| Gas & Electric Securities | 95 | 105 |
| Gas & Electric Securities pf. | 85 | 90 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 90 | 95 |
| Montana Power Co. | 40¾ | 41 |
| Montana Power Co. pf. | 96 | 97 |
| Northern Ontario L. & P. | 10 | 15 |
| Northern Ontario L. & P. pf. | 63 | 68 |
| Northern States Power | 19 | 20 |
| Northern States Power pf. | 72 | 74 |
| Ozark Power & Water Co. | 37 | 42 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 85½ | 86½ |
| Pacific Gas & Electric pf. | 83 | 85 |
| Republic Ry. & Light Co. | 18 | 20 |
| Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf. | 72 | 74 |
| Southern California Edison | 86 | 88 |
| Southern California Edison pf. | 96 | 98 |
| Standard Gas & Electric | 7 | 7½ |
| Standard Gas & Electric pf. | 31 | 32 |
| Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. Co. | 15½ | 16½ |
| Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. Co. pf. | 70 | 71 |
| United Light & Railways | 79 | 81 |
| United Light & Rys. 1st pf. | 77 | 79 |
| United Light & Rys. 2d pf. | 72 | 75 |
| Utah Securities | 16 | 18 |
| Utilities Improvement | 40 | 43 |
| Utilities Improvement pf. | 62 | 65 |
| United Utilities Co. | 25 | 30 |
| United Utilities Co. pf. | 97¼ | 102½ |
| Western Power Co. | 15 | 17 |
| Western Power pf. | 49 | 51 |

# STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

### BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.. | Con. Coal | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 438.. | United Ry. & Elec. | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ |
| 6.. | Western Bank | 38 | 38 | 38 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000.. | A. C. L. cv. 4s | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 1,000.. | Balt. Elec. 5s, stpd. | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 100.. | City Balt. 5s, '51 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 3,000.. | City Balt. 3½s, '45 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 2,000.. | Con. Gas 4½s | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1,000.. | Con. Coal 6s | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 3,000.. | Knoxville Trac. 5s | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2,000.. | Maryland Elec. 5s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 1,000.. | Minn. St. gtd. 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1,000.. | Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 1,000.. | South Bound 5s | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7,000.. | U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s | 82⅞ | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| 9,000.. | U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s | 63⅜ | 63⅜ | 63¾ |
| 3,000.. | U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s | 85⅝ | 85½ | 85⅝ |
| 300.. | U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |

### CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 300.. | Am. Can | 32⅞ | 31⅝ | 32⅝ |
| 150.. | Am. Can pf. | 91 | 90⅞ | 91 |
| 10.. | Am. Radiator | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| 50.. | Chi. Pneu. Tool | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 100.. | Chi. Rys. Series 2 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ |
| 81.. | Com. Edison | 136 | 135½ | 136 |
| 50.. | Corn Products | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 255.. | Diamond Match | 93 | 90 | 92¼ |
| 125.. | Illinois Brick | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| 40.. | K. C. Ry. & L. pf. | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 100.. | Nat. Carbon pf. | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 170.. | People's Gas | 123½ | 123¼ | 123¼ |
| 22.. | Public Service pf. | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 17.. | Public Service pf. | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 280.. | Sears-Roebuck | 178⅞ | 177 | 178⅞ |
| 25.. | Sears-Roebuck pf. | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 50.. | Swift & Co. | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 860.. | U. S. Steel | 58⅝ | 57¾ | 58⅞ |
| 194.. | Union Carbide | 195½ | 190 | 195 |
| 71.. | Mont. Ward pf. | 109 | 109 | 109 |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000.. | Chi. Rys. 1st 5s | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 6,000.. | Chicago Tel. 5s | 99¾ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 9,000.. | Chicago City Ry. 5s | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5,000.. | Com. Edison 5s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 3,000.. | Met. gold 4s | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 5,000.. | Diamond Match 6s | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |

### BOSTON.

MINING.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,406.. | Alaska Gold | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |
| 735.. | Amalgamated | 75¼ | 74 | 75¼ |
| 100.. | American Zinc | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 478.. | Arizona Com'l | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅝ |
| 3,400.. | Butte-Bal | 5⅞ | 5 | 5½ |
| 340.. | Butte & Bal | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| 87.. | Calumet & Arlz. | 64¾ | 64½ | 64¾ |
| 70.. | Chino | 40⅝ | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| 135.. | Copper Range | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 60.. | Daly-West | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100.. | East Butte | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 345.. | Granby | 73½ | 72¾ | 73½ |
| 297.. | Greene-Cananea | 30½ | 27¾ | 30½ |
| 60.. | Indiana | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5.. | Island Creek | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 75.. | Kerr Lake | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 185.. | Mason Valley | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 23.. | Mohawk | 41 | 40½ | 41 |
| 367.. | North Butte | 25 | 24⅝ | 25 |
| 645.. | Old Colony | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 |
| 10.. | Old Dominion | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 75.. | Pond Creek | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 10.. | Shannon | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 50.. | Shattuck | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 35.. | St. Mary's Land | 33¾ | 33 | 33 |
| 475.. | Superior & Boston | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 10.. | Tamarack | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 45.. | Trinity | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100.. | Tuolumne | 88c | 88c | 88c |
| 131.. | U. S. Smelting | 38 | 37⅛ | 38 |
| 40.. | U. S. Smelting pf. | 47 | 46⅜ | 47 |
| 490.. | Utah Apex | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 225.. | Utah Con | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ |
| 10.. | Utah Copper | 53⅝ | 53⅜ | 53⅝ |
| 365.. | Victoria | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 30.. | Wolverine | 42⅜ | 42⅜ | 42⅜ |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.. | Boston Elevated

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**United Light & Railways Co.**

The August, 1913, report of earnings show increases as follows:

| Subsidiary Cos. | 1913. | 1912. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross Earnings | $518,909 | $451,416 | 14.9 |
| Operating Expenses | 305,101 | 257,059 | 18.7 |
| Net earnings | $213,898 | $194,357 | 10.1 |
| Interest, etc. | 101,730 | 89,731 | 13.4 |
| NET PROFIT | $112,168 | $104,626 | 7.2 |

Net earnings of United Light & Railways Co. for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1913, was $932,909; dividends on the First and Second Preferred absorbed $476,263, leaving a surplus of

**$456,646 for Common**

Quotations, Earnings, Statements and detailed information of operation on request.

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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1913.

| | Stocks, (Shares.) |
|---|---|
| Total sales Oct. 27, 1913 | 224,698 |
| Same day last year | 324,890 |
| Total year to date | 71,519,755 |
| Same period last year | 108,108,557 |
| Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change | 68.48 +.54 |
| Same day last year | 83.02 +.27 |

| | High. | | Low. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Range year to date | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 |
| Same period last year | 85.83 | Sep. 30 | 75.24 | Feb. 1 |

| | —Call Money.— High. | Low. | Ren'al. | —Sterling Exchange.— High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 27, 1913 | 4 | 2⅞ | 3 | $4.8515 | $4.8505 | $4.8515 |
| Same day last year | 6 | 4½ | 5¾ | 4.8695 | 4.8575 | 4.8575 |
| Range year to date | 7 | 1 | ... | 4.8790 | 4.8520 | ..... |
| Same period last y'r | 7½ | 1¾ | ... | 4.8785 | 4.8505 | ..... |

| Closing. Bid. | Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22⅞ | 23 | 2,100 | Alaska Gold Mines | 23 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | ... |
| 75⅛ | 75⅜ | 27,700 | Amalgamated Cop | 74¼ | 75½ | 74 | 75⅛ | +1¼ |
| 23½ | 24½ | 300 | Am. Beet Sugar | 24 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | + ½ |
| 88½ | 91 | 100 | Am. Brake S. & F | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | — ⅝ |
| 32 | 32¼ | 5,200 | Am. Can | 31⅝ | 32⅜ | 31⅝ | 32⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 91¼ | 91½ | 430 | Am. Can pf | 90⅞ | 91 | 90⅞ | 91 | + ½ |
| 45⅝ | 46 | 400 | Am. Car & Fdry | 44⅜ | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 45¼ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | 4¼ | 100 | Am. Hide & Leath | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 22 | 200 | Am. Hide & L. pf | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21 | 21 | +1⅛ |
| 21 | 22 | 100 | Am. Ice Securities | ... | ... | ... | 22 | +1 |
| 31⅝ | 31⅞ | 320 | Am. Locomotive | 31¼ | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 64½ | 64⅝ | 1,100 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 63⅜ | 65 | 63⅜ | 65 | +1½ |
| 99 | 99⅝ | 100 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | + ½ |
| 121¼ | 121⅝ | 1,800 | Am. Teleph. & Tel | 122 | 122¼ | 121¼ | 121⅝ | ... |
| 236½ | 238 | 100 | Am. Tobacco | 238 | 238 | 238 | 238 | — ½ |
| 101 | 102 | 50 | Am. Tob. pf., new | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | ... |
| 16 | 23 | 200 | Am. Woolen | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | +1 |
| 75 | 77 | 120 | Am. Woolen pf | 73½ | 73½ | 75½ | 75½ | —1 |
| 36 | 36⅜ | 900 | Anaconda Cop. Co | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | + ⅛ |
| 93⅜ | 93⅞ | 700 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 93⅜ | 94 | 93⅜ | 94 | + ½ |
| 98 | 98⅞ | 100 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | — ½ |
| 94½ | 94⅞ | 800 | Baltimore & Ohio | 94 | 94⅜ | 94 | 94⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 30½ | 30¾ | 300 | Bethlehem Steel | 30⅝ | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| 87¼ | 87¾ | 410 | Brook. Rapid Tran | 86⅝ | 87½ | 86⅝ | 87⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 26 | 27⅜ | 10 | Butterick Co | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | ... |
| 48½ | ... | 200 | California Feb. pf | 47¼ | 48 | 47¼ | 48 | +1 |
| 230 | 230¼ | 12,550 | Canadian Pacific | 227⅝ | 230⅝ | 227⅝ | 230 | +2 |
| 22 | 23½ | 3,400 | Central Leather Co | 20⅝ | 22½ | 20⅜ | 22 | + ¾ |
| 57 | 57⅜ | 200 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | + ½ |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 200 | Chicago Gt. West'n | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | ... |
| 28 | 29 | 100 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | ... |
| 102 | 102½ | 600 | Chi., Mill. & St. P | 101⅜ | 102⅝ | 101¾ | 102⅜ | + ½ |
| 132½ | 133 | 300 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 132 | 132½ | 132 | 132¼ | + ½ |
| 127 | 127½ | 100 | Chi. & Northwest'n | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | + ½ |
| 56 | ... | 30 | Chi., Rock Isl. & P | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ... |
| 40⅜ | 40⅞ | 1,000 | Chino Copper | 40⅜ | 40⅝ | 40⅜ | 40⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 29 | 29½ | 800 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 29 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29¼ | +1⅛ |
| 130 | 131 | 250 | Consolidated Gas | 130 | 130¼ | 130 | 130¼ | +1⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 10 | 200 | Corn Products Ref | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | ... |
| 152 | 157 | 29 | Delaware & Hudson | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | ... |
| 400½ | 401 | 76 | Del., Lack. & West | 400½ | 400½ | 400½ | 400½ | ... |
| 19 | 19¼ | 100 | Den. & Rio Grande | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ½ |
| 18 | 18⅛ | 300 | Distillers' Securities | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | ... |
| 27⅝ | 27⅞ | 3,300 | Erie | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 43½ | 43⅝ | 100 | Erie 1st pf | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43⅛ | + ¼ |
| 141 | 143 | 250 | General Electric | 141½ | 141½ | 141½ | 141½ | +1⅛ |
| 88 | 89 | 100 | Goodrich pf | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | ... |
| 123⅜ | 124⅜ | 100 | Great Northern pf | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | + ½ |
| 32⅜ | 35⅛ | 500 | G. N. certs.ore prop | 32½ | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ | +1 |
| 45½ | 46 | 100 | Guggenheim Explor | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | ... |
| 106 | 110 | 100 | Homestake Mining | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | +1 |
| 106¾ | 107⅜ | 400 | Illinois Central | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ¾ |
| 15¼ | 15⅜ | 100 | Inspiration Copper | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | ... |
| 13¾ | 14 | 300 | Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 57½ | 58 | 400 | Inter.-Met. pf | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | + ¼ |
| 8 | 8½ | 100 | Int. Paper | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 38 | 100 | Int. Paper pf | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ½ |
| 29¼ | 30 | 100 | Int. Steam Pump pf | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 152 | 153½ | 1,100 | Lehigh Valley | 151⅜ | 152 | 151½ | 152 | + ½ |
| 159½ | 163 | 100 | Lorillard (P.) Co | 162 | 162 | 162 | 162 | —4 |
| 64 | 64½ | 100 | Mackay Cos. pf | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | ... |
| 64 | 64½ | 300 | Mexican Petroleum | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | — ½ |
| 22⅜ | 23 | 250 | Miami Copper | 22⅝ | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | + ⅝ |
| 12½ | 13¼ | 100 | Minn. & St. L | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ... |
| 130 | 132½ | 400 | M., St. P. & S. S. M | 130¾ | 131 | 130¾ | 131 | + ½ |
| 29¼ | 29¾ | 350 | Missouri Pacific | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | + ¾ |
| 118½ | 120 | 30 | Nat. Biscuit Co. pf | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ... |
| 44⅜ | 45 | 100 | Nat. Lead Co | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | ... |
| 15½ | 15⅜ | 250 | Nev. Consol. Copper | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 96⅝ | 96⅞ | 1,000 | N. Y. Central | 96 | 96⅞ | 96 | 96⅞ | + ¼ |
| 52 | 54 | 100 | N. Y., C. & St. L | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | ... |
| 82¼ | 82⅜ | 3,710 | N. Y., N. H. & H | 82⅜ | 83 | 81½ | 82½ | + ⅝ |
| 108 | 108½ | 100 | Northern Pacific | 108¼ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¼ | + ⅞ |
| 26 | 30 | 100 | Pacific Tel. & Tel | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +2 |
| 109 | 109¼ | 2,595 | Penn. Railroad | 108⅞ | 109¼ | 108⅝ | 109¼ | — ⅛ |
| 123¾ | 124 | 600 | People's Gas, Chi | 123½ | 123¾ | 123¼ | 123⅝ | + ¼ |
| 19⅞ | 20 | 900 | Pittsburgh Coal | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| 90¼ | 90¾ | 525 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 89⅞ | 90⅝ | 89⅞ | 90⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 25¾ | 26 | 100 | Pressed Steel Car | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 96 | 98 | 100 | Pressed Steel Car pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | +1 |
| 153 | 154 | 700 | Pullman Company | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | + ½ |
| 2 | 2¼ | 100 | Quicksilver | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ¼ |
| 25 | 26 | 100 | Ry. Steel Spring | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ... |
| 17⅝ | 19 | 800 | Ray Consol. Copper | 18⅝ | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | + ⅝ |
| 163½ | 163¾ | 33,350 | Reading | 162⅞ | 164 | 162½ | 163¾ | +1⅜ |
| 90 | 92½ | 30 | Reading 2d pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| 19¾ | 20½ | 900 | Rep. I. & S | 19⅝ | 20 | 19½ | 20 | + ½ |
| 80 | 82 | 200 | Rep. I. & S. pf | 81¾ | 82 | 81¾ | 82 | +2 |
| 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 3,050 | Rock Island Co | 14½ | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 24¾ | 24⅞ | 7,445 | Rock Island Co. pf | 23 | 24⅞ | 23 | 24⅞ | +2⅝ |
| 17½ | 21 | 500 | Rumely (M.) Co | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... |
| 5¼ | 6 | 328 | St. L. & S. F | 5½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 | + ⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 10 | 400 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ¾ |
| 22 | 25 | 100 | St. L. Southwestern | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | +1⅛ |
| 47 | 47¼ | 100 | Seaboard A. L. pf | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | + ⅛ |
| 177½ | 179 | 800 | Sears, R'buck & Co | 178¼ | 178½ | 178¼ | 178½ | +3½ |
| 28 | 30 | 200 | Sloss-S. S. & I. Co | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | +1 |
| 87⅝ | 88 | 6,200 | Southern Pacific | 87⅝ | 88⅝ | 87⅝ | 88¼ | +1 |
| 92⅜ | 92⅝ | 300 | So. Pac. tr. rects | 92 | 92½ | 92 | 92½ | +1 |
| 22⅝ | 22⅞ | 500 | So. Ry. extended | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | + ½ |
| 70 | 72½ | 100 | Studebaker Co. pf | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | + ½ |
| 29⅛ | 29¼ | 1,900 | Tennessee Copper | 29 | 29½ | 29 | 29¼ | + ¼ |
| 113 | 114½ | 200 | Texas Co | 114½ | 115 | 114½ | 115 | + ½ |
| 38¼ | 38⅝ | 2,000 | Third Avenue | 37½ | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ | +1 |
| 152¾ | 152⅞ | 20,400 | Union Pacific | 151⅝ | 153½ | 151⅝ | 152⅞ | +1⅝ |
| 81 | 82 | 400 | Union Pacific pf | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | ... |
| 10 | 11 | 50 | U. S. C. I. P. & F | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| 104¾ | 105¼ | 200 | U. S. Rubber 1st pf | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | + ¼ |
| 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 55,900 | U. S. Steel | 57¾ | 59⅛ | 57¾ | 58⅝ | + ¾ |
| 106½ | 108 | 200 | U. S. Steel pf | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ¾ |
| 53½ | 53¾ | 1,800 | Utah Copper | 53¼ | 53⅝ | 53 | 53½ | + ½ |
| 28¾ | 29¼ | 200 | Va.-Car. Chem | 28½ | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | + ¼ |
| 3⅞ | 4⅜ | 100 | Wabash | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| 10¼ | 11 | 100 | Wabash pf | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 89½ | 92 | 130 | Wels Fargo Ex | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | + ¾ |
| 35⅜ | 36¾ | 80 | Western Maryland | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | ... |
| 63½ | 64¼ | 400 | W. U. Telegraph | 64 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ | + ⅞ |
| 68 | 69 | 800 | West'house E. & M | 67¼ | 68 | 67¼ | 68 | +2 |
| 110 | 116 | 200 | West'house 1st pf | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 4½ | 600 | Wh. & L. E | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ¼ |
| 7 | 9 | 100 | Wh. & L. E. 2d pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | +1 |
| 45⅜ | 50 | 200 | Wisconsin Central | 45¾ | 46 | 45¾ | 46 | +2 |
| 91½ | 92 | 100 | Wworth (F. W.) Co | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | + ½ |

## BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r, 1930 | 97 | 98 | Pan 2s, r, 1938 | 96¾ | .. |
| 2s, c, 1930 | 97 | 98 | Pan 3s, r, 1961 | 99 | 100 |
| 2s, r, 1918 | 102¼ | 103 | Pan 3s, c, 1961 | 99 | 99½ |
| 3s, c, 1918 | 102¼ | 103 | | | |
| 4s, r, 1925 | 110 | 111 | | | |
| 4s, c, 1925 | 110 | 111 | | | |
| Pan 2s, r, 1936 | 96¾ | .. | | | |

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex. | 122 | 125 | Det & M. | 85 | .. |
| Alb & Sus. | 250 | 275 | Do pf. | 85 | .. |
| Allis-C, 5th paid | .. | 6 | Det U Ry. | 71 | 73 |
| Do pf. 5th paid | 13¾ | 16 | D, S S & A | 5 | 5½ |
| Am Ag C. | 44 | 45 | Do pf | 9 | 10½ |
| Do pf. | 89 | 93 | Du P de N | | |
| Am Bk Nt | 67 | 75 | Dow pf. | 86 | .. |
| A B S & F pf. | 128 | 130 | Do 2d pf. | 35 | 36¾ |
| A C & F pf. | 112 | 114¾ | E M & S. | 11 | 17 |
| Am Cities | 36 | 37½ | Do pf. | 38 | 40 |
| Do pf. | 62¾ | 66 | Gen Chem. | 170 | 183 |
| Am Coal | 75 | 100 | Gen Mot. | 106½ | 108½ |
| Am C Fr. | 81 | 86 | Do pf. | 38¾ | 39 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 102 | G'drich (B F) | 76½ | 78 |
| Am Cot O. | 38 | 39½ | Hav E R, L & P. | 21 | 22 |
| Do pf. | 92½ | .. | Do pf. | 78 | 80 |
| Am Exp. | 118 | 119½ | Helme (G W) | 89½ | 91½ |
| Am Lin | 8½ | 9¾ | Co. | 150 | 180 |
| Do pf. | 22½ | 24 | Do pf. | 109 | 115 |
| Am L pf. | 98 | 99½ | Hock Val. | 120 | 135 |
| Am Malt. | 6¾ | 7 | Inger-R | 120 | .. |
| Do pf. | 41½ | 44½ | Do pf. | 90 | .. |
| A S of R. | B, 81¾ | 83¼ | Int Agric. | 3 | 9 |
| Am Snuff. | 156 | 165 | Do pf. | | 53 |
| Do pf. | 100 | 105 | Int H n. | 103½ | 105 |
| Am St Fd. | 26 | 28 | Do pf. | 113 | 115 |
| Am S Ref. | 106¾ | 110 | Int H Cor. | 102⅞ | 105 |
| Do pf. | 113 | 115 | Do pf. | 113 | 116 |
| A T & C. | 56½ | 62 | Int St P. | 6 | 7¼ |
| A W P pf. | 14 | 15¾ | Iowa Cent. | 6 | 7½ |
| Ann Arbor | 10 | 30 | Do pf. | 14 | 20 |
| Do pf. | 30 | 70 | K C, Ft S & M pf. | 52 | 70¼ |
| Assets R. | 73 | 79 | Kan C S. | 24½ | 25 |
| Atl C L. | 114½ | 116 | Do pf. | 57 | 58 |
| Bald Loc. | 40 | 45¾ | Kayser (J) & Co. | 80 | 86 |
| Do pf. | 103 | 103½ | Do 1st pf | 100 | 108 |
| B & O pf. | 79½ | 81 | K & D M. | 6 | 8 |
| Batop M. | 1 | 1⅝ | Do pf. | 43 | .. |
| Beth S pf. | 71 | 72 | Kresge (SS) Co. | 80 | 82 |
| B Un Gas. | 122½ | 128 | Do pf. | 98¼ | 99⅞ |
| Brune Ter. | 6¼ | 7½ | Lack Steel. | 35 | 37 |
| B, R & P. | 103 | 113½ | Lacl Gas. | 95 | 98 |
| Do pf. | 115 | 135 | L E & W. | 7⅜ | 10 |
| Calif Pet. | 17½ | 18 | Do pf. | 15½ | 20 |
| Canada So. | .. | 64 | Ligg & M. | 208 | 215 |
| Case (J I) pf. | ... | 98 | Do pf. | 167 | 115½ |
| Cent L pf. | 91 | 93½ | Long Isl'd. | 31 | 37 |
| C R I & P pf. | 205 | 320 | L&W Bls. | 31 | 32 |
| C & S A Tel. | 101 | 104 | Do 1st pf | 98¾ | 100 |
| Chi & Alt. | 10 | 20 | Do 2d pf. | 86 | .. |
| Chi Pneu T. | 20½ | 40 | Lor Co. | 100 | 115½ |
| C, I & L pf. | 50 | 80 | Louis & N. | 131¾ | 133 |
| C & N W pf. | 170 | 180 | M'kay Cos. | 78 | 80 |
| Chi. St. P. M & Om. | 118 | 125 | Man Elev. | 127 | 132 |
| Do pf. | 135 | 140 | M Dep Sts. | 68¾ | 70 |
| C, C, C & St L. | 36 | 46 | Do pf. | 97 | 102 |
| Do pf. | 60 | 65 | Mer Mar. | 8¾ | 4 |
| Col F & I pf. | ... | 190 | Do pf. | 14½ | 15½ |
| Col & So. | 27 | 28 | Mex P pf. | .. | 85 |
| Do 1st pf | 64 | 66 | Mich Cent. | 100 | 190 |
| Do 2d pf. | 50 | 70 | M & St L pf. | 31½ | 43 |
| C P R pf. | 66 | 67½ | M. St P & S S M pf. | 135 | 145 |
| Crex Carp. | 70 | 80 | Do 1 l. | 77 | 83 |
| Cub-Am S pf. | ... | 84 | M, K & T. | 20½ | 20¾ |
| D & Co pf. | 95½ | 98½ | Do pf. ex div | 50 | 57 |
| D & R G pf. | 29 | 31 | N, O & T L | 133 | 140 |
| D M & Fi D | ... | 1½ | Nat Bis. | 120 | 123½ |
| | | | Nat Enam. | 10 | 11 |
| | | | Do pf. | 78 | 84 |
| | | | Nat Lead. | 44¾ | 45 |
| | | | Do pf. | 78 | 84 |
| | | | Nat Lead. | 44¾ | 45 |
| | | | Do pf. | 103¾ | 106 |
| | | | Nat Rys of M 1st pf. | 31 | 45 |
| | | | Do 2d pf. | 12¼ | 20 |
| | | | N Cent C. | 40 | 60 |
| | | | N O, M & C pf. | ... | 25 |
| | | | N Y A B. | 62 | 67 |
| | | | N Y Dock. | 8 | 11 |
| | | | Do pf. | 20 | 35 |
| | | | N Y, O & West | 27 | 28½ |
| | | | Norf So. | 39 | 41 |
| | | | Norf & W. | 103½ | 104½ |
| | | | Do pf. | 81 | 86 |
| | | | North Am. | 72 | 75 |
| | | | N T T & Light | 62 | 65 |
| | | | Ont Min. | 2½ | 3 |
| | | | Pabst B pf. | 103 | 107 |
| | | | Pac Coast. | 78 | 88 |
| | | | Do 1st pf. | 75 | 95 |
| | | | Do 2d pf. | 78 | 100 |
| | | | Pac Mail. | 19 | 20 |
| | | | P T & Tel pf. | ... | 91 |
| | | | Peo & E. | 9 | 14 |
| | | | Pett-Mull. | 25 | 30 |
| | | | Do 1st pf | 85 | 95 |
| | | | Phelps-D. | 188 | .. |
| | | | Philа Co. | 80 | 85 |
| | | | P, C, C & St L. | 83 | 88 |
| | | | Do pf. | 100 | 120 |
| | | | Pitts S pf. | 90 | 95 |
| | | | Pub S Cor. | 107½ | 111 |
| | | | Quicksilver pf. | 3 | 4 |
| | | | R R Sec I C stk c. | 78 | .. |
| | | | Ry S S pf. | 91 | 93 |
| | | | Rdg 1st pf | 83 | 86 |
| | | | Rumely (M) Co pf. | 45 | 50 |
| | | | St L & S F 1st pf. | 13 | 20 |
| | | | St L & S F C & E I n ctfs. | 15 | 30 |
| | | | St L S W pf. | 56 | 61 |
| | | | Seab A L. | 17½ | 18 |
| | | | Sears-R pf. | 120¾ | 122½ |

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—The following is the weekly statement of the Associated National banks of Boston with comparisons:

| | Oct. 25, '13. | Decrease for Week. | Oct. 26, '12. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loan | $235,917,000 | $2,389,000 | $223,292,000 |
| Circulation | 877,000 | 24,000 | 6,975,000 |
| Deposits | 191,011,000 | 5,229,000 | 194,097,000 |
| Due banks | 81,145,000 | 6,116,000 | 74,535,000 |
| U. S. dep | 1,563,000 | 5,000 | 852,000 |
| Res. agents | 34,145,000 | 2,582,000 | 31,106,000 |
| Exch. clr | 15,855,000 | 3,486,000 | 18,051,000 |
| Due fm. bk | 28,175,000 | 4,009,000 | 29,231,000 |
| 5% fund | 502,500 | ..... | 356,000 |
| Legal ten | 4,179,000 | 319,000 | 4,468,000 |
| Specie | 26,902,000 | *1,215,000 | 24,972,000 |
| Surplus | 3,042,286 | *1,991,429 | 2,462,714 |
| Sur., N. Y. | 6,406,288 | 2,436,571 | 4,131,714 |

*Increase.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and disbursements for the present month and the fiscal year as follows:

| | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs | $23,843,800 | $111,620,901 |
| Internal rev., ordinary | 24,994,554 | 102,626,935 |
| Corporation tax | 170,120 | 2,359,566 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,703,475 | 15,504,454 |
| Total receipts | 55,711,713 | 232,016,855 |
| Expenditures | 50,964,710 | 238,899,665 |
| Surplus | 2,747,040 | ..... |
| Deficit | ..... | 7,882,799 |

# BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total sales Oct. 27, 1913 | $2,836,000 |
| Same day last year | 1,732,600 |
| Total year to date | 414,145,920 |
| Same period last year | 586,981,100 |
| Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change | 87.17 +.18 |
| Same day last year | 92.16 +.02 |

| | High. | | Low. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Range year to date | 92.31 | Jan. 10 | 85.78 | June 11 |

Va 6s, def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs 1,000 52; 1,000 53½; 5,000 51⅞; 32,000 52; 1,000 53; 1,000 51½; 5,000 50
N Y City 3½s, 1954 1,000 83¾
4s, 1958 3,000 95⅜
4s, 1959 12,000 95¼
4½s, 1960 2,000 98⅝
4½s, 1963, temp rcts 3,000 103
registered 5,500 102⅞
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000 99
Am Cot Oil 4½s 2,000 96½; 1,000 96
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 100½
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 87; 5,000 86⅝
conv 4½s 15,000 97; 5,000 97¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 70
A, T & S F gen 4s 11,000 93½; 8,000 93; 1,000 93¼
adj 4s, stpd 5,000 85¼; 2,000 85½; 11,000 85⅜
conv 4s, 1960 2,000 93½; 2,000 93¾; 1,000 93¾
Atl Coast L, Lou & Nash col 4s 1,000 88; 1,000 88¾
B & O prior lien 3½s 1,000 90¼; 500 90; 6,000 90½
gold 4s 1,000 92¾; 2,000 92; conv 4½s 31,000 92; 1,000 91⅞; 6,000 92; 500 92⅜; 500 92⅞; 500 92⅝; 500 92⅜; 3,000 91⅞
Beth S 1st & ref 5s 1,000 82
Bklyn City 1st 1,000 101
B R T gold 5s 8,000 99¾; 2,000 99½; 5s, 1918 34,000 90¼; 5,000 90¾
ref conv 4s 10,000 80¾; 17,000 80¼; 1,000 80¾; 14,000 80¾; 9,000 80¾; 29,000 80¼
Bklyn U El 1st 5s 1,000 99¼; 1,000 c 99¼; 1,000 99; 7,000 98⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 104½
Canada So con 4s, Series A 5,000 105¾
5,000 103⅞
C of N J gen 5s 6,000 113½
Ches & O gen 4½s 3,000 93
conv 4½s 1,000 79¾; 5,000 79⅝
C, B & Q gen 4s 8,000 92⅜; 17,000 92⅝
joint 4s 2,000 94½; 31,000 94⅜
C & E Ill con 6s 1,000 109
Chi Gt Westn 4s 8,000 73¼
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s 2,000 101
conv 4½s 10,000 102; 30,000 102¼; 6,000 102⅜; 2,000 102½; 4,000 102⅝; 1,000 102⅜; 2,000 102¼
Chi, Mil & St P Terminal 5s 10,000 99⅞
C & N W gen 3½s 4,000 t e 82½
C, R I & P gen 4s 3,000 84
Chi, Rock I & P ref 4s 8,000 74½; 1,000 75; 3,000 74⅜
deb 5s 10,000 74⅜; 19,000 74¼; 6,000 75; 1,000 75½; 7,000 76; 5,000 75; 1,000 76
C, R I & P R R 4s 17,000 52; 3,000 52½; 10,000 52¾; 26,000 52⅝; 1,000 52⅜; 6,000 52⅝; 7,000 53; 6,000 53¼; 5,000 53½; 18,000 54; 10,000 54¼; 17,000 54½; 5,000 54⅝; 14,000 54⅜; 18,000 54¼; 5,000 54⅜; 9,000 54⅝; 5,000 54⅜; 11,000 55; 10,000 54¼; 10,000 54⅜; 20,000 54¼; 1,000 54⅜; 8,000 54¼; 12,000 54⅝; 1,000 54⅜; 7,000 54; 13,000 54¼
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 1,000 91⅜
Del & H conv 4s 1,000 97⅛
D & Mack gold 4s 2,000 82¼
Dist Sec Corp 5s 4,000 64¼; 11,000 64⅞; 15,000 64½
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 84¼
1st gen 4s 5,000 70½; 5,000 72¼
cv 4s, Ser A 5,000 72¼
cv 4s, Ser B 10,000 71¼; 1,000 71½; 10,000 71¾; 7,000 71; 20,000 71¼
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s 3,000 94
Gen Elec deb 5s 1,000 103; 500 103½
Gt Nor ref 4½s 2,000 98
Indiana Steel 5s 4,000 99
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub r, full pd 1,000 97
Inter-Met 4½s 11,000 75½
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s 5,000 93½
Int Stm Pump 5s 4,000 64
K & I C & C 5s 1,000 91
K C, Ft S & M 4s 12,000 71
Kan City Ter 4s 5,000 92
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 1,000 95
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928 1,000 91¼; 1,000 91⅜
1931 1,000 90¼; 1,000 90⅝; 3,000 90½
Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds 1,000 120
Ligg & Myers 5s 1,000 97½
Long Isl gen 4s 1,000 88⅝
Manhattan Con 4s 9,000 90½
Mich State Tel 5s 500 90
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 7,000 89
2d 4s 3,000 72½
N Y Cent, Lake S col 3½s 2,000 80¼
N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s 20,000 104⅝; 35,000 104½; 160,000 104⅜; 10,000 104¼; 155,000 104⅜; 100,000 104½; 6,000 104⅜; 285,000 104½; 60,000 104⅜; 40,000 104⅜; 70,000 104⅞; 5,000 105; 110,000 105¼; 35,000 105; 154,000 104⅜; 1,000 104⅞; 105,000 104⅝; 70,000 104⅞; 65,000 104⅝; 10,000 104⅜; 10,000 104⅝
N Y & Nor 1st 5s 3,000 102
N Y Rys adj 5s 3,000 54¾
N

# MONACO TELLS OF EXPLORING DEEP SEA

## 2,000 Hear Visiting Sovereign Describe His 26 Years in Oceanographic Work.

## GET DOWN 18,000 FEET

### Motion Pictures of Whale Hunt Shown to Audience at Natural History Museum.

His Serene Highness, Albert, Prince of Monaco, who is to leave this country and return to his own little principality around Monte Carlo to-morrow, was the guest of honor of the New York Academy of Sciences last night at the Museum of Natural History, where, before an audience of almost 2,000 persons, representative of that and other scientific bodies, he delivered an address descriptive of his oceanographical cruises and the work he has been engaged upon for twenty-six years, in charting sea and ocean currents, ocean atmospheres, and the surface of the earth beneath the deepest seas.

Despite the more thrilling allurements of political hot-shot in mass meetings in all parts of the city, the great auditorium of the Museum was thronged to its capacity. The audience was held from beginning to end in thrilled attention, as it followed the bronzed and gray-haired sovereign in his laborious painstaking explorations among the weird and delicate creatures of the deepest valleys of the sea, when he might more easily have sat still in Monte Carlo and enjoyed the dividends of fortune from the red-and-black.

Introduced by Henry F. Osborne, President of the Museum, as the greatest of Europe's ocean explorers and the founder of the wonderful museum of oceanography at Monaco and the Oceanographical Institute of Paris, the Prince of Monaco, speaking in pleasant English with a quaint accent, told of his explorations of the ocean deeps in four different vessels, equipped with a constantly improved staff of the best scientists and the most delicate and intricate instruments for searching the ocean in all its levels and all its parts and ascertaining how its strangest and most inaccessible dwellers live.

The monarch illustrated his lecture with stereopticon and moving picture slides, showing the constant improvement in the mechanism of oceanographical devices—from ordinary fishermen's nets and dredges to his latest apparatus enabling him to bring up the elusive sea life of a depth of 15,000 feet and more. He told of strange creatures formerly believed to live only at the very uttermost depth of the ocean and which, on being drawn to higher levels, expanded and exploded under the lessened pressure of the water; but in the last two years, he said, his scientists had found these same animals coming to the surface of their own accord at night, "without busting at all." So delicate are these, he said, that the most delicate instrument could not catch them.

"Formerly," he said, "we explored only the surface and the bottom of the ocean. But now we find that between the two are the great bulk of sea animals, of a variety and interest utterly unknown on or earth and the air. We have obtained specimens of such life at every level, as far down as 18,000 feet, and as our instruments improve there is no reason why we should not get them at still lower depths. In no other medium has life such power."

He described many sea animals which change form completely again and again before reaching the adult stage, and change at ever different levels of the sea. Some of them, absolutely translucent, cannot even be seen in a pail of water, are like crystal, and most delicate.

"If I came here to America with such pleasure," he said, "it was especially to bring into closer intimacy the great scientists of your country and of ours, since the questions of science are of such importance to all of us. In science more than any other branch of human endeavor there should be a universal alliance. I can offer to your scientists, if they will come to us, very fine laboratories and museums, and likewise. I know that if ours come to your country—and they assuredly will if they learn of your wonderful organization in science here—they will be certain to receive similar advantages here."

The Prince closed his lecture with motion-picture exhibitions of deep-sea fishing, and the hauls from the bottom of the sea—luminous fish with organs that blazed like electric bulbs, and could change color from red to blue or green or yellow at will; strange green and purple Portuguese men-of-war, with long green tendrils that emitted sleep-giving poison whereby they held paralyzed their prey; jeweled cephalopoles, and hundreds of strange forms of life.

He showed also a motion picture of a whale hunt engaged in by his men from his vessel, the Princess Alice, and portraying every stage of the hunt, and the capture and scientific dismemberment of Brother Whale thereafter. He explained that it was the only motion picture of a whale hunt in existence. Thrilling as it was, he added, it was undertaken primarily for the scientific purpose of getting in the stomach of the captured whale species of deep-sea animals that could not possibly be obtained in any other way.

After the address there was a reception to the Prince tendered by leading scientists among the audience.

### Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 31, SS Imperator.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Philadelphia.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 29, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 28, SS Finland.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Potsdam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 3, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Nov 15, SS Franconia.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 1, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 28, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 1, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Cincinnati; at 11:30 A. M. Oct. 29, SS Martha Washington, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 31, SS Berlin.

### Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ..... Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Oct. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Siberia ..... Nov. 6
Tahiti, Margrusos, Cook Islands, and New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Nov. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Nov. 13

### FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Italy.

**ROME**
**SAVOY HOTEL**
J. LENGYEL, Manager.

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL**
ROME

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:23|Sun sets..5:03|Moon rises..5:12

TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 6:08 | 6:35 | 12:29 | 12:00 |
| Governors Island | 6:30 | 6:55 | 12:25 | 1:00 |
| Hell Gate | 8:20 | 8:45 | 2:05 | 2:40 |

### Arrived—Monday, Oct. 27.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18.
SS Neckar, Bremen, Oct. 16.
SS Seguranca, Nassau, Oct. 23.
U. S. Gunboat Yankton.
SS Mayaguez, Havana, Oct. 23.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio, Oct. 22.
SS Ultonia, Trieste, Oct. 5.
U. S. S. Flusser.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Oct. 22.
SS Mana Hata, Baltimore, Oct. 25.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Oct. 21.
SS Gulfoil, Port Antonio, Oct. —.
SS Norfolk, Providence, Oct. 26.
SS Evelyn, Mayaguez, Oct. 22.
SS Coamo, Ponce, Oct. 19.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 24.
SS Russia, Libau, Oct. 14.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Inagua, Oct. 22.
SS Pastores, Port Limon, Oct. 20.
SS Touraine, Havre, Oct. 18.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, Oct. 25.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Oct. 22.
SS Seguranca, Havana, Oct. 21.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Oct. 26.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, Oct. 22.
SS Minneapolis, London, Oct. 18.
SS Paula, Copenhagen, Oct. 11.

### Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Perugia | Naples | Oct. 6 |
| Zeeland | Antwerp | Oct. 18 |
| Principe di Piemonte | Naples | Oct. 15 |
| Luristan | Matanzas | Oct. 20 |
| Kronprinzessin Cecilie | Cherbourg | Oct. 22 |
| Carl Schurz | Kingston | Oct. 23 |
| Ida | Orau | Oct. 16 |
| Panama | Colon | Oct. 22 |
| Saratoga | Havana | Oct. 24 |
| Seminole | Turks Island | Oct. 23 |
| Drumcliffe | Rotterdam | Oct. 12 |
| San Jacinto | Galveston | Oct. 23 |
| City of Columbus | Savannah | Oct. 23 |

DUE TO-MORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Imperator | Hamburg | Oct. 22 |
| Majestic | Southampton | Oct. 22 |
| Neckar | Bremen | Oct. 16 |
| El Alba | Galveston | Oct. 21 |
| Antilla | Tampico | Oct. 22 |
| Lampasas | Mobile | Oct. 28 |
| Lenape | Jacksonville | Oct. 26 |

DUE THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Campanello | Rotterdam | Oct. 16 |
| Narragansett | London | Oct. 18 |
| Constantia | Naples | Oct. 15 |
| Star of India | Barry | Oct. 18 |
| Caracas | La Guayra | Oct. 18 |
| Bermudian | Bermuda | Oct. 28 |
| Stephano | Halifax | Oct. 28 |
| Metapan | Santa Marta | Oct. 21 |
| Antilles | New Orleans | Oct. 25 |
| Comanche | Jacksonville | Oct. 27 |

DUE FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Venezia | Naples | Oct. 18 |
| Lusitania | Liverpool | Oct. 23 |
| Calabria | Palermo | Oct. 17 |
| Aragonia | Gibraltar | Oct. 17 |
| Petroleine | Shields | Oct. 17 |
| St. Theodore | Shields | Oct. 17 |
| El Sud | Galveston | Oct. 23 |
| Morro Castle | Havana | Oct. 28 |

DUE SATURDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lorraine | Havre | Oct. 25 |
| New York | Southampton | Oct. 25 |
| Cymric | Liverpool | Oct. 23 |
| Saxonia | Gibraltar | Oct. 22 |
| Conrad Mohr | Shields | Oct. 17 |
| Pawnee | Rotterdam | Oct. 18 |
| Nickerie | Paramaribo | Oct. 22 |
| Matura | Grenada | Oct. 23 |
| Colorado | Galveston | Oct. 25 |
| Mohawk | Jacksonville | Oct. 29 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Kronp. Wilhelm, Bremen | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Cincinnati, Madeira | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Advance, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Mimewha, Argentina | 2:30 A.M. | 6:00 A.M. |
| Sant' Anna, Naples | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| Kristianfjord, Bergen | —— | 11:00 A.M. |
| Potsdam, Rotterdam | —— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Com. di Giorgio, Jamaica | —— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Apache, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| City of Montgomery, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Oriente, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL TO-MORROW.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| France, Havre | 7:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Caribbean, Bermuda | 8:00 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Maracaibo, San Juan | 8:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Santa Marta, Jamaica | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Ancon, Colon | 11:30 A.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Finland, Antwerp | —— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Martha Washington, Trieste | —— | 2:00 P.M. |
| Arapahoe, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| San Marcos, Galveston | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Luristan, Cardenas | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Creole, New Orleans | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL THURSDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seguranca, Havana | 10:00 A.M. | 1:00 P.M. |
| Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica | 1:00 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
| Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen | —— | 10:00 A.M. |
| Baltic, Liverpool | —— | 12:00 M. |
| Grayson, San Juan | —— | 12:00 M. |
| City of Columbus, Savannah | —— | 3:00 P.M. |
| El Norte, Galveston | —— | 12:00 M. |

SAIL FRIDAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, Southampton | 6:30 A.M. | 10:00 A.M. |
| Mandeville, Belize | 9:30 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Maracas, Trinidad | 10:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. |
| Korona, St. Thomas | 11:30 A.M. | 2:00 P.M. |
| Scottish Prince, Argentina | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti | 12:30 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
| Lenape, Jacksonville | —— | 1:00 P.M. |
| Manzanillo, Santiago | —— | 12:00 M. |

### By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 27.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 253 miles E. at 6 A. M.; due 28th, 8 A. M.
Red Star Line.
SS Star of India, Barry to New York, was 318 miles E. at 8 A. M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Illinois, Antwerp to New York, was 2,460 miles E. of Overfalls Lightship at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 111 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 54 miles E. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS Metapan, Santa Marta to New York, was 700 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was off Jupiter at 5 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 75 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 1,360 miles S. at noon.
SS Santiago, Tampico to New York, was 520 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 105 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 328 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Iroquois, Brunswick to New York, was 12 miles N. of Brunswick Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 145 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 248 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, was 224 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 225 miles N. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 4 P. M.
SS J. M. Guffy, Port Arthur to New York, was 58 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 P. M.

## Foreign Ports.

### Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, Oct. 27.
SS Mauretania, at Fishguard, Oct. 27.
SS President Lincoln, at Plymouth, Oct. 27.
SS Minnewaska, at London, Oct. 27.
SS Rauenfels, at Algoa Bay, Oct. 25.
SS Suevic, at Melbourne, Oct. 23.
SS Bristol City, at Bristol, Oct. 27.
SS Uranium, at Rotterdam, Oct. 25.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre Oct. 27.
SS Prinz F. Wilhelm, at Bremen, Oct. 25.
SS Gifford, at Montevideo, Oct. 27.
SS Madonna, at St. Michaels, Oct. 26.
SS Chimu, at Corral, Oct. 27.
SS City of Edinburgh, at Hiogo, Oct. 27.
SS C. P. Tietgen, at Christiansand, Oct. 27.
SS Bellgrano, at Antofogasta, Oct. 27.

### Sailed.

SS Kentucky, from Colombo, Oct. 25.
SS St. Patrick, from Sabang, Oct. 25.
SS Southern, from Port Natal, Oct. 24.
SS Thyra, from Buenos Aires, Oct. 24.
SS Caroline, from Havre, Oct. 25.
SS Alpinet, from Sunderland, Oct. 26.
SS Seneca, from Dundee, Oct. 26.

### Passed.

SS Kyne, New York to Hull, passed the Lizard.
SS American, New York to Antwerp, passed Prawle Point.
SS Wotan, from New York, passed the Lizard.
SS C. F. Tietgen, New York to Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Birma, New York to Libau, passed Dover.
SS Kursk, New York to Libau, passed the Lizard.
SS Enested, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

### Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manilla, Sept. 22; Hongkong, Sept. 25; Shanghai, Sept. 27; Yokohama, Oct. 5, and Honolulu, Oct. 15—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. Oct. 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 27.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Unusual storm activity continues over the United States, there being three storm centres on the map Monday night—one over the Canadian maratime provinces, another over the Ohio Valley, and another over the middle plains States.

These disturbances have caused unsettled weather over much of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. There have been rains in New England, the lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Gulf States, and snow in the Northwest.

Much cooler weather has overspread the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, and Monday morning there were general frosts in the interior of Texas.

Another pronounced change to colder weather has appeared over the Northwest.

Moderate temperatures continue in the Atlantic States, and the weather is unseasonably warm on the Pacific Slope.

Indications are that the storm that is over the Ohio Valley will move northeastward and be attended by unsettled weather and rains Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

The plains States storm will advance southeastward and be attended by snows Tuesday in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and the upper Mississippi Valley, and rain or snow Tuesday night or Wednesday in the middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake regions. It will cause rains in the Gulf States Wednesday.

Somewhat colder weather will overspread the South Atlantic and middle Atlantic States and the upper Ohio Valley Tuesday, while decidedly colder weather is probable in the middle Rocky Mountain region and the plains States Tuesday, and the Mississippi Valley and the west Gulf States Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, becoming east and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southeast, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, shifting to west.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by rain. Wednesday unsettled; moderate, variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Tuesday, somewhat lower temperature at night. Wednesday unsettled; moderate southeast winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Rain and colder Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled; moderate, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1912. | 1913. | | 1912. | 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 47 | 53 | 4 P. M. | 63 | 65 |
| 6 A. M. | 45 | 51 | 6 P. M. | 58 | 60 |
| 9 A. M. | 49 | 56 | 9 P. M. | 56 | 58 |
| 12 M. | 58 | 60 | 11 P. M. | 53 | 58 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54, at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature 65 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 50 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity 71 per cent. at 8 A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.93 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:00—121 Forsyth St.; Martha Rosenthal.$200
5:52—310 Lafayette St.; Aronson & Katz. $25,000
7:30—113 W. 60th St.; Nathan Smith....$300
10:25—564 Westchester Av.; Samuel Eosba.$50
P. M.
12:30—153 W. 54th St.; Charles Newton. Trifling
2:00—68 Gouverneur St.; Jackson Brothers ..... Trifling
3:15—347 Bowery; Western Poultry Supply Company ..... Trifling
6:30—151st St. and Broadway; U. S. Mail auto ..... Trifling
8:20—80 Varick St.; John Finn....Trifling
11:25—503 W. 172d St.; Phillips & Co. Trifling

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Major D. Baker, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Georgia, upon arrival of Major T. S. Bratton, Medical Corps, and proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and report to commanding officer of the latter post and by letter to commanding General, Southern Department.

Capt. W. M. Goodale, Nineteenth Infantry, retirement announced.

First Lieut. G. Gruneri, Eleventh Cavalry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

The name of First Lieut. E. G. Elliott, Ninth Cavalry, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of First Lieut. R. E. Smyser, cavalry, removed therefrom.

The retiring board appointed in orders Jan. 17 is dissolved.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C. Detail: Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U. S. A.; Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General; Colonel C. Richard, Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisher, Medical Corps; Major C. C. Hearn, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. W. K. Hamilton, Coast Artillery Corps, recorder.

Leaves: Second Lieut. V. G. Olsmith, Eighth Infantry, two months; First Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, Thirteenth Infantry, one month from Nov. 1; Capt. A. N. McClure, cavalry, one month and fifteen days from Nov. 10; Capt. T. H. Emerson, Corps of Engineers, leave extended one month.

### The Navy.

Commissioned: Commander—A. G. Kavanagh.

Lieutenant Commander—B. B. Wygant.

Lieutenants—G. E. Lake, H. B. McCleary, R. W. Clark.

Ensigns—F. Hindrelet, R. Martin, A. Schulze, F. G. Kurz.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—C. B. Camerer.

Assistant Surgeons—C. A. Costello, M. R. C.; J. J. Kaveney, M. R. C.; J. B. Bostick, M. R. C.; R. Brown, M. R. C.; L. H. Roddis, M. R. C.

Commander R. McLean, detached the Florida; to Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Commander R. D. Hasbrouck, detached the Idaho; to the Florida as executive officer.

Lieut. J. Rodgers, detached the Nebraska; to the Paducah.

Lieut. R. P. Emrich, to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Ensign W. H. Osgood, detached the Virginia; to temporary duty the Constellation.

Ensign A. B. Sanborn, detached the Vermont; to temporary duty the Constellation.

Ensign F. K. Elder, detached the Connecticut; to temporary duty the Constellation.

Ensign H. A. Ward, detached the Florida; to temporary duty the Constellation.

Ensign E. Montgomery, detached the Virginia; to temporary duty the Constellation.

Ensign W. H. O'Brien, detached the Hopkins; to the Stewart.

Ensign C. S. Gillette, detached the Hopkins; to the Stewart.

Boatswain N. McIntire, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to home.

Gunner G. D. Stillson, detached the New Jersey; to temporary duty Navy Yard, New York.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham at Cristobal; Tingey and Thornton at Charleston; Culgoa and Ontario at Norfolk Yard; Dolphin at Washington; Sonoma at Navy Yard; Idaho at Philadelphia; Yorktown at Mare Island; Yankton at New York Yard; Glacier at Guaymas.

Sailed—Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis; Solace from Hampton Roads for Villefranche; Orion from Hampton Roads for Marseilles; Jason from Hampton Roads for Genoa; Cyclops from Hampton Roads for Naples; Wyoming from Hampton Roads for Malta; Arkansas and Florida from Hampton Roads for Naples; Utah and Delaware from Hampton Roads for Villefranche; Kansas and Connecticut from Hampton Roads for Genoa; Ohio and Vermont from Hampton Roads for Marseilles; Yankton from Hampton Roads for New York Yard; Lebanon from Philadelphia for St. Juliet's Creek; Flusser from Charleston for New York Yard; Galveston from Guam for Manila; Cincinnati from Swatow for Olongapo; Arethusa from Fort Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo; Charleston and St. Louis from San Francisco for Bremerton; Paducah from Norfolk for Guantanamo; Maryland from Guaymas for Mazatlan. The Galveston has been assigned for duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

The mail address of the Buffalo has been changed from Pacific station, via San Francisco, to care Postmaster New York City.

The Vermont has been temporarily transferred from the Second to the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet. The vessel will remain assigned to Fourth Division until the return of the ship from Europe about Dec. 15, when she will rejoin the Second Division.

## ESTATES APPRAISED.

DILLER, FRANCIS X., (died April 27, 1908;) net estate, $1,039.28; bank accounts, $245.13; mortgage on 26 Beck Street, $1,500.

HOLMES, ANNA E., (died March 13;) net estate, $18,548.86; bank accounts, $503.21; 100 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred and 130 shares common, 100 shares Mines Company of America, 1,300 shares United Five and Ten Cent Stores.

FARRELL, WILLIAM, (died Nov. 11, 1910;) net estate, $3,380.76; bank accounts, $4,571.40.

HURSON, MARY, (died Aug. 2, 1912;) net estate, $1,919; bank accounts, $2,468.84.

MOWBRAY, HELEN A., (died Aug. 5, 1912;) net estate, $19,511.50; equity of $8,859 in 64 West Eleventh Street, valued at $21,000; equity of $10,957.50 in 66 West Eleventh Street, valued at $21,000.

PECK, THOMAS B., (died May 15, 1912;) net estate, $39,230.57; gross estate, $42,350.44; bank accounts, $8,917; inherited from estates of Anna L. Peck, Sarah E. Peck, and Jared Peck, $5,379; Port Chester Savings Banks, $2,020; $1,000 bond Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, $1,000 Rochester Railroad and Light Company, $500 bond Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 10 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 50 shares Republic Steel Company preferred, 25 shares American Car Company preferred, 12 shares Rochester Land Company, 50 shares Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, 102 shares National Land and Improvement Company of Colorado, 34 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, 13 shares First National Bank of Port Chester, aand 2,000 shares Jupiter Copper and Gold Mining Company.

WAGNER, WILLIAM, (died April 13;) net estate, $8,988.08; bank accounts, $550; mortgage, $9,000.

## WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CANAVAN, KATE S., (died Aug. 30;) left $500 personalty to Teresa Canavan, her sister.

DUNN, PETER, (died Sept. 30;) left about $36,000 realty and about $3,500 personalty; $4,000 to Anna Sheehy, his wife's niece; $3,000 to Margaret Dunn, his sister; $2,000 to Nicholas Dunn, his brother; $1,000 each to Josephine Lowry, his wife's niece; Harry Lowry, and John E. Kelly, his wife's nephews, and the Roman Catholic Church of Kill, Ireland; $500 each to John Dunn, his brother; Mary A. Douglas, his niece, and Bernard and Frank Lowry and Thomas H. Kelly, his wife's nephews; $100 each to Patrick and Matthew Dunn, his brothers.

FARRELL, MARIA, (died Sept. 10;) left $4,000 personalty to Annie Whalen, her sister, now deceased.

FIELD, EDWARD L., (died Nov. 14;) left about $700 personalty; $400 to Harry, Fanny, and Annie Braunstein; residue to the children of Pedro de Costo.

HALL, CHARLES B., (died Sept. 12;) left more than $1,000 each of realty and personalty to Catherine M. Hall, his wife.

MEEHAN, JAMES, (died Oct. 21;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personality in life estate to Catherine Meehan, his wife.

O'NEILL, JOHN, (died Oct. 9;) left $12,000 realty and $8,000 personalty to James O'Neill, his son.

SLEIGHT, HENRY M., (died March 12;) left less than $1,000 to Henry C. Sleight, his son.

Buyers and sellers of rare old books, prints and autographs meet in The Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.


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## Makes a Partial Circuit of Long Island, Where Roads Are Comfortable Now.

An interesting trip of about 130 miles, embracing a run along the North Shore, thence across Long Island and back to New York over the South Shore roads, gives a circuit of the western half of the island. Excellent accommodations may be found at almost any point, and road conditions are generally good. The Automobile Club of America's touring department is sponsor for the conditions. The route runs through Fifty-seventh Street to Third Avenue, then goes to Queensboro Bridge.

Following along the Plaza and crossing the Long Island Railroad viaduct, good roads will be found by way of Jackson Avenue to a part of Jamaica Avenue in Flushing, where there is an old tide mill at Jackson Creek. This is said to be the oldest landmark on Long Island. The run continues in an easterly direction along Broadway and on by way of the North Hempstead Turnpike throgh Bayside, Little Neck, and Manhasset to Roslyn.

It is possible to continue on the Pike, but to enjoy the full beauties of the North Shore motorists must take a left fork at the water trough in Roslyn and run north by way of Glen Cove, where a turn east is made through Locust Valley over a good macadam road to Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor, and thence through Huntington and Centerport to Northport. Along this stretch good roads in fine condition lead from the North Hempstead Turnpike over to the Great Neck section. Beautiful views may be had here of Long Island Sound from the cliffs, also of some magnificent estates.

In Huntington, the construction work which has been going on for some little time, is now being completed. This is followed by a fair gravel road to Northport.

An appropriation has just been passed to resurface the stretch from Huntington to Northport; this will probably be attended to in the early Spring. Fair macadam then leads through East Northport to within a short distance of the Jericho Turnpike. Fair roads with some worn and pitted stretches lead from Commack to Smithtown. Fair roads also will be found with the exception of some poor dirt stretches to St. James, where the usual direct road to Port Jefferson is under construction.

In order to avoid this it is advisable at the hotel not to take the usual turn to the right, but to continue straight on and go by way of Stony Brook and Setauket over a fairly good macadam road to Port Jefferson. In this town, Main Street and a hill which was formerly a menace to comfortable motoring have been improved so that they are now in an unusually good condition. Good macadam leads through Coram to Patchogue. The last part of this macadamized State road has become pitted so that it is rough. Patchogue is the extreme easterly point of the tour and the road then turns back toward New York City.

Macadam covered with gravel which is wavy and rutted in stretches, but not sufficiently so to furnish bad going, will be encountered to Sayville. From Sayville to Bay Shore the road is in the same condition as it has been all Summer. Although a dirt road on which construction work was begun, but never completed, it may be traveled at 20 miles an hour without any difficulty.

From Bay Shore the South Country Road is in good condition through Babylon and Amityville to Massapequa, from which point it is known as the Merrick Road. This highway has become worn through Seaford, Merrick, Freeport and Baldwin Center to Rockville Center. At Baldwin a side trip may be taken over good and fair roads to Long Beach. The return from Long Beach leads over the same road to Oceanside, where a left fork over Lincoln Avenue brings one back to Rockville Center. From Rockville Center continuing on the Merrick road through Lynbrook and Valley Stream, the Queens County line is crossed to Jamaica, with fair roads to the county lines and excellent ones in Queens.

***

The largest automobile truck in the world has gone into service in Troy, N. Y., recently. With a wheel base of 17 feet and a body measuring 7 by 9 by 18 feet, it has a capacity of 6,740 loaves of bread. It is owned by a baking company.

***

Approximately 55,000 chauffeurs have registered in the Secretary of State's office in New York. During the first eight months of the year 150,000 automobile licenses were issued, an excess of 30,000 over the same period of last year.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

### City.

The following promotion examinations have been completed:

Assistant Engineer, Grade D.—In the offices of the Presidents of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond; in the Department of Docks, in the Parks Department, Queens, and in the Board of Water Supply.

Transitman, Grade C, office of the President of the Bronx.

Engineer Inspector, office of the President of Queens.

Dump Inspector, Street Cleaning Department.

District Superintendent, Street Cleaning Department.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Communication from Miss Upshaw, Assistant Chief Examiner, recommending that Dr. Archibald Murray, Director of the Hoagland Laboratory, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, be appointed as an expert to conduct the examinations for Assistant Director, Bacteriological Laboratories.

Report of Mr. Murray recommending that the request of Acting Corporation Counsel Hanlo that William J. Leonard, a law clerk, be admitted to the examination for promotion to Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel, be denied, because Leonard has not served as a law clerk for a period of one year, as required.

The Board of Coroners, Queens Borough, granted a leave of absence to Dr. Johnston MacLeod, Coroner's Physician, and selected Dr. Francis B. Hart to fill his place from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, inclusive. Its request for approval of the temporary appointment of Dr. Hart has not been allowed by the commission.

### United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, to be held on Nov. 10, for copperplate map engraver, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Geological Survey at pay ranging from $3 a day when actually employed to $1,600 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications. As insufficient applications were filed for the examination held for this place on May 5, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. It will not be necessary for applicants to appear at any place for examination. They will be rated upon the character and degree of excellence of the samples of engraving, which must be submitted with Examination Form 1,800 and special form. It is required that the samples show the quality of the applicant's work in lettering, water lines, contour lines, hill shading, sanding, culture, and other map features. Their training and experience, and the nature of their previous employment will be considered. The age requirement is 18 years or more on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.


**Face Value**

Offerings advertised in The New York Times Want page are judged according to the face value of the announcement. The well-put, specific advertisement is sure to win recognition over the perfunctory, vague statement.

When preparing a Times Want to advertisement be sure to give it full face value; it will pay.


# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Deal in Forty-eighth Street Near Times Square—Pennsylvania Zone Loft in $475,000 Trade—Uptown Apartment Sales—Many Big Theatre and Commercial Leases—Moss Estate Auction To-day.

Something like a return to the old-time real estate activity was noticeable yesterday in the realty market. It was the busiest opening day of the week that has been seen in some time. Among the deals of interest was a loft sale in Twenty-ninth Street, in the Pennsylvania Station zone, of about $475,000; the leasehold of a plot adjoining the Woolworth Building was sold, and the upper west side furnished some apartment deals, one being a large house in the Fort Washington section, on 177th Street.

In the upper part of the Times Square section, there was a sale which aroused some interest in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre block, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. The two old houses at 133 and 135 West Forty-eighth Street, covering a plot 37.6 by 100.5, adjoining the Playhouse, were purchased by a client of Slawson & Hobbs from Elizabeth Drowns of St. Johnsberry, Vt. She acquired the property a year ago. The name of the buyer was not disclosed, but it is understood that the plot will be improved in the near future.

### $475,000 Deal in Midtown Loft Zone

An important deal in the midtown loft zone, involving about $475,000, was announced yesterday by M. and L. Hess, who sold for the Twenty-fifth Street Construction Company to Aaron Coleman the twelve-story and basement loft building at 158 and 160 West Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9, near Seventh Avenue.

The site was formerly occupied by the Longacre Athletic Club, and in 1912 was sold through the same brokers for Simon Fink to the Realty Holding Company. Subsequently the company resold the property to the Twenty-fifth Street Construction Company, and obtained a building and permanent loan of $190,000 from the Germania Life Insurance Company.

The purchaser gives in part payment the four-story and basement building 254 West Thirty-first street, opposite the Pennsylvania Terminal, on lot 25 by 95.9.

### Plot Next to Woolworth Building Sold.

The leasehold of the property at 7 Barclay Street, a lot 25 by 75.3, adjoining the Woolworth Building, has been sold by Edward J. Hogan for C. K. Reichert of Milwaukee. Although the name of the buyer was not given, it is believed to be Frank W. Woolworth, for whom the Woolworth Building plot was assembled by Mr. Hogan. The St. James Protestant Episcopal Church owns the fee of 7 Barclay Street.

### Investor Buys the Eddystone.

An investing client of Slawson & Hobbs has purchased the Eddystone, a five-story apartment house at 605 West 177th Street. The structure occupies a plot 50 by 80.10 feet adjoining St. Nicholas Avenue.

### Dwellings and Apartments Traded.

In part payment for the Yale and Princeton Apartments at 966 and 968 St. Nicholas Avenue, sold last week by the Harvard Realty and Construction Company to Edith S. McVickar, the buyer gave 41 East Eighty-third Street. The property consists of a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 15 by 102.2, located 85 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Another trade negotiated by Nicholas Lopard and B. Magidson involved the three-story tenement 402 East Forty-eighth Street, on a lot 25 by 73.4, sold for Annie Olinka to G. Di Guseppe. In part payment the buyer gave the one-family brick house 725 East 161st Street, on a lot 21 by 75 feet, near Jackson Avenue.

### Foreclosure by Panama Republic.

The Republic of Panama filed yesterday a notice of foreclosure in the County Clerk's office against the Prasada apartment house on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, a plot 100.5 by 125. The mortgage is for $700,000 and was made July 12, 1909. The action is against the Apartment Holding Company, William A. Martin, and the Adirondack Trust Company, as trustee. Sullivan & Cromwell are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

### Moss Auction of 345 Lots To-day.

The auction sale of 345 lots situated in the Bronx Borough and comprising the Moss estate property, will evidently be the feature of the realty market today. The sale will open at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Vesey Street salesroom and will be conducted by Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-eight of the lots are on Jerome Avenue, including seven corners. The westerly boundary of the property is Macomb's Road, a 100 foot thoroughfare. Intersecting it near its southerly end is Featherbed Lane, 80 feet wide, and one of the important crosstown arteries of that section. Grand and Davidson Avenues have been opened to a width of 80 feet through the property.

Of the stations for the Jerome Avenue subway extension, one will be located at the southerly end of the property, at Belmont Street, and another at the northerly end, at 176th Street.

Messrs. Davies and Day have had plenty of expert advice that they were tempting fate in undertaking a sale of this sort in the last week of the municipal campaign and last night they admitted that the advance inquiries justified no optimistic forecast as to the outcome of the sale.

### Bronx Borough Sales.

The two story frame dwelling occupying a plot 57 by 76 by irregular on the west side of Jackson Avenue between 156th and 158th Streets has been sold to an investor by Dora A. Schwannecke.

Joshua L. Evans has sold for William M. Husson a lot 25 by 111 on Newman Avenue, 225 feet north of 150th Street, Clason Point, to Anna Gick, also lot 25 by 111 on Newman Avenue 250 feet north of 150th Street, Clason Point, for the same owner to Jennie Fredericksen.

### Brooklyn.

Emil Whitfield purchased from the H. K. Realty Company, 1048 and 1050 New York Avenue, two one-family dwellings.

In part payment the buyer gave a 37 acre farm at North Madison, Conn. Taendler & Scholz negotiated the trade.

### Long Island.

To close the estate of Margaret Hughes, J. H. Mayers sold at auction Saturday in Long Island City 376 Hopkins Avenue, a three-story tenement, and 72 Camelia Street, a two-family frame dwelling.

The first named was sold for $5,775 and the Camelia Street house for $1,985. Both parcels were bought by a Mr. Barnet, who is believed to have represented one of the heirs of the estate who is now in Ireland.

### New Jersey.

Snowber & Smith have sold the country estate of Miss Margaret C. Lawrence on Washington Street, Westfield, consisting of Colonial residence and large grounds. The property has been in the family for a long period of years.

### $1,000,000 Theatre Lease in Newark

A theatre lease aggregating over $1,000,000 has just been closed in Newark by Louis Schlesinger, who has leased the property at 118 to 122 Market Street, running through to 193 to 199 Halsey Street, for William Sheerer, to a syndicate known as the B. & A. Corporation. It is composed of Max Spiegel, Mitchell H. Mark, and Charles L. Robinson. They intend to erect a large theatre on the plot, with the entrance on Market Street.

The lease is for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of over $1,000,000. The new theatre will accommodate about 1,800 persons and will be ready in March, 1914.

### Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company leased for Rosenthal & Bernstein for a term of twenty-one years the property at the extreme end of 158th Street, facing the North River and New York Central Railroad tracks on the south side of the street, consisting of 60 feet on 158th Street and 100 feet along the New York Central Railroad, with a new two-story building to be erected, to F. E. Hill.

The S. Herbert Cut Glass Company has leased through William C. Walker's Sons the entire building 35-37 West Twenty-third Street, for a long term, as salesrooms.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for Ida L. Churchill the store and basement at 147 West Twenty-sixth Street to the Acorn Braid Company, and for the Fabian Construction Company the easterly store and basement 122 to 120 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a term of years, to Max Wulfsohn.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store and basement at 208 Pearl Street for A. H. Frankel and Morris Cooper to Harry Schneider.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Charles F. Hubbs & Co. the upper portion of the building on the southeast corner of Lafayette and Fourth Streets to the lithographic department of Oberly & Newell, for the past thirteen years located at 53 Park Street. The lease is for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of $100,000. The entire building will be occupied jointly by the Hubbs Corporation and the lithographic department of Oberly & Newell.

### $15,000 a Year for New Theatre.

The 600-seat theatre, now in course of construction on the northeast corner of 103d Street and Broadway, has been leased by the owners and builders, the Mayfield Construction Company, to the Broadway Photo Play Company. E. E. Eltonhead negotiated the lease, which is for five years, at an annual rental of $15,000.

### Hotel Property Leased.

The Hotel Delaney, 138 West Forty-ninth Street, has been leased by Charles Braxmar, Jr., to M. Gilmore for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $105,000.

This is the second improvement in this block within the last two months, and is situated opposite the new Hopkins Theatre, which is now being erected. This hotel is being entirely renovated at an outlay of about $35,000. William R. Moore negotiated the lease.

### Theatre Leased From Plans.

Louis Keller has leased from the plans to a moving picture syndicate the theatre to be erected at 1,343 and 1,345 Third Avenue on a plot 38.3 by 75. The lease, which is for a term of twenty-one years, was negotiated by Ames & Co.

### Private Dwellings Leased.

Ralph Pulitzer has leased his residence at 17 East Seventy-third Street, furnished, to Sidney C. Borg. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and Harris & Vaughn negotiated the lease.

Fish & Marvin have rented for Mrs. J. H. Gunning her residence at Scarsdale known as "Lone Oak," to Mr. Alfred I. Esberg, furnished, for the Winter.

Sheldon & Becker leased for a term of years the four-story dwelling at 114 West Forty-fourth Street to Carrie M. Hexter for the Rocky Mountain Realty Company.

### Realty Notes.

There were no auction offerings of real estate yesterday in either the Manhattan or Bronx salesrooms.

No plans for new buildings were filed either in Manhattan or the Brox yesterday. The only alteration over $5,000 was for remodeling the four-story loft at 180 Fulton Street, of which the Mebler-Felton Company is lessee. J. E. Morgan, architect, placed the cost at $10,000.

William E. Bates, according to a deed of conveyance recorded yesterday, paid $85,500 for the four-story and basement dwelling on lot 20 by 76.8, at 100 West Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner of Columbus Avenue, sold recently.

## TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

### Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
AT 10:30 A. M.
By Joseph P. Day.

Theodore Moss tract of 345 lots on Jerome Av, 174th, 175th, 176th Sts, Featherbed Lane, and adjoining streets and avenues.

AT NOON.

84th St, 489 East, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x102.2, five-story tenement; E. R. Maas against L. L. Wolf and others; Manning & B., attorneys; Stephen O'Brien, referee; due, $8,702.18; taxes, &c., $25; subject to mortgage of $15,000.

Lexington Av, 2,135, e s, 70.11 ft s of 129th St, 20x90, four-story tenement and stores; United States Trust Co. against H. T. Garcia and others; Stewart & S., attorneys; P. H. Gregory, referee; due, $7,700.28; taxes, &c., $442.11.

9th Av, s e corner of 216th St, 49.11x100, vacant; D. M. Upton against A. H. Landeker and others; L. S. Marx, attorney; C. S. Simpkins, referee; due, $9,506.29; taxes, &c., $1,128.81.

2d Av, 2,206-8, e s, 60.11 ft n of 113th St, 40x80, two four-story tenements and stores; Biagio Pernetti against Tommasina Sangulnetti and others; A. F. Tuozzo, attorney; J. T. Dooling, referee; due, $9,404.82; taxes, $750; subject to two mortgages aggregating $18,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

11th St, 363 West, n s, 176 ft w of Washington St, 20x93.2, four-story tenement; A. M. Cassidy against Mary Sheridan and others; H. S. Mack, attorney; L. S. Burchard, referee; dower.

AT 3,308 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

167th St, 850 East, s s, 119.2 ft e of Stebbins Av, 37.6x111, five-story tenement; G. F. Schwarz against Isaac Brown and others; Action 1; Ronds, H., D. & D., attorneys; H. N. French, referee; due, $37,029.07; taxes, &c., $769.99.

167th St, 854 East, s s, 113.4 ft w of Hall Place, 37.6x111, five-story tenement; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $37,026.87; taxes, &c., $683.20.

Villa Av, 3,162, e s, 375 ft e of Potter Place, or 204th St, 16x100, three-story tenement and store; E. A. Storm against Eva Sigel and others; Carrington & P., attorneys; J. B. Bourke, referee; due, $644.05.

By Henry Brady.

Maclay Av, 2,419, n s, 364.5 ft w of Seddon St, 25x103; M. A. Mead against Antonio Fonessa and others; Patterson & B., attorneys; J. G. Saxe, referee; due, $2,211.45; taxes, &c., $179.30.

By J. H. Mayers.

Clason Point Road, e s, 70.6 ft s of n line of Lot 39, 25.11x85.7 to White Plains Road x25x85.1; Anna Zeller against Caroline Huerstel; Shaw & L., attorneys; Harry Blum, referee; due, $1,390.94; taxes, &c., $12.67.


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141 East 17th St.

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2 $100,000 for good Second Mortgages. Prompt decisions, lowest fees. 2
HOWARD H. MOSHER, 135 Broadway.
(Seconds Exclusively.)


## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

### Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 4, w s, 19x80; Rosa Wirth and another to Charles J. Wirth, on the premises, quitclaim, Feb. 13; attorney, John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.....$1

ESSEX ST, 54, e s, 25x100; Rosie Rosenbaum to Jennie Bollt, 17 West 111th St, all liens, Dec. 14, 1910.....100

LEONARD ST, s s, 124.9 ft w of Church St, 25x100; Robert B. Lawrence to Elizabeth H. Lawrence, his wife, 44 Sanford Av, Flushing, Borough of Queens, May 21; attorney, R. B. Lawrence, 45 Broadway.....$1

LEROY ST, 19, n s, 25x90; Stephen H. Jackson to Margarita Campiglia, 88 Macdougal St. (mtg $14,500,) Oct. 18; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$100

MINETTA ST, 7, e s, 17.1x58.3; Emil Talamini to Stephen H. Jackson, 134 West 131st St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 22; address, 106 Lexington Av.....$1

MOTT ST, 57, n w s, 25x100; Raffaele & Giuseppina Lorenzata to Antoinette Cammarota, 262 Montgomery St, Jersey City, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 20; attorneys, Weeks Bros, 45 William St.....$1

MOTT ST, 309, w s, 22.7x83; Mott St, 307, w s, 22.9x83; Thomas Farese to Pietro Fiorentino, 343 East 11th St, B. & S., all liens, April 25; attorneys, same.....$1

1ST AV, 129, w s, 24.6x50; Jacob H. Wirth et al to Charles J. Wirth, Beekman Place, quitclaim, Feb. 13; attorney, John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Rosa Wirth to same, quitclaim, Feb. 13; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Eliza Muller to same, quitclaim, May 9; attorney, same.....$1

1ST AV, 2,354, e s, 20x80; Joseph and Susie Grisler to Annie Grissler, on premises, (mtg $14,000,) April 16; attorney, E. Sharum, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Grissler to Ethel V. Neef, 2,354 1st Av, all liens, July 26; attorney, same.....$1

5TH ST, 828 East, s s, 24.9x96; Annie Kapner to Jennie Bollt, 17 West 111th St, all liens, Dec. 14, 1910.....$100

57TH ST, n 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25.1x100; Sara C. Hadden, executrix, to Sara C. Hadden, 137 Riverside Drive, Oct. 24; attorney, Addison Gardner, 160 Broadway.....$15,000

74TH ST, 131 East, n s, 17x102.2; Michael W. De Vanny to Bridget W. De Vanny, 131 East 74th St, Oct. 16; attorney, W. J. Lamey, 60 Wall St.....$1

79TH ST, 100 West, s w corner of Columbus Av, 18.6x76.8; Marie M. Wolfe to Lillian E. Bates, 322½ West 42d St, May 20.....$85,500

87TH ST, 337 West, n s, 18.6x100.8; William S. Day to Ada S. Matthews, 681 West End Av, all liens, Oct. 17; attorney, Title Guarantine and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

121ST ST, 334 East, s s, 25x100.11; Hubert A. McNally, referee, to Gene Bruder, 78 West 114th St, (mtg $22,000,) Oct. 22; attorney, M. S. Hyman, 55 Liberty St. $3,600

121ST ST, 336 East, s s, 25x100.11; same to same, (mtg $22,000,) Oct. 22; same attorney.....$3,000

126TH ST, 320 East, s s, 25x90.11; Sara C. Hadden, executrix of Alexander Hadden, to Sara C. Hadden, 137 Riverside Drive, Oct. 24; attorney A. Gardner, 160 Broadway.....

131ST ST, 244 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Mary Burns to York Russell, 317 West 86th St, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

131ST ST, 14 East, s s, 18.2x99.11; Aug. Collet to Margaret Korth, Vineyard Haven, Mass., B. & S., all liens, Oct. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

149D ST, n s, at n w s of Hamilton Place, 90.2x99.11x182.7x106.6; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 508.9 ft s of 145th St, 50x100; 150th St, 514 and 516 West, s s, 41.8x99.11; Ernest R. Lawson and others to Martha A. Lawson, 601 West 118th St, Oct. 24; attorney, Edgar Whitlock, 2 Rector St.....$1

149D ST, 246 West, s s, 25x99.11; Margaret T. Johnston to Mary T. Smith, 271 West 125th St, (mtg $14,250,) July 31; attorney, Celtic Construction Co., 271 West 125th St.....$100

Scofield St, 3 years, Oct. 25; attorney, David Carll, 80 Broadway.....$3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 262.6 ft n of 187th St, 18.9x89.8x18.6x92.6; David J. Hoskins to Edw. E. Miers, 3,100 Broadway, prior mtg $3,800, Oct. 25, due April 25, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. E. Miers, 391 East 149th St.....$400

157TH ST, n s, 171 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x101.10; Benenson Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Oct. 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

179TH ST, s s, 88.3 ft e of Vyse Av, 88x115; K. & R. Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years, 5½ p. c., (two mortgages, each $30,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$60,000

179TH ST, s s, 176.3 ft e of Vyse Av, 78x115; K. & R. Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years, 5½ p. c., Oct. 27, (two mortgages, each $28,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$56,000

236TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x100; Mary Kiebel to Dora M. Schrenkeisen, 29 Fletcher Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1921, 6 p. c.....$2,200

236TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100; Thomas Mulvey and another to Adelaide R. Kavanagh, 125 East 236th St, 3 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

### RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, 169, ground floor and basement; Estate Henry C. Miner, Inc., to Adolph Smith and another, 103 East 116th St, 6 10-12 years from July 1, 1913; attorney, Meyer Greenburg, 99 Nassau St.....$12,000

BRYANT AV, 1,872, all; William H. Hottes to Paul Suesse, 1,872 Bryant Av, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av.....

CHURCH ST, 10, store; George N. Robinson to Gustave Ringe, 130 West 109th St, 9½ years, Nov. 1, 1913.....$6,000

COURTLANDT AV, 705, and 707, all; A. Hupfel's Sons to Robert Bucans and another, 871 Tiffany St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1913, $2,100

MORRIS PARK AV, 677, all; Herman Hebestreit to Paul Von Diezelski, 677 Morris Park Av, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Grossfeld Bros., 116 Nassau St.....$1,080

SCOFIELD ST, 62, City Island, 3 rooms on second floor; Alfred B. Booth to Sarah B. Scofield, 62 Scofield St, City Island, 20 years from Oct. 25, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....

SEDGWICK AV, near the junction of Lind Av, all; Highbridge Building Company to the Kimberly Company, 317 East 34th St, 9 11-12 years from March 1, 1914; attorney, F. W. Yates, 34 Nassau St.....$5,000

TREMONT AV, 778 East, store &c.; Beck Street Construction Company to Max L. Fischer, 1,890 Crotona Parkway, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, S. H. Stuart, 29 Broadway.....$4,980

VAN NEST AV, 816, all; Max Lax to Sadie Hill, 1,919 Bronxdale Av, 4 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$960

WASHINGTON AV, 2,351, store and basement; Stephen Theobald to Christian Botschsellier, 2,351 Washington Av, 10 years from April 1, 1913; attorney, Jaburg Brothers, 1 Worth St.....$1,200

### MECHANICS' LIENS.

BOWERY, 235; Fred Maurlber and others against Ideal Theatre Co., owner and contractor; Morris Henry and Frank Korne, contractors.....$108

LITTLE WEST 12TH ST, 53; E. E. Dey & Son Co. against William W. Astor, owner; Robert P. Lawless, William P. Lawless, and Thomas P. Lawless, lessees; Bernard Johnson, contractor.....$44

VILLA AV, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 50x122; Criseuolo & Bounodono against Monaco Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$450

3D AV, 2,952; William T. Hookey, Jr., against Starett Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$383

3RD AV, 4,284; Ralph Schweibish and others against August Levi, owner; Louis Borsher, contractor.....$87

3D AV, 4,286; Ralph Schweibish and others against Bertha Cline, owner; Louis Borsher, contractor.....$87

10TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 75.8x100; Davis Speyer Co. against New York Opthalmic and Aural Institute and New York Eye Hospital, owners; Wills & Marvin Co., contractors.....$33

39TH ST, 56 West; Louis F. Bergman against Alice B. Scott, owner; Louis W. Marks, contractor.....$57

515D ST, 33 West; Charles H. Darmstadt against 33 West Fifty-first Street Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$7,398

57TH ST, 500 and 502 West; 10th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 57th St, 99x80; Lidgerwood Mfg. Co. against New York Opthalmic and Aural Institute, owner; Wills & Marvin Co., contractors.....$168

116TH ST, 62 West; Goodman Construction Co. against 62 West 116th Street and Royal Pastime Co., lessees; Calusuono & Catino and R. Catino, contractors.....$150

### SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 476.7 ft s of Bailey Av; Altanasio & Corella Co. against Filemena Ventarolos et al., June 13, 1913.....$3,150

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64; Luigi Costabile against C. H. Miller et al., July 31, 1913.....$265

4TH AV, 461 and 463, and 31st St, 101 to 105 East; Lehigh Valley Structural Steel Co. against 461 Fourth Avenue Co et al., April 17, 1913.....$17,500

SAME PROPERTY; Maisel Hardware Co. against same, Sept. 4, 1913, (by bond)..$314

4TH AV, 461; Reliance Fireproof Door Co. against William F. Connor et al., Sept. 12, 1913.....$700

45TH ST, 152 and 154 West; H. B. Smith Co. against Harry C. Irwin et al., July 2, 1912, (by bond).....$485

69TH ST, 133 East; Empire Door & Trim Co. against Carl Taylor et al., July 28, 1913.....$168

178TH ST, 179th St and Haven and Northern Avs; John B. Pace, Jr., against William B. Sommerville et al., July 19, 1913.....$128

### LIS PENDENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, 112; Ricka Lippman against Samuel Parsons and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Cohen Brothers.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 4; Rosa Wirth against Charles J. Wirth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Lyons.

BROADWAY, 1,051 to 1,065; 51st St, 215 West, and 51st St, 224 West; Louis Leavitt against Albany Apartments Corp., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. D. Steuer.

BROADWAY, e s, 26.2 ft s of 44th St, 76.1x97.8x irregular; Broadway, s e corner of 44th St, 26.2x98.11x irregular, leasehold; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Hotel Rector Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125; Republic of Panama against Apartment Holding Co. and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 165th St, 77.3x27.1; and College Av, 1,016; Joseph Lichtenstein against John A. Brann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. M. Levy.

LOTS 65 to 67, map of Waldo Hutchins estate, Bronx; Mary J. Mullis against Forderaw Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Meyers.

MULBERRY ST, 231; Bowery Savings Bank against Mary Le Vien and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

SEAMAN AV, s s, 150 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Daisy D. Moran against Frederic J. Fuller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. S. McAvoy.

SULLIVAN ST, w s, 260 ft n of Bleecker St, 40x100; Anthony L. Ade against Premia Realty Estate Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lindsay, Kalish & Paliser.

VESEY ST, 53; Isabella Wilson against Harry L. Tissot and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

1ST AV, 129; Rosa Wirth against Charles J. Wirth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Lyons.

3D AV, 157; Soleman & Krause against Hamilton Fish Corp. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. McConihe.

8TH AV, 2,180; Edgerton Park Co. against Thomas J. Coffey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Walz.

107TH ST, 28 East; Coleman & Krause against 28 East Tenth Street Corp. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, W. McConihe.

17TH ST, 50 to 54 West; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Wedbern Realty Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

63D ST, 147 West; Amy C. Montague against Patrick J. Cosgrove, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Montague.

113TH ST, 209 West; Charles Juster against Sarah Malmster, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. Schwick.

126TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Mary H. Timpkins and others against Thomas Moloney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

133D ST, 171 West; Henry Silverstone and others against Isaac Huppert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

181ST ST, n s, 362.3 ft w of Broadway, 50.7 x108.11x irregular; John O. Baker against Gurdon S. Buck and others, (partition;) attorney, B. L. Peck.


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## EDUCATION NOTES.

Mabel R. Bemay has been nominated by the Board of Superintendents as teacher in charge of the annex to the Bay Ridge High School located in Public School 104, Brooklyn.

Lester Moran and Charles Sturzer have been appointed provisionally as first grade clerks in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts of the Department of Education.

The appointment of Anna M. Tranter as a stenographer and typewriter in the Bureau of Libraries, Department of Education, has been continued.

The sessions of the evening recreation centre, conducted in Public School 41, Manhattan, have been extended.

The Board of Education has indorsed the action of its Committee on Studies and Text Books, approving the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the grading of Morey's Higher Arithmetic on the list of text books for day and evening elementary schools be changed from 8A, 8B to 7A, 8B.

The appointment of William Schuman as janitor (with knowledge of steam heating) in Public School 19, Richmond, has been rescinded.

The Board of Education has approved the action of President Churchill in suspending Sidney R. Norton, janitor, of Public School 41, Brooklyn, from duty without pay, pending the trial of charges.

A leave of absence for six months without pay has been granted to William Murphy, janitor of Public School 82, Manhattan, for restoration of health.

A leave of absence for six months without pay has been granted to James V. Jennings, janitor of Public School 28, the Bronx, in order to permit him to accept an appointment in the State Department of Efficiency and Economy.

Eleven women and five men took the examination for free-hand drawing in the evening high schools at the Board of Education Hall yesterday.

The Association of Men Teachers and Principals will hold its Fall dinner at the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, on the evening of Nov. 22. There will be a celebration in honor of Associate City Supt. Ettinger and District Supts. Boylan, Roberts, and Perry, who were recently appointed to those offices.

The New York City Teachers' Association will meet at 4 P. M. to-day to name members for the Teachers' Advisory Council.

The representatives of the High School Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. to-day in the High School of Commerce. The general meeting of the association will be held in the same school on the morning of Nov. 1.

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

### Police Department.

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# COURT CALENDARS

## FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Noah H. Swayne, 2d, of Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Orestes Ciccarelli of Hoboken, N. J.; Frederick J. Stuhr, of Jersey City, N. J., were admitted to practice.

Charles Anderson, petitioner; William H. Moyer, Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari and to proceed in forma pauperis denied.

Carl Oliver, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Motion for leave to docket cause and proceed in forma pauperis denied.

498—Yoshiro Nakayama, appellant, vs. W. R. Mansfield, Immigration Inspector, &c.—Motion to place on summary docket granted.

64 and 65—H. Clay Pierce, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States;

66 and 67—Cornelius K. G. Billings, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States;

73 and 74—Roy A. Rainey, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States;

623 and 624—The United States vs. H. Clay Pierce;

625 and 626—The United States vs. Cornelius K. G. Billings;

627 and 628—The United States vs. Roy A. Rainey;

629 and 630—The United States vs. James Gordon Bennett, and

631 and 632—The United States vs. Harriet Goelet.—Motion to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument on first Monday in January next.

642—The Ohio River & Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. Robert M. Ditty et al., as the Tax Commission of Ohio, and

643—The Marietta, Columbus & Cleveland Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Davis S. Creamer, Treasurer, &c., et al.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument on first Monday in January.

477—Julian Munsurl, appellant, vs. C. O. Lord, trustee, &c.—Motion to quash the writ of certiorari or to place on summary docket denied.

160—Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. David Cohen, independent executor, &c.—Motion to affirm and form damages denied.

492—Wilson Cypress Company, appellant, vs. Enrique Deposso del Poso y Marcos et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

296—Bluefields Steamship Company, limited, et al., appellants, vs. Frederick M. Steele et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on the merits.

753—Lumber Underwriters of New York et al., petitioners, vs. O. C. Rife et al.—Certiorari granted.

761—D. J. McDonald et al., petitioners, vs. J. W. Pless et al.—Certiorari granted.

497—St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Hachiroyemon Mitsui et al.—Certiorari denied.

594—The City of St. Louis, petitioner, vs. the National Surety Company.—Certiorari denied.

602—Norfolk & Western Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Cora E. Hauser, administratrix, &c.—Certiorari denied.

715—The City of St. Louis, petitioner, vs. the Chicago House Wrecking Company.—Certiorari denied.

723—Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Southern Transportation Company.—Certiorari denied.

724—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Limited, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. M. Anderson; and

725—The Pacific Coast Company, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. N. Jordan.—Certiorari denied.

748—J. S. Harrison, et al., petitioner, vs. Elizabeth Foley.—Certiorari denied.

754—Grand Trunk Western Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Gertrude Gilpin, administratrix.—Certiorari denied.

756—First National Bank of Dexter, N. Y., petitioner, vs. Edmund K. Fox.—Certiorari denied.

757—Benjamin F. Edwards, petitioner, vs. Edmund K. Fox.—Certiorari denied.

576—The Glenwood Light and Water Company, appellant, vs. the Town of Glenwood Springs.—Appeal dismissed.

575—The Gleenwood Light and Water Company, appellant, vs. the Town of Glenwood Springs.—Certiorari denied.

153—Chino Lee, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Judgment affirmed.

584—Henry C. King, appellant, vs. U. B. Buskirk, trustee, et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

8—Joanna Little, plaintiff in error, vs. J. J. Williams et al.—Leave granted to file suggestion on behalf of the United States as amicus curiae.

82—Chapman & Dewey Lumber Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Board of Directors St. Francis Levee District.—Leave granted to file suggestion on behalf of the United States as amicus curiae.

520—Pacific Creosoting Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

710—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Hardaway Young.—Motion to amend writ of error submitted for the plaintiff in error.

716—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Hardaway Young.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

727—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Willis N. Birdsall;

728—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas E. Lorentz, and

729—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Everett E. Van Wert.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

640—Samuel Powers et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

760—Robert C. Bacon et al., Public Service Commission of Vermont, appellants, vs. Rutland Railroad Company.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellants.

766—John A. E. Pfeiffer et al., petitioners, vs. Austin E. Fletcher et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

688—John Roney et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. H. J. Van Ness.—Motion to dismiss submitted for the defendant in error.

762—American Bell Telephone Company, petitioner, vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

423—Frank Guinn and J. J. Beal vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae.

732—Emil T. Palmenberg et al.; petitioners, vs. W. S. Butler & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

733—Morris Blackstone et al., petitioners, vs. Everybody's Store, Inc., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

622—Hartford Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., plaintiff in error, vs. Eliza Ibs.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages and interest submitted for the defendant in error.

764—Ellen Connelley, administratrix, &c., petitioner, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

2—Juan M. Ceballos and John M. Fiske vs. Anderson C. Wilson.—Passed per stipulation of counsel.

306—Emilia Alzua et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. Finley Johnson. Motion to affirm submitted for the defendant in error.

21—William S. Lovell, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Hentz & Co. et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the defendants in error.

413—John Zeller, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Jersey.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the defendant in error.

113—James Talcott, appellant, vs. Alfred E. Ommen, as trustee, &c.;

114—Alfred E. Ommen, as trustee, &c., appellant, vs. James Talcott.—Dismissed without costs to either party per stipulation of counsel.

511—The Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and

550—William C. McBride, individually and as President, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument continued for the appellants in No. 511 and for the United States; concluded for the appellants in No. 550.

539—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States et al.—Four hours allowed for argument; argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the United States.

The day set for call for Oct. 28: Nos. 539, 546, 567, (and 568,) 571, 257, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9, (and 10.)

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Court opens in Room 47, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 35—Jackson v. Arthur McMullen Co. 106—Boston Condensed Milk Co. v. Sanitary Can Co. 58—McCrum v. Penn R R Co. 82—Mischan v. Silverstein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 43, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 43—Ryan v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 36—Donald S S Co v. Davidson Lumber Co. 47—Crossley v. Lehigh Valley R R Co. 50—Sullivan v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 54—O'Rourke v. Cunard S S Co. 87—Rubsamen v. J M Horton Ice Cream Co. 243—Prepayment Car Sales Co v. Orange Co. 96—Stewart v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 99—Whitkin v. Knick Ice Co. 100—Schaffer v. Southern R R Co. 71—Barnes v. Fireman's Fund Ins Co. 107—Pierce v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 108—Brothers v. Lidgewood Mfg Co. 109—Morris v. New Eng Nav Co. 111—McBride v. Oriental Bank.

UNITED STATES DISPRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 72 P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. 95—Red Star Tow, &c, Co v. Tug Scranton. 96—Colyer v. Tugs T W Wellington and Bridgeton. 113—N Y, Sus & West Coal Co v. Tug J. T. Donohue. 134—B & O R R v. Phoenix Sand and G Co. 146—Bleakley v. Tug Huntington. 74—Thames Tow Boat Co v. Scow Louise. 132—McGuire v. Thames Tow Boat Co. 147—Parker v. Tug Rob Palmer. 149—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N Y.

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### STATE.

### Court of Appeals.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 76—Re Sweeney and others. 182—Trimbey v. Cent N Y Tel & Tel Co. 183—Hendrick v. Biggar. 185—Dickinson v. Tyson. 186—Becker v. McCrea and others. 187—Weld and others v. Postal Telegraph Cable Co. 188—Jones v. Gould and others. 189—Knickerbocker v. General Ry Signal Co,

### New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J. Litigated motions: 1—Matter of Cent Theatres Leas & Const Co. 2—Porter v. Dobbs. 3—Franyen v. German-Amer Ins Co. 4—Hoisting Mach Co v. Scofield Eng Co. 5—McInnes v. Int R T Co. 6—Graham Wood Co v. Standard Wood Co. 7—Voran & Chait v. Hollander. 8—Same v. Same. 9—Matter of Ockert. 10—Levenson Wrecking Co v. Turner Const Co. 11—Veit v. Cheek. 12—McManus v. Mertens. 13—Rosanio v. Baff. 14—Spano v. De Chilla. 15—Same v. Same. 16—Stolsky v. Hagedorn Bros. 17—Astor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 18—Natl Commercial Bank v. Del & Hudson Co. 19—Kraus & Co v. Fulton Metal Co. 20—Matter of Charpentier (Stanton). 21—Notkin v. Rutenberg. 22—Levenson Wrecking Co v. Brandt. 23—Hartstein v. Hartstein. 24—Matter of Shepard (Graham). 25—Farago v. N Y Railway Co. 26—Newman v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 27—Coffin v. Coffin. 28—Barclay Realty Co v. Warner. 29—Morse v. Wanamaker. 30—Rowley v. Kerans. 31—Meylan v. Meylan. 32—Mari v. Mari. 33—Zotti v. Zotti. 34—Murphy v. Murphy. 35—Quinn v. N Y Times Co. 36—Italian Sav Bank v. Peterson. 37—Lundin v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 38—Knobloch v. Schmidt. 39—Rieger Sons v. Same. 40—Haarcn & Meinken v. Same. 41—Same v. Same. 42—Polley v. Cunningham Co. 43—Marino v. Butterick Pub Co. 44—Spotsey v. Normandie Hotel Co. 45—Conklin v. London. 46—Hodges v. Quigley. 47—Doelger v. Mercer. 48—Walter v. Walter. 49—Goldberg v. Goldberg. 50—Matter Banking & Mtg Co of America. 51—Coe v. Champlain Graphite Co. 52—Swiller v. Swiller. 53—Walter v. Walter. 54—Same v. Same. 55—Richrod Ginsburg v. Schwartzenberger. 56—Simon v. Menyel. 57—City of N Y v. Perfect Cigarette Packer Company. 58—Grunger v. Hinkey. 59—Schoa v. Ridgway Co. 60—Stern v. Met Life Ins Co. 61—Fraser v. Fraser. 62—Wilson v. Muller. 63—Orr v. Fargo. 64—Stewart v. Well. 65—Goslin v. Schmidt. 66—Corcoran v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 67—People ex rel Appell v. Prendergast. 68—Same v. same. 69—Zwisler v. Zwisler. 70—Agid v. Clinton St Theatre Co. 71—People ex rel Uffner v. Schaefer. 72—Weinehart Tire & Rubber Co. 73—Abramson Engesser Co v. American Laundry Mach & Mfg Co. 74—Frey v. Regensburg & Sons. 75—Tur v. Arnue. 76—Brandwine v. Brandwine. 77—Brunn v. Brunn. 78—People ex rel Costonza v. Soc'y of Mutual Aid of Aquara Citizens. 79—Rubenstein v. Glassman. 80—Tenn v. Kommel. 81—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Gaynor. 82—Glanfriseo v. Runkel Bros. 83—Guaranty Trust Co v. Ward. 84—Pasofsky v. Gubelsky. 85—Matter of Roth (Lantry.) 86—Coward v. Frazin & Oppenheim. 87—Earnest v. Berkowitz. 88—Schiffer v. Schiffer. 89—Schérne v. Western Elec Co. 90—Donohue v. Johnson. 91—Eagle Broom Works v. Seright. 92—Fulsione v. Lincoln Trust Co. 93—Erber v. Erber. 94—Riker v. B'klyn Pub Co. 95—Tenzer v. Lien. 96—Yaminitzky v. Yaminitzky. 97—Neukirch v. McHugh. 98—Silversteln v. Coronation Waist & Dress Co. 99—Same v. Same. 100—Gabriel v. Sinsheimer. 101—Fort v. Masonry Co v. Rafink Const Co. 102—Fishel v. Whitman. 103—Brooksville Granite Co v. Latty. 104—Natl Reserve Bk v. Corn Exchange Bank. 105—Terry v. Goldstein. 106—Mudgett v. Browning. 107—Atlas Garage Realty Co v. Diamond. 108—Sullivan v. Raunheim. 109—Same v. Rosson. 110—Butler v. Mallon. 111—Croxson v. Waverly Const Co. 112—Easley v. Holden. 113—Becker v. Cloak & Skirt Makers' Union. 114—Goodman v. Siegel. 115—Savona v. Ciccarone. 116—Matter of Pierce (McGay.) 117—Neuowich v. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, B. Motions. Preferred causes. 687—Union Est Co v. Aldon Con Co. 936—North Side Sav Bk v. Marion Holding Co. 798—Reznikoff & Wolwolf v. Bloodgood. 799—Rosen & Herman v. same. General calendar. 231—Marshall v. Marshall. 472—Kings County Trust Co v. Schierenbeck. 432—Rothschild v. Moyse. 285—Brown v. Brown. 506—Parrell v. Miller. 504—Greenwald v. Mullins. 513—Lindenberg v. Logsdon. 538—Silverstein v. Order Brith Abraham. 406—Paddell v. James. 428—Zotti v. Zotti. 360—Silverman v. Cappel. 133—Bauer v. Eagle Ins Co. 101—Bonkard v. same. 430—Berkowitz v. Berkowitz. 404—The Lambs v. Dressler. 565—Coleman & Krause v. Kops Realty Co. 569—Columbia Const Co v. Day. 117—Levy v. Louvre Realty Co. 434—Jacobson v. Jacobson. 1121—Gallneer v. Beinhauer. 385—MacClary v. MacClary. 424—Baas v. Baas. 337—Capaldo v. Langello. 381—Hagne & Co v. Silberberg Import Co. 74—Pavey v. Fowler. 736—Corinthian Bowling Club v. N Y Bowling Ass'n. 361—Elsenberg v. Swartz. 398 — Hoffman v. Goelet. 399—Levy v. Silberstein. 127—Baruch v. Young. 402—Siegel v. Siegel. 287—Pull v. Pull. 314—Douglas v. Wolfe. 563—Mack v. Mack. 143—Didier v. Clark. 100—Hochstein v. Leder. 240—Eckhardt v. Eckhardt. 562—Bishop v. Lewis. 265—Burger v. Burger. 316—Stewart v. Stewart. 71—Coxey v. Gillette. 232—La Preta v. La Preta. 419—Brooksville Granite Co v. Latty. Salvino & Seconda. 425—Eno v. Sage. 441—McLaury Marble Co v. Massimino Co. 356—Katzner v. Langer. 3—Colon v. First United Presbyterian Church. 263—Moses v. Salomon. 63—Crocker v. Elec Protection Co. 135—Ritchey v. Ritchey. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davis, J., case on: Part V., Donnelly, J., case on: Part VII. Blanchard J. case on; Part VIII., Whitaker, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lehman, J. Certiorari cases. 575—Bishop v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaveean, J. Trial calendar. 1—Louis Markheim. 2—Joseph H. Vendig. 3—Joseph McGinnity. 4—Walter Land. 5—Eugene Gilchrist 6—Thomas Burns. 7—Frank Vitale. 8—Thomas Young. 9—Richard Wagner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. 2401—Hughes v. Breakwater Co. 1992—Crowley v. Jones. 2152—Connolly Auction Co v. Buhl Mills Co. 2280—Hodes v. Kon. 2263—Corn Exch Bank v. Boell. 2237—Sternberg v. Tishman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Benton, J. 910—Marino v. Bklyn Hgts R R. 929—Starkey v. Silverman. 3032—Franklin v. O K Express Co. 1031—Schlossmacher v. Standard Motor Express Co. 3454—Siegel v. Cowan Co. 1152—Szydlowski v. Wills & Marvin. 5584—Flavin v. C I & B R R. 591—Banks v. City of N Y. 4065—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 168—Kerner v. City of N Y. 237—Blonde v. Int R T Co. 829—Newsum v. N Y Transp Co. 693—Wadleigh v. Tonkin. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Goff, J. 235—Brenner v. Kohlweiler. 990—Heinsman v. Nassau Elec R R. 1140—C Bullusky v. Nat Biscuit Co. 1141—L Bullusky v. Nat Biscuit Co. 35—Salzman v. Joline. 131—Whitman v. Noble. 134—Litowsky v. Shulman. 138—Gledner v. Trainor. 1154—Vento v. Columbia Storage, &c. Co. 1214—Braham v N Y Rways. 652—Koch v. De Pastor. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Delaney, J. 1056—Gilchrist v. Whitridge. 1076—Prinzi v. City of New York. 356—Langer v. United Elec Light & Power Co. 257—Howlett v. Am Mfg Co. 198—Golden v. City of N Y. 815—Pav v. Third Av R R. 4246—Ptaskawski v. Fritz. 700—Robin v. City of N Y. 712—Russell v. Bradley. 714—Russell v. Jacobs & Davis. 87—Quinn v. Majestic Hotel Co. 378—Gebhardt v. B'klyn Union El R R. 128—Madden v. City of N Y. 130—Madden v. City of N Y. 143—Sullivan v. Charles T Wills, Inc. 186—Kenna v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Cohalan, J. 892—Sasmore v. Ebling. 3942—Neun v. Harris H Uris Iron Works. 1164—Reed v. Belnord Realty Co. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Building Co. 897—Johnson v. McNamee. 1156—De Ancelis v. Meyer. 826—McCabe v. Southern Pacific Co. 284—G Hahn v. Locust Farms Co. 3628—Mannuzza v. L Mundet & Son, Inc. 1163—Murray v. Rapp Const Co. 243—Lynch v. Landsman. 147—Fanning v. 45th St. Exchange. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 151—Wicke v. Griswold. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 569—Horst v. Schloss. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. 1174—Rooney v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery. 981—Hauser v. L I R R. 1172—Levy v. Triangle Wat Co, Inc. 1145—Kiklos v. Hicks. 4572—Markert v. L I R R. 44—Minners v. City of N Y. 796—Glassner v. Mendelman. 167—Rosenberg v. Effinger. 245—Schaefer v. Merchants Refrigerating Co. 1215—Miscell v. Consol Tele Elec Subway Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Weeks, J. 959—Adhalt v. Levine. 406—Seligman v. Stein. 758—Banks v. Rosello. 739—Same v. same. 3697—Cohen v. Schwartz. 3790—Ring v. Main Paper Stock Co. 3442—Schmidt v. Medical Soc of County of N Y. 3436—I Kobransky v. Brill. 3437—J Kobransky v. Brill. 870—Hlavaty v. Penn R R. 98—Economidy v. Vlasto. 1176—Havens Duffy. 236—Flam v. Lazarus. 819—Nurmi v. Thompson-Starrett Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Erlanger, J. 824—Lapidus v. Linch. 1187—Vinokur v. John Muistein Co. 396—Krulewitch v. City of N Y. 1185—Hourican v. Finn. 920—Goodwin v. Janes. 922½—Wallraff v. Hautsche. 1074—Quinn v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 5—Chicholski v. D, L & W R R. 1184—Silverberg v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—De Angelis, J. 1024—Petit v. Interboro R T Co. 934—O'Brien v. Tuttle Roofing Co. 4369—Maggio v. Gatto 1034—Schonleben v. Interboro R T Co. 1192—H Heitmuller v. Gale. 1193—E W Heitmuller v. Gale. 559—Flavin v. C I & B R R. 1001—Murphy v. Union Ry. 173—Deyo v. Dolan. 176—Wallace v. Chisholm. 933—Schiemann v. Musical Mutual Prot Union. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Philbin, J. 314—Frankel v. Frankel. 75—Peshkin v. McCann. 1221—Lacamina v. New York Edison Co. 604—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co v. Huyler. 1208—Kellogg v. Clark. 1087—Scelsa v. Stekloff. 1216—Sullivan v. Feehan Bros, Inc. 868—Zinck v. Trio Auto Machine Works. 1091—Gardner v. Fechter. 1222—Egan v. Barnett. 4208—Lidke v. Riverside Drive and 150th St Co. 1078—Hyman v. Conklin. 202—Bailk v. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 1057—Johnstone v. 28th St and 7th Av R Co. 1220—Aukow v. Penn R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Amend J. 1220—Lass v. Rosevale Amusement Co. 1121—Rosenthal v. Millbank. 1103—Frank v. Belnord Realty Co. 4567—Odd v. Riverside Drive Realty Co. 1224—Joyce v. Miller Reed Co. 1225—Bosch, Jr., v. Central Trust Co. 1108—Sackfield v. Pigueron. 90—Kahn v. Springer. 221—Barr v. McMahon. 1117—Webb v. Hamperley. 1235—Amendoloro v. Porcoco. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—The highest number reached in regular order on the Trial Calendar of contract issues published under Rule 1 is No. 1300, Hooker, J. 855—Talcott v. Pfizer. 856—Talcott v. Pfizer. 840—Kroepke v. Eilers. 842—McDonald v. Green's Purchasing Agency. 304—Guidone v. Mugler's Iron Works. 865—Wagner v. Van Schaick Realty Co. 1718—Krish v. Day. 817—Sieger v. Meltzer. 721—Hartigan v. Hannan. 96—Phillips v. Raritan Woolen Mills. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest. 1037—R Rossman Co v. Howden. 1059—Perfection Vacuum Clothes Washer v. Nat'l Metal Spinning & Stamping Co. 615—Carpenter-Tew Gear Co. 800—McNamee v. Levitt. 793—Theiel v. Gelb. 729—Matteson v. Jennings-Bragdon Co. 686—Little v. Williston. 2040—Bondy v. Societe Anonyme, &c. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hendrick, J., Case on. Franklin v. Hoadly. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Page, J. 1067—Clarke v. Martin. 447—Wilcox v. Boosa. 768—Brown v. McLaghlin. 344—Stewart v. Shubert. 1089—Kinney v. Yorkville Ind Hygela Ice Co. 550—Reed v. Allison. 594—Expanded Metal Eng Co. v. Degnan. 993—Rinehart v. Delerma. 996—Casualty Co of Am v. Nat Surety Co. 1083—Kehoe v. Crockett. 1084—Same v. same. 1086—Ignition Starter Co v. Aristos Co. 831—Kohn v. Armour & Co. 1070—Blum v. Scottish Union and Nat Ins Co of Edinburgh. 1015—Heany v. Hofheimer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Ford, J. 438—Suarez v. Johnson. 871—Loper v. City of N Y. 817—Am Bldg Co v. U S Fidelity, &c, Co. 901—Descourn v. Gould Embroidery Works. 1031—Fried v. Schubert. 892—Wing v. Stringer. 790—Gerard Co v. Hecht Hirschler Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1116—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 1090—Fisk v. Batterson. 1022—Higgins v. Alwold Realty Co. 1097—Partridge v. Randolph. 637—Schlacht v. Kulla. 661—Minzesheimer v. Reese. 1103—Holub-Dusha Co v. Germania Bank of Cincinnati. 1001—Rubber Trading Co v. Man Rubber, &c, Co. 1102—Main Paper Stock Co v. Schlegal. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. 1—Laura Mason, &c. 2—Mathias Klesius. 3—Minnie Rosenfeld. 4—Wickenhelser, infants. 5—William Irving. 6—Max Rechnitzer. 7—Emily H Fiells, &c. 8—William Pareta. 9—Israel Sheko. 10—Francesco Di Giorgio. 11—Palmerino Boffe. 12—Patrick J Griffin. 13—Gondolfo Defina. 14—Frederica Buckl. 15—Rocco M Marasco. 16—Adelaide H Raynolds. 17—James Hunter. 18—Mohun, infants. 19—Matthew, infants. 20—Charles C Walton. 21—Clark W Dunlop. 22—Antonio Marcione. 23—Henry Jacobs. 24—Henry E Agins. 25—Catherine Billy. 26—Mary Lynette Shimock. 27—Thomas Boylston. 28—Michael McPartland, &c. 29—Louisa Dyke. 30—Samuel S Hirshfeld. 31—Mary Dengler. 32—Mary Heimburger. 33—Morris Jones. 34—William H Sneckner. 35—Robert J Gray. 36—John J Brown. 37—Owen Gallagher. 38—Charles Schwartz 39—Mark T Lovett. 40—Matilda Cecil. 41—James Everard. 42—John T Wainwright. 43—Harry Mund, &c. 44—Charles Raab. 45—Christiana T Noltner. 46—Henriette Lindenmeyr. 47—Lena Loeb. 48—William Hyams. 49—George H Dunham. 50—Joseph Seldenberg. 51—Lydia P Ackerman. 52—William Fleming. 53—Elizabeth J Burke. 54—Robert Axford. 55—Emma C Sands. 56—Xantha S Bartlett. 57—Charles B Clark. 58—Jonas Friedland. 59—George Lauer. 60—Sarah C Melvin. 61—Sarah A Douglass. 62—Samuel E Douglass. 63—Essie K Faber. 64—Abraham Dreyfuss. 65—Denis Sullivan. 66—Edward P Woods. 67—David Blaustein. 68—Sarah Timmins. 69—Frederick Hasselberger. 70—John G Kunelberg. 71—Adolph Ludeke. In the estate of Arthur G Warren, issue of fact. In the estate of John H Harbeck, issue of fact. In the estate of Harry Heller or Munz, issue of fact. In the estate of Daniel F Sullivan, issue of fact. Wills for probate: Louis Peiser, Timothy J Kiely, Walton C Telkham, Peter C Rust, Herman H Diestel, John McBride, Bernstein, Emil Loewenstein, Emma G Ross, Josephine Acker, Arthur C Butts, Grace G Heyman, Leopold Goldberg, Charles B Hall.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: Emily Pierce, Thomas S. Ryan, Caroline G Elven, Adolph Vitez, Bernhard Nussbaum.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Luce, J. Part II.—Finelite, J. Part III.—Smith, J. Part IV.—Green, J. Part V.—La Fetra, J. Part VI.—Lynch, J. Part VII.—Schmuck, J. Part VIII.—McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part 1, at 10:15 A. M. Nos. 9024½—Kaplan v. Liebserman. 5398¾—Stumpf v. Cohen. 3923—Parlica v. Wall St Exchange Bide. 6845½—Falk v. Nassau Ferry Co. 6236—Warburg & Schwartz v. Rochester German Brewing Co. 3629—Katz v. Woos. 4108—Weissman v. Stark. 4110—Wiener v. N Y Rys. 4116—Rosenberg v. Reich. 4125—Linter v. Lichtenstein. 4127—Stoff v. N Y Rys. 4135—Brady v. Kantor. 4158—Brennan v. Walsh. 4159—Blum v. Gelbwaks. 4171—Epstein v. Spektorsky. 4172—Eastern Brew Co v. Cohen. 4174—Rosenthal v. Cohen. 4181—Franschi v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 3285—Wood v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 3615—Frankel v. Weissinger. 3569—Natanson v. Hughes. 8625½—Sargelies v. Renault Taxi Service Co. 4080—Bromberg v. Karsh. 4081—Kenefick v. Universal Taximeter Cab Co. 4100—Markthaler v. Chappel. 2960—Malecki v. Wills & Marvin Co. 1350—Lipschitz v. Levy. 8576¾—Spivach v. Green. 2708—Smith v. Sheppard. 8840½—Becker v. Keast. 8033—Guernsey v. Butterick Pub Co. 4121—Wagner v. Wanamaker. 4134—Stumer v. Union Ry. 4155—Broderick v. Walls. 4166—Krausch v. Bartholdi Mfg Co. 4169—Gitter v. Bullusky. 4173—Ferber v. Mayerdoff. 4177—O'Neil v. Eytinge Co. 4179—Calcorero v. Bradley Con Co. 4186—H W Erichs, Inc, v. Reiss. 3626—Berrian v. Northern Hotel Co. 1980—Goldfarb v. Shulsky. 3633½—Strad v. W Messer Co. 4195—Sussman v. Gersmann. 4201—McKenna v. White Flintproof Const Co. 4202—Davis v. Davis. 4203—Fitzgerald v. Hyams. 4205—Collins v. Int R T Co. 4208—Rattigan v. Farmers Loan and Trust Co. 4209—Esparaval v. Siemens. 4212—Rose v. Brakaw Bros. 4213—Rose v. May. 4214—Rechtschaffen v. Paul. 4215—Carpenter v. Fromme. 4216—C, L, Constant Co v. Weber. 4217—Artley v. Curtis & Co. 4218—Artley v. Pierce. 4219—Curtis v. Smith. 4220—Canavan Bros Co v. Hamilton Terrace Co. 4223—Klyalstein v. 42d St. &c, Ry. 4226—Perkes v. N Y Life Ins Co. 4227—Perkes v. N Y Life Ins Co. 4228—Kress v. Harry H. Uris Iron Works. 4229—Feinberg v. Sholes. 4231—Sternberger v. N Y Rys. 4234—Emanuel v. Delancy Amusement Co. 4235—Schwadron, v. same. 4236—Goldberg v. same. 4238—Wallace v. Int R T Co. 4241—Keller v. Int R T Co. 4243—Yensen v. Hay Foundry and Iron Works. 4247—Wallach v. Lynch. 4248—Libowitz v. Schaeffert. 4249—Stein v. Lynch. 4250—Glaser v. Chrystalled Water Co. 4258—Remick v. Sharkey. 4260—Salomon v. Cogliame. 4261—Barnet v. Ebenhan. 4262—Jungo v. Auto Truck Storage Co. 4263—Leaf v. Mondschein. 4265—Fishbein v. Hauptman. 4266—Shwitzer v. Kiralfy. 4267—Rosales v. Werbach. 4270—Rosenkrantz v. Baer. 4271—Moore v. Hunt. 4274—Barkin v. N Y Rys. 4276—Daley v. Lake Champlain Trans Co. 4277—Kenyon v. Joline. 4278—Greenspan v. Lauzit. 4279—Topitz v. Bekerroth. 4280—McGrath v. Clausen-Flanagan Brewery. 4284—Skemple v. N Y Rys. 4287—Pever v. Union Ry. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., case on; Part II., case on; Part III., case; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Finelite, J. 6145—Galway v. Gollick & Smith. 6064. 6065—Hermann v. Nat Steel Barrel Co. 6303—Nat Printing & Eng Co v. McAdur. 6095—Vance v. Hickson. 6288—H G Vogel Co v. Fishel. 6214—Hoguet v. Fulton. 6311—Politzer v. Tip Top Toy Co. 6151—Schonberger v. O L Schwenke L & L Co. 6158—Greenbaum v. same. 6161—Broadway & Cortlandt Co v. Mingle. 6172—Weinstock v. Glaser. 6173—Wagner v. Crans. 6183—Naherun v. N E Marcoglan & Co. 6188—Gutstein v. Cooper. 6193—Roserman v. Kugelman. 6196—Neddermier v. Dressler. 6220—Marrone Const Co v. Marazzi. 6290—Hyatt v. Naylor. 6294—Brown v. Rubber Aer Products Co. 6297—Abramowitz v. Blumberg. 6302—Rudloff v. Guenzler. 6319—Larsen v. Lockwrit Co. 6326—Harren v. Russakow. 6298—Tooker Printing Co v. Banes. 6111—Epstein v. Skiower. 6341—Damon v. Everard. Case on.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Wood v. Mildon Realty Co—Benjamin Tuska. Zipser v. Ruff—Morton Stein. Phillips v. McCarthy—Abraham Stern. Franklin Sav Bank v. Pfeiffer—Abraham Stern. Abramson v. Rollman—Herman Joseph. Bowery Sav Bank v. Hellrung—Alfred Blumenstiel. Mommer v. Vanse—Alfred Steckler, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Welch v. Erie Basin Imp Co—S A Leavey.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Lippman v. Meade—Joseph D Kelly.

### Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kapper, J. 1570—Corridan v. Atlantic & Caribbean Nav Co. 1574—Curran v. Setauket Spring Water Co. 1578—Berger v. Vollers. 1579—Kearney v. McWilliams. 378—Edwards v. Lodes. 1088, 1089—Becker v. Bachrach. 1594—Sterling v. Peale. 1451—Ginsberg v. Broderick. 1598—Moren v. City of New York. 806—Ulmann v. Young. 1064—Edwds v. Coal Tar Product Co. 1601—Reilly v. Liebmann's Bwg Co. 1181—Doctor v. Rau. 1609—Flynn v. Johnson. 1610, 1611—Mader & Pilgrim v. City of New York. 1616—Rittenhouse v. Schieren. 1619, 1620—Todino v. Gallo. 1280—Hagen v. Salomon et al. 854—Bauer v. Montague Mailing Machinery Co. 1107—Patterson v. City of N Y & B H R R. 851—Larsen v. Morse Dry Dock Co and another. 1621—Wagner v. Boston & Maine R R et al. 1622—Lippman v. City of New York. 1625—Bochur v. Schwartz et al. 1629-1630—McNanny v. City of New York. 1631—Williams v. B H R R. 1634—Galli v. Nassau R R. 1635—Levine v. City of New York. 1636—Emmons v. Gonzales. 1638—Weinstein v. Hemmerdinger. 1639—Gay v. City of New York. 1640—Spector v. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 781—Williams v. Trecartin and another. 786—

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LOST—Lady's open-faced gold watch, Monday, between 112th St. and 99th St., Central Park West and Columbus Av.; monogram "S. G. L." Return to Auerbach, 386 Central Park West; reward.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, diamond links, between fancy diamond bars, Oct. 25, in Palace Theatre or on Park Av., between 69th and 75th Sts. Fifty dollars reward for return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Silver meshbag, Wednesday, near Empire Theatre and Gates Av., "L," Brooklyn; $5 reward. Brown, 504 West 158th St.

LOST—In Taxicab, between 85th St. and 44th St., a pair of tortoise shell rimmed glasses. Reward if returned to 520 West End Av.

LOST—Dull gold bracelet, square links, inscription inside, Republic Theatre, Friday evening; reward. Julia W. Henderson, Hotel Gerard.

LOST—Sunday morning, corner 123d-Amsterdam Av., or in Amsterdam Av. car, lady's gold watch; reward. Jackson, 523 West 123d.

LOST—Persian lamb neckpiece, Sunday night, Madison Av., between 93d and 89th Sts.; suitable reward. Ballin, 164 East 72d.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Friday, Madison and 34th to Broadway and 30th; monogram "M. F. L."; return 193 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST—On Brooklyn Bridge, storage battery and tail lamp from Regal Car. W. C. Masson, care Crescent Theatre, B'klyn.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus, a small black pocketbook, containing about $35; liberal reward for return. P 42 Times.

LOST—Bank book No. 4,429,376, Greenwich Bank. Return Medoule, 501 West 28th St.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain, on Saturday. Communicate 151 West 13th St.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, Oct. 25, lady's diamond ring, Fulton to 96th, Broadway express, Lenox express, to 110th St. M 293 Times Downtown.

### Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White and red collie, Thursday; liberal reward. 901 Prospect Av., Bronx.

REWARD to driver for return of female fox terrier, wearing harness, given him Friday afternoon. Central Park West, to deliver 116th. Taylor, 4 West 101st St.

REWARD for return of female tabby cat, lost Saturday, at 94 Riverside Drive.

$20 REWARD

for return of brindle bulldog; name "Rummy" on collar. Superintendent, 56 West 58th St.

## Apartments to Let

### Furnished.

### West Side.

VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH; ALSO CHOICE 2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOTEL WALLICK,
43D AND BROADWAY.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway 110th, Columbus Av. 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.

6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 8547.

A.—Riverside Drive, Nos. 120-125, north corner of 84th St.; handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11, and 12 all light rooms; three, four baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.

Richly furnished housekeeping anartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

For six months or longer, richly furnished five-room apartment, 788 Riverside Drive; highest references required. Phone 5170 Stuyvesant. (Apt. 9,) between 9 and 11 A. M.

112th St., 536 West.—Gorgeously furnished, 7 rooms, Baby Grand Piano, newly decorated; conveniences; 6th floor east. 7080 Morningside

5 handsomely furnished large corner rooms; grand piano; near theatres; ideal downtown home in Fifties. Phone 876 Columbus.

124th, 510 West.—Corner apartment, six rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator; complete for housekeeping.

Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, two baths; view; $150 month. Archibald Foss, Claremont Morris, Rafael De Florez, 45 East 44th.

High-class furnished apartments to sublease; 4 months or longer; $75 to $600 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Newly furnished, five-room apartment; adults preferred; references. Buckley, 618 West 136th St.

### East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.

Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional. Worth investigating.

55th St., 25 East.—Large attractive room and bath on second floor, private house, connecting with beautiful library, sitting room, together or separate.

## Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Wanted, between Washington Square and Union Square, seven or eight room furnished apartment; will take for three or six months and pay good price. Address L 367 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—Clients waiting for high-class furnished apartments. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Two, three rooms, with kitchen, west side, above 72d St., not exceeding $45. A 25 Times.

## Apartments to Let

### Unfurnished.

### West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 W. 15th St.,
Two Rooms and Bath, $33.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
111 West 43d St.
Two Rooms and Bath, $50.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. & 34th St.
Three Rooms and Bath, $50
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42d St.

Handsome 6 room and bath apartment to sublet in the Seminole, 137 West 110th; all improvements; night elevator service; fourth floor front, overlooking Central Park; rent $60. Apply Supt., or call Madison Square 3667.

THE LINCOLN,
306-310 West 51st St.

Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93d St., 46 and 48 West.—Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; fine location, half block Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

FOR A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

A three-room apartment, two baths, on busy Broadway corner, to be sublet at sacrifice. 1,690 Broadway, (53d St.)

WESTERFIELD,
610 WEST 116TH ST.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette apartment, furnished and unfurnished. Thompson. Telephone Mcrningside 3040.

244 WEST 104TH.

Eight newly decorated rooms, near Subway, elevated; west of Broadway; exceptionally light.

WEST 107TH ST.,
near Broadway.—Attractive private dwelling, $1,600; possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Fine seven-room, bath, facing Drive, $1,100; very attractive. The Hudson, 227 Riverside Drive, corner 95th.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
2, 3 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. 128 West 13th. Telephone Chelsea 6650.

171st St., 568 West.—Five rooms; all outside; $28 to $32; concessions; near 168th St. Broadway Subway.

To sublet (unfurnished) Apartment 10D; 5 rooms; can be seen any time. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.

A.—156 W. 72d.—Bachelor apartment, 2 rms. and bath, handsomely furnished; rent, $65.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $40 AND $60.
Four and six rooms, high class. 5 W. 104th.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios, rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chel.

56th St., 133 West.—Studio apartments; music; also housekeeping; $30-$50.

### East Side.

28 East 55th St., southwest corner Madison Av.—New apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $660 to $1,020. Apply on premises or Alvan W. Perry, 20 Nassau St. 'Phone John 800.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,202 Madison Av.

Seven large rooms and bath; single apartment; light on all sides; all improvements; $55. 155 East 45th St.

## Apartments to Let

### Unfurnished.

### Brooklyn.

$35—ST. JAMES PLACE, NR. FULTON—$35.
Four-room apartment, gas, electricity, steam, hot water included; near Subway.
GOLDEN REALTY CO.,
238 St. James Place.

## Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

## Boarders Wanted

### East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

436 MADISON AVE.—Large 3rd floor front room, with closets; reference.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large corner and single rooms; elevator, steam; fine table.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; parlor dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

### West Side.

16TH, 20 and 22 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, etc.; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, one, two rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; excellent table. 4539 Bryant.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; back parlor with extension; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones, superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST; 102d St., 253 West, (The La Grange.)—Several desirable rooms available. Double, $16. Single, $8. Accommodations unsurpassed. Excellent table.

57TH, 361 WEST.—Large front room; conveniences; superior board; moderate; telephone; references

58TH, 148 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; other rooms; select location; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.
Large and small rooms; table board.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Excellent table; double, single rooms; private baths; table guests.

72D, 157 WEST.—Rooms; Southern exposure; near Subway. "L," all surface routes; references.

72D ST., 242 WEST.—Handsome large, single rooms; private baths; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD.
SUITES, WITH BATH.
SINGLE ROOMS.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large and medium front rooms; parlor dining room; references.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, with, without bath; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Very attractive large, medium, small rooms, with board; newly furnished house; exceptional neighborhood; moderate; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable, large and medium rooms; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms; excellent board; table board; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished, decorated; generous table; electricity, telephone; references.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; reasonable. Schuyler 8397.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Neatly furnished; all conveniences; parlor dining; homelike; gentleman preferred.

85TH ST., 209 WEST.—Unusually light rooms; private bath; superior cuisine and service.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; parlor dining room; references.

88TH, 115 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, subletting large room, with bath; refined home; kosher board.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; steam heat; table specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms in well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; "L"; substantial French cooking.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone, electricity.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Rozelle — Handsome room; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

96TH ST., 40 WEST.—In a newly decorated house, room with board.

97TH, 165 WEST, (Italian table d'hote.)—Lunch, 30c.; dinner, 50c. Special Saturday and Sunday dinner, with music, 60c. Several attractive furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

98TH ST., 200 WEST.—Two cozy single rooms; business women; steam; reasonable. McGrath.

103D ST., (corner West End, 879.)—Near Riverside Drive, Subway; delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

103D ST. SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Attractive, sunny rooms, continuous hot water, baths; parlor dining. 2065 River.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Comfortable homelike surroundings; established 17 years; $6 upward; references.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private dwelling; elegant suite, also single; connecting bath; desirable neighborhood; convenient to Subway; references exchanged.

115TH ST., 544 WEST.—Large, light, sunny room; all home cooking; table guests; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

113TH ST., 304 WEST.—Front room, private house, with board, suitable for two.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large rooms; private bath; exceptional table.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large front rooms, separate, together; all conveniences; excellent table. Kerker.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room, dressing room; refined location; excellent table; reference.

187TH, 243 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; excellent board; telephone; Subway.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; good board; telephone; reference; moderate.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST.—Pleasant room; elevator apartment; excellent board. 'Phone 203 Audubon.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

## Country Board.

### New York City.

"EDGEHILL INN," Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—All-year-round home, combining country charm and city comfort; 4 single rooms; southeast exposure available; 30 minutes 42d St. Phone 860 Kingsbridge.

### Westchester County.

Small family on Chester Hill, with every home comfort; excellent table; easy commutation; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

### New Jersey.

Hillside Home, Newton, N. J.—Invalids, aged; quiet and homelike place; nurses' supervision; moderate.

## Board Wanted

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and room for young couple, not to exceed $20 per week, within walking distance of 46th St. and 5th Av. R. MEKMEISTEN,
4 East 46th St.

## Furnished Rooms

### East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Few doors from 5th Av.; elegantly furnished suite; two or three rooms; newly renovated; also large front room with privileges; select house.

18TH, 113 EAST.—Large sunny room in fine private house; references.

21ST, 139 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished room, without board; all conveniences; steam.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Business men; comfortable, quiet home; private baths; $2.50, $7; Subway; telephone.

20TH, 118 East.—Bedroom, sitting room for couple who appreciate refinement; most convenient; also large double room; telephone.

25 EAST 45TH ST.
Rooms, with or without private bath; suitable two gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Well furnished room; bath, toilet; gentlemen; reference; $6.

53D, 58 EAST.—Handsome suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; separately, en suite; electric light, &c.; gentlemen; private house; references exchanged.

60TH, 211 EAST.—Connecting rooms; hall room; running water, heat, telephone; private.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms to rent; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; large second floor room, handsomely furnished, twin beds, heated, running water; moderate.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; back parlor; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

### West Side.

34TH, 339 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, with bedroom and private bath; other rooms; newly furnished; telephone; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; private house; sunny; references; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine main floor room; electricity, steam heat.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in quiet residence; moderate.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; large alcove room; references.

51ST ST., 72 WEST.—Large room, private bath; all improvements; bachelor or couple.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Doctor's office, suite and bedroom, in physician's house. Telephone Plaza 442.

57TH, 328 WEST.—In high class elevator apartment; beautifully furnished, with light parlors; single room, or three for full housekeeping. Meeks.

57TH, 429 WEST.—Double room; hot water, bath; single; $2 up. Fulton.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsome parlor, private bath; electric light, telephone; other rooms; $40, $50, $55.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional, references.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; private bath; $7 to $15 weekly; meals.

60TH, 118 WEST.
Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without board; in handsome private home; telephone, steam heat.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished rooms; private house; every accommodation.

70TH ST., 273 WEST.—Floor, two sunny rooms; private bath; one or two bachelors desirous privacy of home; references required.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references exchanged.

71ST, 165 WEST, (BROADWAY.)—LARGE, FRONT PARLOR, PRIVATE BATH; OTHER ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE; IMMACULATELY CLEAN HOUSE.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful large medium rooms; doctor's home; gentlemen; telephone; reference.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive front room, southern exposure; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath; southern exposure; conveniences; Subway; private house.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; comfortable home; refined business people.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Unusually large, handsome room; bath, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; Subway; references; excellent location.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Well-furnished large front room; 3 windows; references. 6303 Schuyler.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, handsome front room; 3 windows; electricity; select private house; Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Large outside room; private bath; smaller rooms; conveniences; references.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Two connecting, well-furnished, sunny rooms; also single; running water; Subway; breakfast optional; references. V. C. R.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; nicely furnished; near "L" and Subway. Fuller.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath, extension; electricity; suitable doctor's office.

82D, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; also single room; homelike.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 170 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms, private house, new throughout; conveniences; moderate; gentlemen; references. Schy. 8400.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

86TH, 108 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, suitable physician's office; private house; service.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; Subway, L; breakfast optional; references.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; baths adjoining; private house; references; gentleman.

92D, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished single rooms; all conveniences; private house; access to all cars.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bathroom; refined surroundings; owner; reference.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with private bath, for couple, with refined private family; board optional; references.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Business man can obtain room overlooking West End Av.; newly furnished; private family; $6 weekly if permanent. Apartment 61.

95TH ST., 330 WEST.—Front parlor bedroom suite, attractively furnished; up-to-date elevator apartment; Subway. Riverside. Apt. 43.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.
LARGE, FRONT ROOM. REFERENCES.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Private family; handsome room, facing Broadway; corner; Subway; running water; board optional. Apt. 5 C.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apartment 7C.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apartment 7C.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.
Large, sunny, outside room, with lavatory; ample closet room; 7th floor, high-class elevator apartment; electricity; Subway express; private American family; references; moderate. Rogers.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large single room; elevator apartment; near Riverside; gentlemen. Thomlisson.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; refined environment; private house; near Subway.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private house; near Subway and "L"; telephone.

106TH ST., 246 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, piano; steam heat; private bath; breakfast optional; private family. Janitor. Telephone 8243—Riverside.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Two attractive rooms overlooking Hudson, singly or together; gentlemen or couple; block subway; seventh floor.

112TH ST., 508 WEST.—Outside sunny room; elevator apartment; reference; 6th floor south.

114TH ST., 618 WEST.—Exceptional room for gentleman; high-class modern apartment; married couple; no other roomers; absolute privacy; Subway. Gregory.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Outside rooms; gentlemen; private family; references. Apt. 24.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.
Beautiful front room; high-class apartment; refined gentleman; Subway. Morn. 7700. Walsh.

## Furnished Rooms

### West Side.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, Apt. 67.—If you like sunshine and fresh air, come, see, and take.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside rooms; elegantly equipped new building opposite campus; big concessions; $10 each two in a room, with exceptional board; references. Apt. 23.

120TH ST., (northeast corner Amsterdam.)—Large, private, sunny rooms; newly furnished; board, in detached apartment, optional. Apartment 23.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large corner room, three windows, elevator; references. Apartment 51.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Nice room, with bath; phone, shower; reasonable. Apartment 60.

135TH, 243 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; board optional; reasonable. Fick.

136TH ST., 601 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; elevator, shower; references. Apt. 5.

139TH, 640 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; breakfast optional; $5. Skelly.

141ST ST., 529 WEST.—Large, well-furnished suite, second floor; three windows; southern exposure; steam, hot water; private house.

148TH ST., (3,604 Broadway.)—Young dentist wants one or two bachelors to share his well-furnished apartment; moderate.

841 WEST END AV.
Attractive outside room, in private American family; all modern conveniences; references. Bailey.

BROADWAY, 1,696.—Exceptionally large outside rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apartment 43.

IVY COURT, (107th St., 230 West.—Newly furnished large rooms, convenient neighborhood; high-class house; references. Andreas.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (622 West 141st.)—Business gentleman can have large, elegantly furnished room, done in blue; strictly private family of two; no other roomers. Telephone 6060 Audubon. Apartment 8B.

TWO SUNNY ROOMS, separate, en suite; modern elevator apartment; 91st St. Subway. 93d St, elevated. S 150 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful small room; gentleman; private family; 91st St. Subway; references.

### Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE, (177 Park Place.)—Superior accommodations; alcove and square rooms; southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; select locality; convenient to Park Row, Subway, surface; references.

## Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SHOE DEPARTMENT—We require several salesmen of first-class experience, thoroughly versed in the selling and fitting of shoes. To those possessing the necessary qualifications a permanent position with liberal salary is assured. Applications can be made by mail or in person to Superintendent.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of girls, over sixteen years of age, as parcel wrappers. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Two experienced solicitors of good personality and address; must be energetic and capable and come well recommended. A W 1,000 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent young lady to keep books in large company; salary, $10 to $12 to start. Address in own handwriting N 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, who understands double entry and trial balance; references required; state salary expected. A 95 Times.

DESIGNER.—Good position for competent woman designer to take charge of small established factory making women's waists and middy blouses. Middle West city of 200,000. State experience and salary desired. Address X 303 Times.

DESIGNER wanted by high-class firm on silk dresses, medium price; only first-class considered; good opportunity for capable designer. Confidential, Box A 108 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A NUMBER OF GIRLS,
16 years of age or older, to serve as
PARCEL WRAPPERS.

Those proving satisfactory in this position will be selected to fill better positions throughout the house. Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER for two, in small apartment; go home nights; references required; call after 6 on Monday or Tuesday evenings, Mueden, 310 West 95th.

NURSE for two-year-old little girl. Apply after 7:30 in the evening; personal city references required. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

PUPIL NURSES.—Apply Supervisor People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

SOLICITOR.—An experienced female solicitor at once; salary and commission to worthy person. Mrs. Ruth Davis, 100 Hopkins St., Hartford, Conn.

THREE INTELLIGENT WOMEN to interview parents and teachers in behalf of educational plan; $25 to $50 weekly; commission and guarantee; experience unnecessary, but earnestness, good personality, and references requisite. Require several for Florida. Call after 1. Dixon Rucker Co., 303 5th Av.

WILL HAVE A VACANCY for two and probably three educated ladies Nov. 1. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

### Instruction.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.

Complete Secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St. Secretarial courses only. Stenography, secretarial English, accountancy and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

## Help Wanted Male

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT — Require several thoroughly experienced salesmen for the Lace Curtain section.

ALSO

CARPET WORKROOM.—Require a thoroughly experienced carpet layer. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

FIRST-CLASS MAN ON CENTRES FOR HIGH-GRADE CHOCOLATE LINE; MAN WITH RETAIL EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GIVE PAST EMPLOYERS. X 348 TIMES.

FOREMAN.—Experienced man for high-pressure plant; must be well recommended and should understand telephone switchboard. Apply 2 P. M., 480 Park Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A NUMBER OF B

# W. C. T. U. GIVES AID IN HOBSON'S CAUSE

### World Organization Contributes to His Campaign and Makes Him Life Member.

### PRESIDENCY IS A PROBLEM

### Delegates Re-elect Countess of Carlisle, Who Sent Word That She Would Not Serve.

Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England, was re-elected President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn yesterday morning. It was the closing day of the great convention.

The women of the convention, despite the fact, went on record as strong indorsers of Richmond Pearson Hobson, who is making a campaign for the Senate. A contribution of $100 was made to his campaign fund.

The Countess of Carlisle was elected expressly against her wishes. She received 308 out of 379 votes. There were 6 scattering votes, and 65 were cast for Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Vice President and presiding officer of the convention. All the Englishwomen voted for Mrs. Stevens, and all the Americans for the Countess of Carlisle.

Mrs. Stevens was placed in nomination by the English and Welsh delegates, who wished, they said, to "show their love for her," as Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, and Mrs. Randolph Clarkson of England said that the Countess of Carlisle positively had refused again to accept the Presidency on account of ill health and other duties. If it was the wish of the convention she was willing to accept the office of Vice President. Mrs. Stevens made a strong speech in favor of re-electing the Countess of Carlisle, even against her wish, saying that she herself would not accept the Presidency.

"There is no reason," she said, "why the President should do any more work than the Vice President. I believe that it is for the best of the organization that we should go on as we have. I do not wish the world to think that because the work started here that the United States is all there is to it. I say this as one who would give her life to the W. C. T. U.

"I said in letters which I sent to Lady Carlisle to London, to Germany, and to Castle Howard, to which I have received no answer, that we do not wish her to work hard, but we do wish to have her name as our chief officer for the influence it will have, not only in America but all over Europe. We will love her as we could no other and the work will go under her as it would with no other."

It was after this address that the ballots were brought in showing that the Countess of Carlisle was the choice of an overwhelming majority for President, and her election at once was made unanimous. The convention voted to send her a cable dispatch announcing her election and expressing love and loyalty.

"It is the happiest moment of my life," said Mrs. Stevens, "to announce that the Countess of Carlisle is the President of the World's W. C. T. U."

Before the vote was taken Mrs. Clarkson, who had expressed the Countess of Carlisle's wishes regarding the election, repeated:

"I am assured that the Countess will not accept the election, and we cannot afford to waste time putting her name on paper. When she does not accept you will be without a President. We must not be sentimental."

"If we elect Mrs. Stevens she will not accept," said Miss Anna Gordon, American Honorary Secretary, "and if we elect her as Vice President we shall have some one to act as President, as we have now, if the Countess of Carlisle should still refuse."

The convention rising after the election sang "All Around the World" to the tune of "Old Black Joe," as it did also upon the election of Mrs. Stevens to the office of Vice President. Mrs. Stevens received 304 out of 364 votes, there being 55 for Lady Carlisle and 5 scattering.

"I will serve to the best of my ability," said Mrs. Stevens after her election, "and do everything in my power to help the President we have elected."

The W. C. T. U. cheer, "White Ribbon! White Ribbon! White Ribbon! Hurrah! was given after each election. The other world's officers, Honorary Secretaries Miss Agnes E. Slack, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, United States, and Treasurer Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Canada, were re-elected with most of the Superintendents.

Richmond Pearson Hobson was made a life member of the World's W. C. T. U. by the payment of $100 by the W. C. T. U. of Alabama, and a few minutes later it was proposed by them and voted to contribute that or another $100 from the treasury of the world's organization to the campaign fund of Mr. Hobson. The women are grateful because the Representative in December, 1911, and again in August, 1913, offered in the House of Representatives an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the importation and sale of beverages containing alcohol. The W. C. T. U. organizations of Kentucky, Maine, and Pennsylvania also voted to give $100 each to the Hobson campaign fund, and a prayer was offered for the victory of the Alabama worker for total abstinence. It was suggested that it would be better for the campaign gifts to be made by the National W. C. T. U. Convention, but Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Georgia said:

"No, the liquor men will be more afraid if they know the women of the world are against them."

Since the opening day of the convention several life memberships have been established. Lady Aurea Howard, on behalf of her mother, the Countess of Carlisle, on the opening day of the convention gave $5,000 to the organization. In recognition of this gift the convention last night presented a silver jewel case, containing white ribbon badges of various designs.

Congratulations and regrets at not being able to be present at the convention were received yesterday from President and Mrs. Wilson, and many others, among them the Presidents of some of the large women's colleges.

Another baby, Alice Virginia McCoon, a year old, was made a little white ribboner at the convention yesterday, but like any baby not a member of the World's W. C. T. U., she refused to be impressed. She pulled the white ribbon from her wrist the minute it was tied on, seized a red flower that had been offered her mother and waved it gayly while the convention sang "Precious Jewels."

The feature of the closing session yesterday was a big suffrage symposium. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw made an address and a long line of women voters marched on the stage and spoke for the State or county they represented. Then they sang, repeating the words over and over again: "We Have Woman Suffrage," to the tune of Dixie. Following that the whole convention to the same tune sang: "We're Out for Woman Suffrage." Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston was in charge of the symposium.

As it was the closing day of the convention the Committee on Resolutions reported. The convention passed resolutions condemning the white slave traffic, and the State regulation of vice in any part of the world. Resolutions were passed urging total prohibition, arbitration, and the franchise for all women. The convention opposed the employment of barmaids and Mrs. Armor proposed an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor on any seagoing craft which also was passed. There was a patriotic demonstration in the evening, and the singing of national anthems. The closing hymn was, "God be with you till we meet again."

## ELECT SHEPARD TO COUNCIL

### New York University Has More Students Than Ever Before.

At the annual meeting of the New York University Council, held yesterday afternoon, Finley J. Shepard, whose wife, the former Helen Gould, has been one of the most generous benefactors of the institution, was elected a member. He will fill the place of the late Frederick W. Devoe. The University Council is a body of thirty-two members elected for a term of four years. The members of the Council correspond to Trustees in other universities. The Council is the governing body of the university. Dr. Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, is President of the Council. In order to aid those students who are graduated from high schools in February, the Council yesterday authorized the College of Arts and Pure Science and the School of Applied Science to offer freshman courses, beginning in February and extending through to September.

Dr. George C. Sprague, Registrar of the university, yesterday reported a gain of 1,209 students as compared with last year's enrollment. The final figures show an advance of 28 per cent. This makes the total this year 5,637 students. Counting the extramural students, the total rises to 6,637. This is the highest enrollment ever recorded in the university. Of the total gain of 1,209 as compared with last year, the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance shows the largest increase. Its pupils now number 2,055. With the exception of the Veterinary College, all the schools show substantial gains. The schools at the Heights show an increase as compared with last year of 155.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Director of the University Forum, announced yesterday that the forum would be open to the two city candidates for Controller, Herman A. Metz and William A. Prendergast. They will speak on Friday at 5 o'clock in the Judson Memorial Church on "Economy in City Government." Prof. Jenks will present his summary of the issues raised in the two Mayoralty candidates last week.

## SAVED TO EDUCATE HUSBAND

### Now, Mrs. McCloskey Says, He Has Deserted Her for Another.

Mrs. Lillian McCloskey of 740 Riverside Drive brought suit for separation in the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, Donald H. McCloskey, President of the Motor Block Import Company, an automobile supply corporation at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. In her complaint Mrs. McCloskey states that her husband's income amounts to $36,000 a year, and she asks for $100 a week alimony in addition to counsel fees.

According to the papers placed on file the plaintiff and defendant, before their marriage, were employed in the office of the United States Steel Corporation. From her salary, Mrs. McCloskey says, she saved enough to help her fiance to obtain a better education in order that he might win greater success. When finally her husband prospered, the complaint states, Mrs. McCloskey was deserted by him for the co-respondent, Miss Bertha Horton.

Mrs. McCloskey has appended to her complaint a letter written by her to her husband after his alleged desertion of her. This letter, in part, reads:

"Is there anything a heart-broken wife can do to make you realize what you are doing and to bring you back to her! Is my love of nine years to be all for nothing in the sum total of your existence!

"I was walking home to kill time, trying to avoid passing your store, and there stood your car with Mervin waiting for you and your inamorata. I rushed into Healy's with murder in my heart—Donald, can you realize it—murder? and it looks as though you were going to keep it up and force me to kill."

## AUTO HURTS RICH WOMAN.

### Mrs. L. C. Williams Run Over by New Yorker's Car in Greenwich.

*Special to The New York Times.*

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Laura C. Williams, widow of the late Edward Pitt Williams of New York, one of the wealthiest women in Greenwich, was knocked down and run over by the automobile of Henry L. Cammann of New York on the business street here to-day. The car was stopped and Mrs. Williams, unconscious, was taken from under it. She was rushed to the Greenwich Hospital, where she regained consciousness, and it is said she will probably recover, although her injuries are serious. Her collarbone is broken and her skull injured.

Mrs. Williams, who had been shopping, stepped out from behind a large truck, directly in front of the Cammann car.

Edward Schnell, the driver, has not been held, as witnesses say he was in no way to blame.

Mrs. Williams was the chief beneficiary, under the will of her husband, of property estimated to be worth nearly $1,000,000. She has been prominent in benevolent organizations in Greenwich, founding the Greenwich Society for Animal Protection. She is an officer of the United Workers and of the Greenwich Equal Franchise League, and was recently defeated for the School Board after being nominated by the Progressives.

## EX-MAYOR FLINT KILLED.

### Thrown from His Auto in Collision with a Trolley Car in Orange.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—An automobile in which ex-Mayor Walter A. Flint of West Orange was riding was struck by a cross-town trolley car, at Park Avenue and Day Street, shortly before 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Flint was thrown out and so badly injured that he died in the ambulance called to take him to the Orange Memorial Hospital. His skull had been fractured and his neck broken.

Mr. Flint was driving east on Park Avenue and attempted to pass in front of a southbound car. He was not quick enough, and the car struck the rear of the automobile, turning it completely around and hurling Mr. Flint against the curbstone. He was the only occupant of the automobile, and was hurrying to attend the annual dinner of the Men's Bible Class of the Central Presbyterian Church.

John McDonald, motorman of the car, of 45 Bradford Street, Orange, was placed under arrest and will be held on a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Flint was 48 years old, and a native of Vermont. In 1908 he was elected Mayor of West Orange on the Republican ticket. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of West Orange, and had since served as its First Vice President.

### Government War on Bad Chestnuts.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Department of Agriculture to-day entered on a crusade for the protection of chestnut eaters. At its instance an assistant United States attorney filed libels here under the Pure Food Law against eight bags of chestnuts alleged to be unfit for human consumption. The Department will extend its anti-chestnut worm crusade to the rest of the United States.


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# SAYS SHE WED EATON TO SAVE HIS LIFE

### Took Pity on Him Because of His Intemperance, Admiral's Widow Avers.

### SHE SAW HIM EAT DRUGS

### Ashamed of Habit, He Poured Whisky on Himself to Hide Real Cause of His Condition.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 27.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, who is on trial for her life, charged with poisoning her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, was still uncompleted to-night when court adjourned until to-morrow.

During her six hours' ordeal the witness showed signs of fatigue, frequently resting her head in her hands. She answered questions readily, however, and several times District Attorney Barker stopped her when she made her replies too extended.

At the suggestion of the District Attorney, Medical Examiner Gilman T. Osgood of Rockland sat at a table in plain view of the defendant. Dr. Osgood, who has devoted much time to a study of insanity, jotted down notes of his observations of the witness.

Under the questioning of the prosecutor, Mrs. Eaton repeated the story of her early life, her marriage to her first husband, D. H. Ainsworth, and her separation from him and of her meeting with Admiral Eaton.

The Admiral was very intemperate, she said, but under her care he drank considerably less and finally asked her to become his wife.

**Saw He Was Going to Kill Himself.**

"It was only when I saw that he was going to kill himself that I decided to marry him," she said.

"Then you married him to save his life?" asked Mr. Barker.

"Yes, I married him to save his life," replied Mrs. Eaton.

She denied that she had tried, through Dr. C. H. Colgate, to have the Admiral committed to an asylum. She thought her husband appeared peculiar, and she merely wished to have him examined. H was under the influence of drugs at the time.

Dr. Colgate was under the impression that I was a young woman who wanted to get rid of an old husband, and I was very indignant," Mrs. Eaton declared.

She told of a tooth that decayed over night, and she was sure that the Admiral had tampered with it while she slept. At the request of the prosecutor she showed her teeth that Mr. Barker might detect the effects of the poison.

Asked how she knew her husband was using drugs, Mrs. Eaton said:

"I had luncheon one day in Chicago and I was looking out of the window when I saw a peculiar white smoke, like steam from a locomotive. I said to myself, 'Goodness, can it be possible that Joe is in Chicago?' Then I found that the smoke came from the pipe of a Chinaman who was smoking opium. I knew by that that the Admiral smoked opium."

Much of the examination had to do with numerous letters written by the defendant. Regarding one of these, written in 1909, the witness said:

"The Admiral's brain was full of drugs. He was almost childish at times and should have been operated upon. If he had been he would be alive to-day."

Mrs. Eaton repeatedly contradicted testimony given by witnesses for the prosecution, including that of her daughter Dorothy, who had said that her mother gave the Admiral medicine in his tea and other beverages. She admitted that she had bought this medicine on two occasions. Once she said she told the Admiral about it and then gave it to him with his full knowledge, but the other time she did not use it at all.

**Ate Medicine "Like Peppermint."**

"I never could have deceived Admiral Eaton. So expert was he in medicines that he would have detected it immediately," she declared. She went on to say that some of the medicine she got for him he liked so well that he "ate it like peppermint."

Explaining a phrase in one of her letters which referred to the "rottenness of the navy," Mrs. Eaton said that she believed the Admiral's mental condition was due in a large measure to his life abroad while in the navy.

"Did you ever see the Admiral use drugs?" she was asked.

"Yes, dozens of times," was the reply. "He would eat it from the palm of his hand and almost immediately his eyes would set and become glassy and he would appear as though intoxicated."

Admiral Eaton was ashamed of his drug habit, the witness continued, and often she had known him to sprinkle whisky on his coat and even on his mustache in order to give the impression that liquor was responsible for his condition.

Regarding letters in which she had said that the Admiral winked at other women, the witness asserted that she was positive of these facts.

Her letter to Grace B. Howard of New Bedford, previously introduced, in which she asked the recipient to testify that the Admiral winked at her, was written, Mrs. Eaton said, because she was afraid that the Admiral would try to fasten the death of their adopted child on her or on her daughter, June. She gave publicity to the baby's death, she said, "to save any more lives that might live around him."

A new letter, not previously referred to, was introduced by the Government. It was addressed to a neighbor of the Eatons, and although it bore no signature, Mrs. Eaton admitted at once that she had written it. It described the Admiral as having a tumor on the brain, and said that he was normal only part of the time.

Going into details regarding neighborhood gossip, she wrote:

I came from an exclusive family and I cannot understand all this gossip. I sit and gasp at the dowdiness of New England women. Southern women would be clever enough to know which of two parties was short of brains.

Mrs. Eaton's testimony appeared tiresome to the members of the jury, and at times some of them appeared to doze.

## FORM A CIVIC UNION.

### Public Welfare Associations Unite in a Federation.

A federation of civic organizations of the city was formed yesterday at a meeting of their representatives at the City Club. The object of the federation is "to enable the federated associations to act together for the promotion of community interests of a non-political character."

The organizations which have joined in the federation are the Fifth Avenue Association, Broadway Association, Twenty-third Street Association, Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, Harlem Board of Commerce, West End Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, Harlem Property Owners' Association, Municipal Art Society, Fourth and Seventh Avenue Associations, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. All other similar organizations will be admitted to membership, and each will be represented in the federation by four delegates.

A committee of ten, which includes in its membership ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Bert Hanson of the Municipal Art Commission, and Bruce F. Falconer of the Fifth Avenue Association, was appointed to select a name for the federation and nominate officers. Robert Grier Cook, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, will act as temporary Chairman of the federation, and David Robinson, Secretary of the Broadway Association, as temporary Secretary.

Present at the meeting were Laurel Harris, President of the Municipal Art Society; Joseph W. Cushman, Secretary of the Twenty-third Street Association; Simon Brentano of the Fifth Avenue Association; Edward W. Forrest, Charles B. Fuller, and Thomas P. Fowler, Harlem Board of Commerce; Thomas W. Slocum, President of the Wholesale Dry Goods Centre Association, and Col. Jefferson de Mont Thompson, President of the Broadway Association.

## CUMMINS BACK IN TOMBS.

### Surrendered Himself in Court After His Appeal Was Denied.

William J. Cummins, former Chairman of the Carnegie Trust Company, whose conviction for diverting the funds of the trust company to his own uses was affirmed last week by the Court of Appeals, surrendered yesterday to Justice Gavegan in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was remanded to the Tombs for one week, so as to give him an opportunity to close up his business affairs before being taken to Sing Sing.

Cummins's attorney, Herbert G. Smythe, asked Justice Gavegan to continue the bond until word was received from Washington as to the disposition of an application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. The application is based on an alleged violation of the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment. The result of the application is expected to be made known to-day.

District Attorney Whitman opposed an extension of Cummins's period of liberty, and asked that the prisoner be remanded to the Tombs at once. Mr. Smythe pleaded that his client be allowed to remain in the custody of a Deputy Sheriff, but Justice Gavegan ruled otherwise.


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EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Nov. 4. TO-NIGHT AT 8:10. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. HADDON CHAMBERS.

New Amsterdam W 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Nov. 4. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in Victor Herbert's Masterpiece. SWEETHEARTS

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Sat. & Nov. 4. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas's New Comedy INDIAN SUMMER

GLOBE Cohan & Harris' B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.,) Sat. & Nov. 4. ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Eves. 8:20. Mat. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE Extra Mat. Election Day. To-m'w Mat., Pop., 50c. to $1.50. 3D MONTH—LAST 2 WEEKS Richard Carle—Hattie Williams in THE DOLL GIRL and J. M. BARRIE'S "The Censor and The Dramatists."

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Phone 700 Bryant. First Mat. Sat., 2:15. To-m'w (Wed.) Eve., 8:20 SEATS NOW. WAGENHALS & KEMPER CO. present AFTER 5 THE COMEDY By WM. & CECIL de MILLE.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4. GRACE GEORGE in J. M. BARRIE'S STIRRING PLAY HALF AN HOUR and Stanley Houghton's Comedy, The Younger Generation

PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. OPENS THURS. NIGHT. Seats Now. TANGLED LIVES A POWERFUL PLAY OF TO-DAY.

Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Ev.8. Mat. T'm'w, Sat. & Nov. 4. DONALD BRIAN Comedy Triumph THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Nov. 4. —LAST 2 WEEKS— THE FIGHT By BAYARD VEILLER.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., (Pop.,) Sat. & Nov. 4. To-m'w Mat., Pop., 50c. to $1.50. FANNIE WARD in MADAM PRESIDENT

GAIETY ANOTHER COHAN & HARRIS HIT Broadway, 46th St. Eves, 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, (Pop.,) Sat. & Nov. 4 NEARLY MARRIED with BRUCE McRAE

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4. THE LOVE LEASH with GRACE FILKINS.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 4. Popular 50c to $1.50 Matinee To-m'w. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

Grand 23d St., 8th Av. T'm'w Mat. 25c & 50c. MAY IRWIN "Widow by Proxy."

SYMPHONY Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next FRIDAY AFT., Oct. 31, at 3:10. Next SUNDAY AFT., Nov. 2, at 3. Soloist, Mme. HOMER. Symphony in D, Haydn; Air, "Oh, Pardon Me," Bach; Serenade in D, Brahms; Air, "Oh, Don Fatale," Verdi; "La Villanelle du Diable," Loeffler. Seats on sale Box Office. Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Next Thurs. Eve., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. Soloist, Mme. Teresa CARRENO PIANO. BERLIOZ—TSCHAIKOWSKY. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. PIANO RECITAL JOSEF HOFMANN. Steinway Piano. (Management Wolfsohn Bureau.)

CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Aft., November 2nd. ONLY JOINT SONG RECITAL IN N. Y. THIS SEASON. CORINNE RIDER-KELSEY SOPRANO. CLAUDE CUNNINGHAM BARYTONE. Seats 50c. to $1.50, now at Box Office.

Hippodrome, Sunday Eve., Nov. 2. JOINT APPEARANCE Melba & Kubelik. Management of LOUDON CHARLTON.

E. F. PROCTOR'S 5th AVE. Jess Lasky's "The Water Nymph" Cure," Bernard A. Reinberger & Co., Valerie Bergere & Co., Ma Belle & Sylvan Sisters. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. Ballet, Paul Morton & Others

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. / 58TH ST., & 3d Av. / 125TH ST., Lex. Av. — A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE AT SMALL TIME PRICES. 12 BIG ACTS.

BELASCO West 44th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Nov. 4, at 2:15. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Nov. 4, at 2:20 The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 4, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL—TERESA CARRENO. (Everett Piano.) Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

American Roof 42 St. at 8 Ave. EVERY EVE AT 8:15. OPEN ALL WINTER STEAM HEATED. Frank Morrell, Pianobugs, Gaylord & Heron, Cecil Eldred & Carr, 4 Solis Bros., and others. BILLS CHANGED MONDAY & THURSDAY. Seats Reserved in Advance, 25 & 50c.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 30, at 3. SONG RECITAL Leon Rennay. Tickets now on sale at Box Office. (W. 43d).

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL FLORENCE AUSTIN. Seats $2.00 to 50c. Boxes $10. At Box Office or Music Studio, 51 West 76th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 7, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL EVAN WILLIAMS. Seats 50c to $1.50. Man'g't Wolfsohn Bureau.

Marie Morrisey Contralto. AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 30, 8:15

METROPOLITAN Op. House, Mon., Nov. 3 Matinee and Night—2 APPEARANCES ONLY. PAVLOWA and Her Imperial Russian Ballet. Seats now at Box Office. Prices 50c. to $2.50.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3. SONG RECITAL HERBERT Witherspoon. Seats 75c to $1.50. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:30. SONG RECITAL CHARLES NORMAN GRANVILLE. Seats at Box Office. Management Walter Anderson.

AEOLIAN HALL, To-night, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL FLORENCE HINKLE. Seats Box Office. Manag'm't Wolfsohn Bureau.

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ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., at 2:15. Extra Matinee Election Day. Nov. 4th. WITHIN THE LAW With JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.

LONG ACRE 48th St., w. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mat. To-m'w, 50c. to $1.50 A MUSICAL TREAT. ADELE Extra Matinee Election Day.

Ad. Philipp Thea., 57th St., 3d Av. Mat. Sat. & Grete v. Mayhof in The Midnight Girl

BRONX Opera House, 149th St., Brook Av. 25c. to $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c. THE MASTER MIND with Edmund Breese.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres

COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Lillian Lorraine, Cecil Lean & Co., Bernard Granville, Owen McGivney & others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Eddie Foy & 7 Little Foys, Joseph Jefferson & Co., Farber Girls, 7 Big Acts.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. Ev. 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. Daily Mat. 25, 50 & 75c. MIZZI HAJOS & CO., Jack Wilson & Co., Minnie Allen, Goleman's Animals, others, and CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

WALLACK'S B'y & 30th Beginning Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day. MON., NOV. 3 FIRST NEW YORK ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. Cyril Maude. FIRST PLAY: Capt. Marshall's Military Comedy, "THE SECOND IN COMMAND." Seats on Sale Thursday. Mail Orders Now.

WALLACK'S Last Week At This Theatre TWICE DAILY, 15c., 25c., 50c. 2:30 Mat. 8:30 Evenings The Big Genuine Photo-Drama LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

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HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25-50-75. WILKIE BARD, Mlle. Fatima & 10 NEW ACTS.

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MAJESTIC Mats. Wed. & Saturday. WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE Next Week—THE PASSING SHOW OF 1913.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 100TH PERFORMANCE TO-DAY. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings, 8:10. $1.00 Mat. To-day—2d Edition. LAST WEEK Passing Show of 1913 Begins MONDAY EVE., NOV. 3. (Seats Thurs.)

LEW FIELDS Presents THE with Star Cast. FLEASURE SEEKERS Special Matinee Election Day.

44th St. MUSIC HALL. W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nights at 8. TO-NIGHT AND ALL WEEK. "GLIMPSE OF THE GREAT WHITE WAY." Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Evs., 25c to $1.50. CARMEN BALLET of 100, with TORTAJADA. POP. PRICED MAT. TO-DAY. SAM BERNARD & 50 MADD MINTY. ARQUIST COMPANY SCHWARZ CO. HOFF & VON BUSING.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th W. of B'way. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FORBES-ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL, "MICE & MEN" (With GERTRUDE ELLIOTT.) To-m'w Eve. & Sat. Mat., "HAMLET." Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Evs., 'Light That Failed'; Nov. 3, 'Passing of 3d Floor Back' & 'Sacrament of Judas.'

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. To-m'w Eve. Beginning An Original Comedy THE MARRIAGE GAME. Extra Matinee Election Day.

CASINO Beginning To-m'w THURS. EVE. The Great London and Paris Laughing Success, OH, I SAY! EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

BOOTH THEA., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day. ARNOLD BENNETT'S Brilliant Comedy. THE GREAT ADVENTURE

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. THE LURE Best Seats $1.50.

LYRIC Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow, Wed., Sat., & Elec. Day, 2:15. THE GIRL AND THE PENNANT By Rida Johnson Young & Christy Mathewson.

39TH STREET THEA., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'm'w & Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:20. AT BAY Best Seats $1.50.

Princess THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20. FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS "The Bride." "The Black Mask." "Fellice," "En Deshabille," "A Fair Play of White Gloves."

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20. THE Family Cupboard

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:20. THE HIT OF THE SEASON. TUPPY Matinee Election Day.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34 St. & 8 Av. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Election Day. Evenings 8:15. Blindness of Virtue

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat., 2:15. JULIA DEAN in HER OWN MONEY

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. and Nov. 4 at 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "Per o' My Heart."

Royal 1 block from 149th St. & B'way. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tdy. 25 & 50c. Alice Lloyd & CO. OF 75. FRANK FOGARTY

MURRAY HILL. Evgs., 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. DAVE MARION (Snuffy).



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